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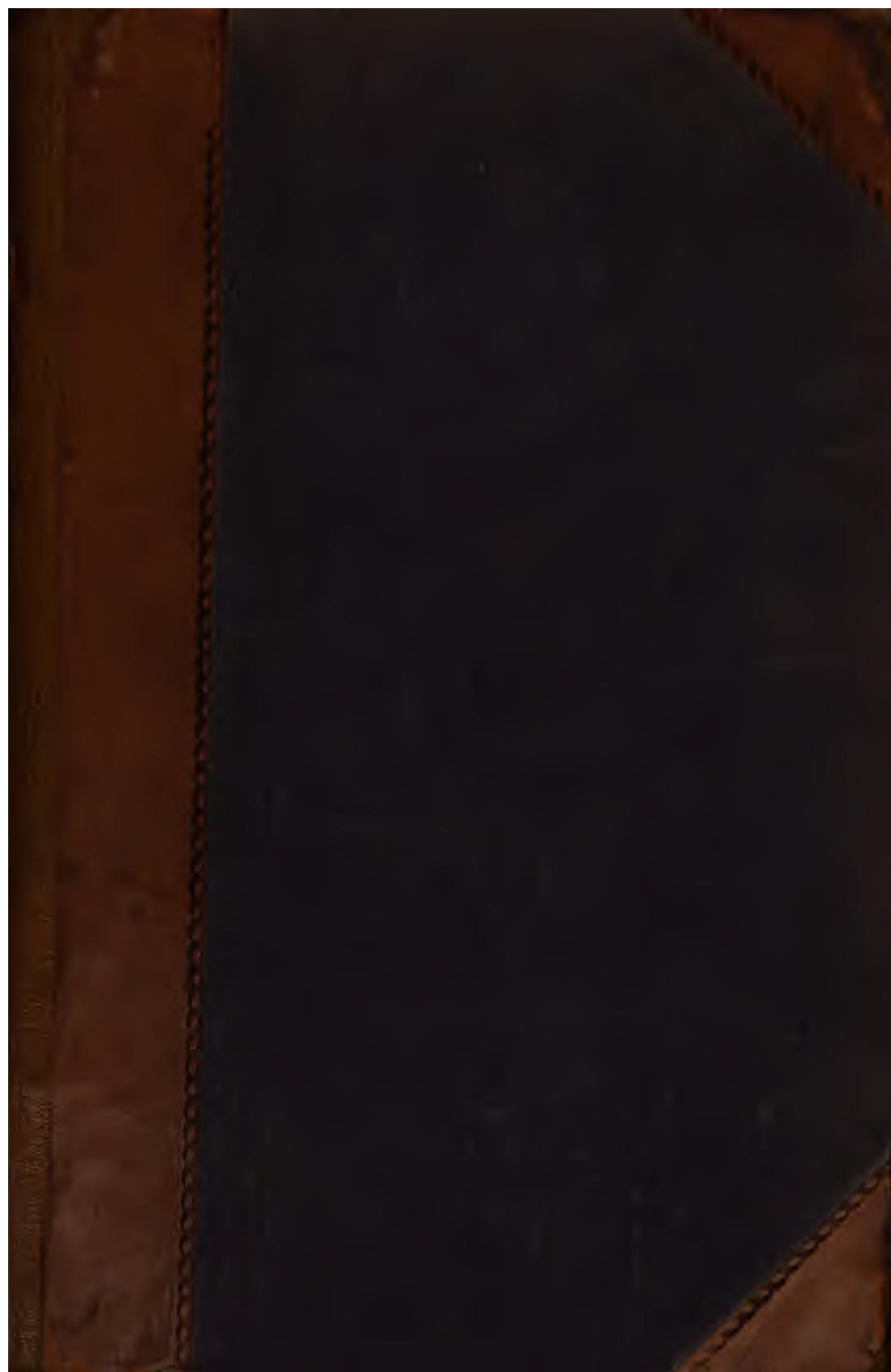
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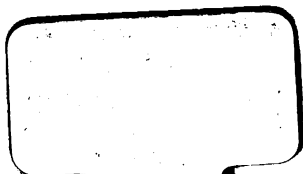
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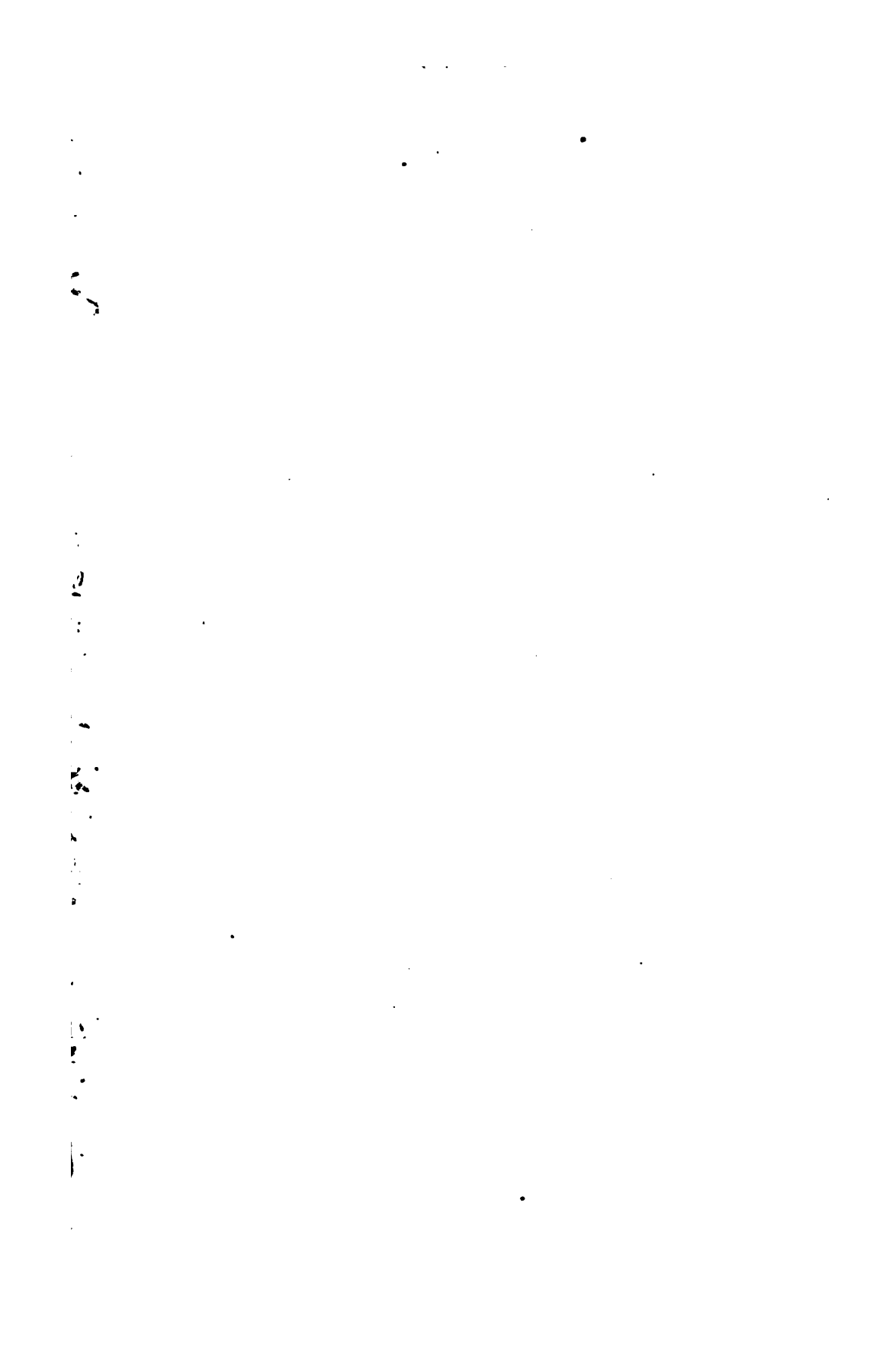
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THE
RELICUARY,

QUARTERLY

ARCHÆOLOGICAL JOURNAL AND REVIEW.

A DEPOSITORY FOR PRECIOUS RELICS—LEGENDARY,
BIOGRAPHICAL, AND HISTORICAL,

ILLUSTRATIVE OF THE
HABITS, CUSTOMS, AND PURSUITS, OF OUR FOREFATHERS.

EDITED BY

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ETC. ETC. ETC.

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All Manuscripts, Communications, Sketches, etc.; and all Books, Music, Prints, etc., for Review; are requested to be sent to the Editor, Mr. LLeuwellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

THE RELIQUARY.

JULY, 1876.

A COLLATION OF ST. CHAD'S GOSPELS AT LICHFIELD.

BY THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP ABRAHAM.

IN the Cathedral Library, at Lichfield, there is a very old and valuable manuscript, in Latin, known by the above name, and containing the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Mark, and part of St. Luke. Over, but not above, the intrinsic value of the text itself, it has great interest attached to it from the fact of there being written on the margin curious records of different subjects in different languages. They are given and translated in pp. 270—6 and 415—420 of the *Liber Llandavensis*. Amongst them is a very old one in Latin, giving an account of the way in which this MS. came into the possession of the Cathedral Church of *Llandaff*. It states that one Gelhi bought it of Cingal for a good horse; and then for the good of his soul he gave it to the altar of St. Teilio, of Llandaff. It is not known how it came to Lichfield, but the Bishop who received it seems to have written his name at the top of the first page with a cross prefixed. As far as can be discerned, it is either Kinsy or "Winsy Præsul." The former was Bishop of Lichfield A.D. 930; the latter A.D. 960.

During the Great Rebellion, William Higgins, Precentor of *Lichfield* (not of Llandaff, as erroneously stated in p. 615 of *Liber Llandavensis*) carried it away from Lichfield (see p. 2 of the "Account of the MSS." in the Cathedral Library.) He is supposed by the writer of a MS. in the Library to have deposited it in the care of the Duchess of Somerset, who, after the Restoration, gave it back to the Cathedral; but this is doubtful.

The only careful *collation* of this MS. on record is noticed in the Latin Prefix to the Codex written by Dean Smalbroke, in which he says that the famous Richard Bentley had it in his possession for a long time. The results of his Collation have never been published, but they are to be found in the Library of Trinity College, Cambridge. Dean Smalbroke says the Text is taken from one older than the Vulgate of St. Jerome. It is closer to the Codex Amiatinus of one of St. Jerome's versions than to any other known version; yet, as will appear further on, it has readings *sui generis*, and quite unique.

In October, 1875, the Rev. Canon G. Williams, late Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, in company with the writer of this article, obtained permission from the Dean and the Librarian to collate the MS. They obtained the following results as far as concerns the Gospel of St. Matthew:—

1.—There are certain *itacisms* (as they are called), that is, peculiarities of spelling, arising, perhaps from the pronunciation of the words by a reader who belonged to a different nation from the *writer*, just as we English pronounce the vowels very differently from the Continental sounds. For instance, Herodes and Johannes are always written Herodis and Johannis; *accepit* is *accipit*; *gaudete* is written *gaudite*; and *vice versa* *procedentes* becomes *procedentes*; *prohibebat* becomes *prohebebat*. The aspirate is frequently omitted; e.g. *orreum* is written for *horreum*; *abebit* for *habebit*; and *vice versa* in St. Matthew xxviii. 9 there is a strange word, "Habeate" for "Avete." This word also is an instance of the frequent use of *b* for *v*; so *portabit* for *portavit*, and *vice versa*, *justificaveris* and *condemnaveris* (xii. 37) for *justificaberis* and *condemnaberis*.

2.—There are a great many careless omissions of words, and whole lines, owing to homœoteleuton, and there are a great many clerical errors, showing ignorance of grammar and concord on the part of the copyist.

3.—The important variations in St. Matthew's Text are vi. 10, *et veniet* for *adveniat*; x. 29, *Sine voluntate Dei Patris vestri qui est in cœlis*, for *Sine Patre vestro*; xviii. 10, after "*pusillis*" it inserts "*qui credunt in me*;" xxv. 15, "*opera sua*" for "*propriam virtutem*;" xxvi. 26, "*mauducantibus*" for "*cœnantibus*;" "*manducate*" for "*comedite*" (i.e. *τρώγειν* for *φαγεῖν* St. John vi. 53, 54); xxvi. 15, "*amarissime*" for "*amare*." But specially it is to be noted that in ch. xxvii., between the 49th and 50th verses, this MS. agrees with Aleph, B. C. L. and several cursives and versions in inserting "*Alius autem accepta lancea pupungit latus ejus, et exit aqua et sanguis*" (see what Dr. Scrivener says, p. 472 of his work, called "*The Introduction to the Criticism of the New Testament*.")

4.—The present writer had to collate St. Mark's and St. Luke's Gospels alone, without the benefit of Canon Williams' help. He does not pretend to have done it accurately or completely; but he has discovered the two following readings, which are at present *unique*, and not found in any other known MS. of the Gospels.

St. Mark, xiv. 24. "*Novi et æterni Testamenti.*" (This is evidently taken from the Roman Canon). xv. 28. "*Et cum iniquis Veritas deputata est,*" for "*et cum iniquis reputatus est.*"

St. Mark iii. 29 has "*non habet in se remissionem.*" vii. 15 reads "*comonicant coinent*" [which latter word may either be the Greek *κοινοῦντα* or be a clerical error for "*coinquent.*"]

St. Mark viii. 38 reads "*qui enim me Confusus fuerit . . . confundet eum.*"

5.—In St. Luke's 1st chapter and 29th verse we find the following insertion:—"Et ait angelus ei, ne timeas Maria, ipsa autem cum vidisset mirata est introitu ejus et erat cogitant(s) quid sic benedixisset eam, et dixit ei Angelus dni, noli timere Maria."

ii. 5. After "*prægnante*" it inserts "*de Spiritu Sancto*;" ii. 14, "*in excelsis*" for "*altissimis*;" ii. 29, "*dimitte*" for "*dimittis.*" 33. "*Et erat Joseph et mater ejus*" for "*pater et mater.*"

6.—The MS. ends in the middle of the 9th verse of the 3rd chapter.

7.—It should be noticed that in the vacant space of the page on which St. Mark's Gospel ends, the Lord's Prayer has been inserted by a much later hand, and highly illuminated. The version of the Lord's Prayer is more like that of the Vulgate than the one in St. Matthew vi., for instance, it reads "*supersubstantialem*" for "*cotidianum*," and it ends with a device that seems to stand both for "*a malo*," and for "*emxl.*," the year when probably it came into the hands of Bishop Kinsy, i.e. A.D. 940.

The Close, Lichfield.

PROVOSTS OF ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.

BY JOHN GUEST, F.S.A.

THE College of Jesus at Rotherham, some account of the Provosts of which is here given; was built by Thomas de Rotherham, Archbishop of York. In his remarkable Will he says, "Because I was born in the town of Rotherham, and baptized in the parish church of the same town, and so at that same place was born into the world, and also born again by the holy bath flowing from the side of Jesus, whose name, O, if I loved as I ought and would! Lest I should seem notwithstanding an ungrateful forgetter of these things, I will that a perpetual College of the name of Jesus be raised in the fore-said town in the same place in which the foundation was laid at the feast of St. Gregory, in the twenty-second year of King Edward the fourth, and in which I was born. In which place also [was] a teacher of grammar, who came to Rotherham by I know not what fate, but I believe it was by the grace of God he came thither, who taught me and other youths, whereof others with me reached higher stations. Therefore desiring to return thanks to the Saviour, and to magnify that cause, lest I should seem unthankful, and forgetful of the benefits of God and of whence I came: I have determined with myself, firstly to establish there forever, an Instructor in Grammar, teaching all persons gratuitously. And because I have seen the chantry priests there boarding separately in laymen's places, to their scandal and the ruin of others, I have willed secondly, to make a common place for them."

Thus moved, he wills that the first master should teach Grammar; "and because I have seen thirdly, that many parishioners belong to that church, and many rude and mountain men gather to it, that they may love the religion of Christ better, and more often visit, honour, and love His Church, I have established one other perpetual Fellow teaching singing gratuitously, &c., and I have established for ever, six choristers or boys, that divine service may be more honourably celebrated there." "Fourthly, because many youths are found there of very quick intelligence, and do not wish to reach the dignity of priesthood, that such others may be better fitted for mechanical arts and other (occupations), I have willed and do will that there be a third Fellow, who shall teach gratuitously the art of writing and reckoning, and shall be called the Chaplain of St. Katherine, &c. But because the art of writing, music, and Grammar in like manner are subordinated to, and do serve the divine law and Gospel, I have established and do ordain and will, over these three, one divine who shall be at least a Bachelor in Divinity, and shall be bound to preach the Word of God, through all my province, according to the Statutes thereof made, who shall be called the Provost, &c."

Ample stipends are specified, and every requirement provided for; the Statutes of the College are a master-piece of administrative foresight—a sort of public table for strangers is ordered—and the distribution of certain alms enjoined. Such, in his own truly pious words, and most praiseworthy intentions were the great purposes for

which his college was erected, and most amply endowed, inasmuch, as if it had had the good fortune, like Winchester, to have escaped the irrespective rapacity of the spoiler in the reign of Edward VI., it would now, like that famous seat of learning, be to the great honour and advantage not only of the town, but of the county in which it is placed.

Perhaps few men attained more rapid or higher distinction in the perturbed period in which he lived ; he was, says Cole, Chaplain to King Edward IV., Provost of Beverley, Lord Keeper of the Privy Seal, Bishop of Rochester and Lincoln, Chancellor of England and of the University of Cambridge, Archbishop of York, and Secretary to four kings. Having as far as was prudent, or perhaps possible for a prelate, after the death of his great patron Edward IV., resisted the usurpation of Richard III., he retired to his diocese and gave himself up to the more truly glorious career of promoting the advancement of religion ; and by such means as his College at Rotherham, promoting in the soundest and most comprehensive manner the enlightenment and elevation of every rank and condition of the people with whom he had during his life been brought into pastoral connection.

In the Certificate of Colleges, at its suppression, it is described as "The Mansion House of the said College, with a garden and an orchard within the claustrum of the same of two acres, and one house near unto the said college wherein the three free schools be kept—the gate-house with two little turrets—the chapel on the east side of the said gate-house with a crested roof, a chamber on the west side of the said gate-house with like roof." It is a significant example of "to what base uses we may come." Leland, who visited Rotherham whilst it was still flourishing, says of it, that it "was a very faire college, sumptuously builded of brike." "As red as Rotherham College," was a proverbial phrase ; but in 1591, Cuthbert Shirebrook, a dignified ecclesiastic says, "You shall now hear of the fall of a college within three miles of where I was born and now do dwell, for I learned at the school in the said town at the free school, founded by the founder of the said college, which is a fair house yet standing, but God knows how long it shall stand, &c."

"The foundation whereof was not to mark a malt-house, as it is now used"—for the last seventy or eighty years the only remaining side of the quadrangle has been the College Inn—and what was the garden entrance, in the ruins of which still remains part of a fine Italian door-way, is now about to give place to a bonding warehouse, for wines, &c.

"Perpetual," "for ever," are the words frequently used by the noble prelate and pious founder—it was "sumptously builded," magnificently endowed—the detail of gold and silver and jewelled chalices, and other services for the altar, and of gorgeous vestments for the priests, almost takes away the breath, and, as if from his knowledge of the turbulence of the times, his last bequest is, that his executors may have of his goods 200 pounds (a vast sum in those days) "to the end and use, and not otherwise, nor in any other manner, that my College of Jesus of Rotherham shall be defended with that money if

it be wronged." And yet in some seventy or eighty years, all this grand and gracious provision for the welfare of those he loved and sought to raise to a higher life, was swept away by the "superstitious rage 'gainst superstition" of a young king, and the rapacity of dissolute nobles, which the vast plunder of the monastery had been insufficient to satisfy.

In a long parchment roll of emblazoned pedigrees at Wortley Hall, where mention is made of Sir Thomas Wortley, of the great services performed by him under four kings, it is said, "And as for his worthy house-keeping it was such, that Bishop Rotherham, Archbishop of York, while he was building his College at Rotherham, did for the most part remain with him at Wortley."

In the "Testamenta Eboracensia," in reference to Archbishop Rotherham's Will, Canon Raine has the following—Note "I simply put on record here, a few illustrative notes on what is probably the most noble and striking will of a mediæval Bishop in existence." In connection with this Mr. Raine further says, "I give a more accurate list of the earlier Provosts" of Rotherham College.

Mr. William Greybern, S.T.P., appointed the first Provost in 1482-3, Edmund Carter and William Alynson being at the same time made the first Fellows. In 1474 he was collated to the rectory of Sherrington, Bucks. This he exchanged on September 20, 1486, with John Proctor, for the rectory of Handsworth. On March 15, 1489-90, he was collated to a stall in St. Sepulchre's chapel, York. This he resigned in 1501. His will is dated July 21, 1501. To be buried within Jesus' choir within Rotherham church if I die there. To the poor at my buriall £5. To each altar in the church of Banbury 12d. To the repair of Banbury bridge 6s. 8d. To the poor in the new almshouse at Banbury 6s. 8d. To the bells at Rotherham church 6s. 8d. To keep up Rotherham bridge 3s. 4d. To Robert Masham the use of my portifer during his life. For an obit for me £20. The residue towards the exhibition of poor scholars at Grammar School and University. Executors, Robert Holden, of Rotherham. Robert Masham and William Moore. [Pr. Dec. 18, 1501. (Reg. Test. Dec. and capit. Ebor. ii. 29. b.)]

Mr. Richard Hoton, S.T.B., collated Feb. 4, 1501-2, on the death of Greybern. He resigned in 1508-9, receiving a retiring pension of £10 per annum.

Mr. Robert Cutler, S.T.B., collated March 4, 1508-9, on Hoton's retirement. On October 24, 1497, letters dismissory were granted to Robert Cutler, of Rotherham, scholar. He must not be confounded with Robert Cutler, vicar of All Saints', Pontefract, who died in 1503-4.

Mr. Robert Neville, S.T.B., collated Jan. 9, 1517-18, on the death of Cutler, (Reg. Wolsey, 106 b.) He was, I believe, of South Leverton, co. Notts., and had letters dismissory granted to him Dec. 9, 1505, being then A.B. On Oct. 2, 1506, Mr. Robert Neville was instituted to the rectory of Grove, Notts., on the presentation of Humphrey Hercy, Esq. He died in 1550, being at that time rector of Ordsall, vicar of Almondbury, prebendary of Bilton, at York, to which he was collated Jan. 30, 1549-50, and prebendary of Gaia Minor, at

Lichfield, to which he was appointed in 1528. He was possibly the person who was appointed to the living of Staunton, dioc. Salisbury, in 1530, and to the 12th stall at Canterbury (Le Neve 1, 61). — *Testamenta Eboracensia*, vol. 4, 1868, Raine.

Thus far we are indebted to Mr. Canon Raine.

Richard Jackson.

Robert Newrie, 1534.

Robert Pursglove. The following inscription on a brass plate on his tomb in the chancel of Tideswell Church, of which it is at once an honour and an ornament, contains a somewhat full detail of a remarkable person, and the many changes which distinguished his life. It is engraved in black letter and Roman capital letters, and is here given from a copy taken by Mr. Jewitt.

Under this stone as here doth **Ly** A corps sometime of
fame
in tiddeswall bred and born truely, ROBERT PURSGLOVE by
name
and there brought up by parents care at Schoole & learn-
ing trad
till afterwards by UNCLE dear to London he was had
who WILLIAM BRADSHAW hight by name in pauls wch did
him place
and y^r at Schoole did him maintain full thrice 3 whole
years space
and then into the Abberye was placed as I wish
in Southwarke call'd where it doth **Ly** Saint MARY OVERIS
to OXFORD then who did him Send into that Colledge right
And there 14 years did him find, w^h Corpus Christi hight
From thence at length away he went, A Clerke of learning
great
to GISBURN ABBEY Streight was sent and placd in PRIORS seat
BISHOP of HULL he was also ARCHDEACON of NOTTINGHAM
PROVOST of ROTHERAM COLLEDGE too, of YORK eak Suf-
FRAGAN
two GRAMER Schooles he did ordain with Land for to
Endure
one HOSPITAL for to maintain twelbe impotent and poor
O GISBURNE thou with TIDDES WALL TOWN Lement & mourn
you may
for this said CLERK of great renobn **Ly**eth here compast
in clay
though cruell DEATH hath now dow' brought this BODY we
here doth ly
yet trump of FAME Stay can he nought to Sound his praise
on high
Qui legis hunc versum crebo reliquum memoreris
hile cadaver Sum tuque cadaver e. is.

The slab in which this figure and inscription are inserted, is surrounded by a border-line of brass, bearing an inscription, and at the corners are the four emblems of the Evangelists. The inscription, which is in old English lettering, is as follows :—

“ + Christ is to me as life on earth, and death to me is gaine
Because I trust through him alone salvation to obtaine
So brittle is the state of man, so soon it doth decay,
So all the glory of this world must pass and fade away.

This Robert Pursglove sometime Bishoppe of Hull decessased the 2 day of Maii in the yere of our Lord God 1579.”

After the various ecclesiastical appointments Pursglove had held it does not seem that the changes of the Reformation met with much acceptance from him, and although under Mary he appears to have conformed, yet when in 1559, the 2nd of Elizabeth, “all spiritual persons holding preferment were required to take the oath of supremacy,” he, with all the bishops except Llandaff, gave up their preferments. We can hardly be surprised at this, seeing that strangely enough at three several decennial periods of his life he had been ousted from some important ecclesiastical or scholastic preferment. In 1540, when the rich priory of Gisburn, of which he was prior, was suppressed, and of which it is said in a MS. quoted by Grose, “the pryor lived in the most sumptuous style, being served at table by gentlemen only.” About 1550, when as provost of Rotherham college he had to witness the dissolution of that nobly designed and comparatively newly erected college of Jesus; and now again 1560, as archdeacon of Nottingham, and suffragan bishop of Hull, he is deprived of these and other spiritualities, but not empty-handed. He retires from the busy and eventful arena of public life, which has been to him full of interest, and rich in ecclesiastical distinction, to the village of Tideswell, where he was born, and it would not be easy to find, after such a life, a more utter seclusion from its vanities and vexations than his native place.

The scholastic duties of Rotherham college, and the simpler style of service there, intervened, or it would seem a transition strange enough

To point a moral, or adorn a tale,

from the princely state observed at the priory of Gisburn, to the primitive habits, and half-pagan state of the “rude mountain men,” amongst whom he was for so many future years to exercise the virtue of resignation. Let us trust that his tombstone truly records that whatever of worldly holding or homage he had lost, in this High Peak solitude he had found that higher and holier satisfaction which the Queen's supremacy could neither give or take away.

Christ is to me, as life on earth, and death to me is gaine,
Because I trust through him alone salvation to obtain.

With the wealth he had derived from the church in his days of spiritual power, he founded a grammar school and a hospital for twelve poor men at Tideswell, and a grammar school at Gisburn; and

with this noble record we bring to a close this unduly extended notice of the last provost of the college of Jesus at Rotherham.*

John Bokyng. On August 24th, 1488, John Bokyng, master of the grammar school at Rotherham, desires to be buried in the south chancel of Rotherham church, near the stall in which the wife of Richard Lille, bailiff of Rotherham, and Margaret his wife sit. To the fabric of the chapel to be built on Rotherham bridge 8s. 4d. To Margaret his wife a close of the value of 8s. per annum, to go after her death to Thomas, archbishop of York, for his college at Rotherham [Pr. Sep. 17 Reg. Test. v. 886.]—*Testamenta Eboracensia*, Raine.

THE WILL OF WILLIAM RAWSON, PROVOST OF ROTHERHAM COLLEGE.

June 22, 1495. William Rawson, præpositus collegii de Jhesu de Rotherham. Sep in eccl. par. de Rotherham, infra capellum de Jhesu. Lego pro uno lapide cooperiendo sepulcrum, sculptura literarum in eodem, etc. xvs. Pro extrancis in prandio infra collegium septimadie, vs. Summo altaris, pro uno le awter cloth, v virgas de panno lineo. Librario collegii d Jhesu in Rotherham, Nichalaum de Lira super salterium; primam Quinquagenarum Augustini librum sermonum domini Calin', in quo continentur Sermones magistri Cotys; unam summam nobilem, vocatum summam Angelicam, Magistro Johanni Kyrhalgt sermones vocatos Mawdelen Sermones in quaterius. Rogero Hinckkysell coopertorium pro lecto contextum cum unginibus, habentibus ancas in manibus. Domino Johanni Stryger unum rubeum mantellum. Johanni Bocher, famulo meo pro annis quibus servivit mihi in servitio, et alias ex caritate iiij marcas, magistro prest de Cantbregia quaternos quosdam de materia sermonizandi; quosdam de materia scholastica sen disputandi, una cum lectionibus scholasticis et aliis, ut ipse det illa collegio, vocato Pembroke stall. Ecclesiæ de Overton Waterwyle xj virgas panni linei pro ij le awterclothis ad summum altare; altari S. Katerinæ indieta eccl v virgas de meliori panno lineo; et altari lineo; et altari alio, exparti australi v virgas, ad faciendum le awterclothis [Pr. 25 July 1495]

Mr. Canon Raine failed to make out how the testator was connected. Mr. Thomas Rawson, of Easingwold, leaves to his brother William, if he lives and becomes a priest his best book (Dated May 9, 1451 and proved June 2, 1452). A William Rawson, S.T.B., was vice-chancellor of Cambridge in 1492. He is probably the same person as the testator. The testator does not appear in Mr. Hunter's list of the provosts of Rotherham college, nor is there any appointment of him as such in Archbishop Rotherham's Register. If, therefore, he is to be placed on the list, we must suppose that Greybern resigned, and was re-appointed on Rawson's death. The provosts were obliged by Statute to be Cambridge men.—*Testamenta Eboracensia*, vol. 4, pa. iii. Raine.

The following is not otherwise connected with Archbishop Rotherham than as illustrative of the ecclesiastical rule and governance as enforced by him.

* Some further particulars regarding Bishop Pursglove will be given in our next number. [EDITOR RELIQUARY.]

The Will of Mr John Lathom, Canon of Beverley, an ecclesiastic who held high offices in the diocese of York, and made a pious disposition of his wealth. He was probably the greatest benefactor that the little nunnery of Appleton ever had. It is in the Ainsty, some eight or nine miles from York. It was founded by St. Adelina de Quintin in the 12th century. At the dissolution the family of Fairfax had a grant of it, from which it passed to the Milners about the year 1700. Shortly after the above testator's death, in the autumn of 1489, Archbishop Rotherham held a visitation of the nunnery of Appleton, and issued the following body of injunctions (Reg. Rotherham, 245 a. b.

First, and principally, we commande and injoyne that Divine service, and y^e rewles of your religion be observed and kept accordyng to your ordour, that ye be professed to.

Item that y^e cloistre dores be shett and sparn in winter at vij and in somer at viij of the clock at nyghte; and y^e keys nyghtly be delivered to you Prioress; and ye, after y^e said houres, suffre no person to come in or forth, without a cause reasonable.

Item that ye Prioress suffre no man loge under the dortir, nor oon bakside; bot if it be such sad persones, by whom your howse may be holpyne and scoured w^{out} slaunder, or suspicion.

Item, the ye, Prioress, and all your sisters loge nyghtly in y^e dortour savyg if ye or your sisters be seke or deseased, then ye or thei, so seke or deseased, to keep a chambre.

Item, that noon of your sistirs use y^e alehouse nor y^e waterside, where concusse of straungers daily resort.

Item that none of your sistirs have their service of mete and drynke to y^e chambre, but keepe y^e frater and y^e hall, according to your religion, except any of thaim be seke.

Item that none of your sisters bringe in, receyve, or take any laie man, religious or secular into y^e chambre or any secrete place daye or nyght, nor with thaim in such private place commyne, ete or drynke w^{out} lycence of you, Prioress.

Item that ye Prioress, lycence none of your sistirs to go pilgrimag or viset y^e frendes w^{out} a grete cause; and then such a sister, so lycencyate by you to have wth her oon y^e most sadde and well disposid sistirs to she come home agayne.

Item that ye graunte nor sell no corrodies nor lyveres of brede, nor ale, nor other vitell, to any person or persones from hens forward, w^{out} y^e auctorite and speciall lycence of us or our vicar generall.

Item that ye se no such servauntes, as longeth to your place, come into mete or drinke, and not to have lyveres of brede and ale outward, but if ye thynk hit necessarye and for the welth of your house.

Item that ye take no perhedinauntes or sogerners into your place from hensforward, but if thei be children, or ellis old persones, by which availle beliklyhod may groue to your place."—Surtees Society *Testamenta Eboracensia*, 1864, 1, pa. 174.

Mar. 8, 1504-5. Robert Holden, ad up cancello par ecol. de Rotherham pro vitriatione unicio fenestra xiijs. iiijd. (Reg. Rotherham).

A NOTE UPON SOME FRAGMENTS OF MÆDIEVAL POTTERY FROM TICKENHALL AND SCARBOROUGH.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC., ETC.

IN the possession of Sir John Crewe, Bart., of Calke Abbey, are some remarkably curious fragments of Tickenhall pottery, to which, for the purpose of comparing them with others from a distant locality, I wish very briefly to call attention. The fragments to which I allude are rudely formed female heads, which have served to ornament some of the mediæval fictilia made at Tickenhall; they were dug up there on the site of the old pottery, along with pilgrims' bottles and portions of other vessels. They are engraved their full size on Plate II.

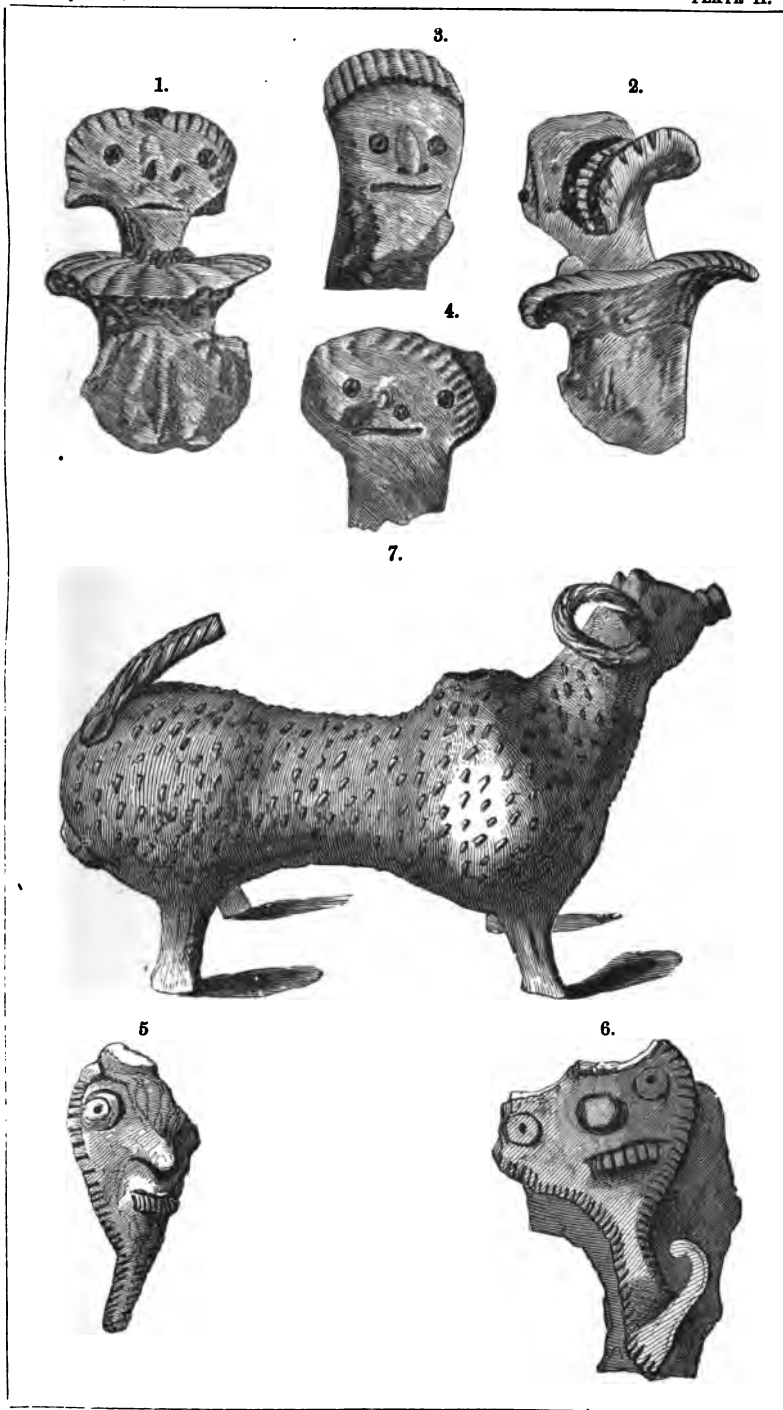
The example, figs. 1 and 2, is, clearly, a female head of extremely rude, but very quaint design. The face has a peculiarly "sharp" and "wide awake," if not pleasing expression, and the hair is represented by incised lines. At the back of the head is what may either be regarded as a high comb, or part of the cap, and round the neck is a ruff or frill. The fragment is yellow or buff glazed, the eyes, mouth, and bands being inlaid with a dark brown clay. Fig. 3, also a head of a female, of curious features, has a close-fitting frill, or plaiting, of a cap around the forehead. It is, as is also fig. 4, of the same kind of clay, glazed and inlaid as the other.

It will be seen, on reference to the next engravings, figs. 5 and 6, that there is a marked general resemblance between these examples from Tickenhall and those which were found on the site of a mediæval pot-work on the North Cliff at Scarborough. The remains of this pottery were brought to light in 1854, when Mr. E. D. Nesfield succeeded in unearthing the remains of the kilns. A figure of a grotesque animal having twisted horns; a twisted tail (only a part of which remains) turned over the back to the shoulders to form a handle; an opening in the back to receive the liquid, and the mouth forming the spout, was also found (fig. 7.)

Of the Tickenhall pot-works I do not purpose here to write. That a pottery existed there as early, at all events, as the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and probably much earlier, is incontestably proved by the remains which have from time to time been exhumed. There can, therefore, be no doubt that pottery has for more than three centuries been uninterruptedly made at this place. The earliest mention of Tickenhall pottery yet met with—and a very curious mention it is—is that by grand old Philip Kinder, who in 1650, in his collections towards a History of Derbyshire, now preserved in the Bodleian Library, thus wrote:—"Numa Pompilius here might have learn't his 'Straine of Frugalities!' Here are your best Fictilias made you; earthen vessels, potts, and pancions, at Tycknall, and carried all East England through." Doubtless the heads now happily preserved at Calke Abbey, and the pilgrims' bottles also there preserved, were among the "best Fictilias" spoken of by Kinder, and they were of a high class for the period in which they were made.

I shall probably return, on another occasion, to the subject of Tickenhall and its pottery.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.



FRAGMENTS OF MEDIÆVAL POTTERY FROM TICKENHALL AND
SCARBOROUGH.

THE "DERING" ROLL OF ARMS.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET AND CHARLES RUSSELL.

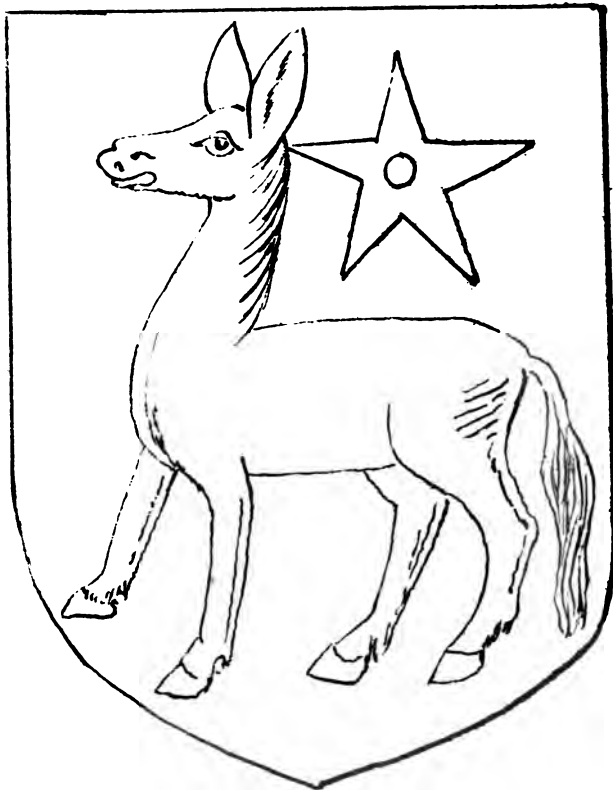
(Continued from Vol. XVI. page 240.)

- 16 Johan de la Haye.—*Gules* (argent A, C, D), an estoile (Papworth calls it a sun in its glory at p. 1100), of twelve points *argent* (the sun in splendour *gules*, A; a sun *gules*, C; an estoile (?) of twelve points *gules*, D).
- 17 †Will' Heringod (*Hering*, A).—*Azure* crusilly and six (three, C) herrings hauriant or (*sic* C, D, but the herrings proper, A; no crosslets in A and D, the crosslets *argent* in C).
- 18 †Lucas Poynings.—Barry of six or and vert, a bend *gules*.
- 19 Will' de Hastings.—*Argent*, a fess between three lozenges *azure*.
- 20 Will' de Autrue (Autrue, C; Autrine, A, D).—*Azure*, six (*sic* D, but five A, C) fusils conjoined in fess *argent*, and a label of five points *gules*.
- 92^b 1 John de Munceus.—*Gules*, a maunch or.
- 2 †Huge Sans Auer.—*Azure*, crusilly and three crescents or.
- 3 Richard de Peuenese.—*Azure*, a chevron or, fretted *gules*, between three crosses recercelée (patonce, A, C, D; flory, B) *argent*.
- 4 †Nicole Malmeyns.—*Gules*, three dexter hands erected *argent* 2 and 1 (Papworth gives the hands as sinister from A).
- 5 Thomas Feuerel.—Gyronny of twelve pieces *argent* and *gules*, within a bordure *sable* bezantée.
- 6 Will' Grandin.—Blank (*sic* B, C; name and coat omitted altogether in D).
- 7 Will' Maufe (*sic* C, and in Parliamentary Roll, but Papworth gives *Maube* from A).—*Argent*, semée of escallops *gules*, a lion rampant *sable* (*sic* in Parliamentary Roll).
- 8 Rob't de Cokefoild.—*Gules*, a fleur-de-lis *ermine*.
- 9 Robert le Poer.—Quarterly *ermine* and *azure*, in 2nd and 3rd quarters a leopard's head or (query if aught but suggested. B gives only the field *i.e.* *azure*; in C not even that is given; D omits both name and coat altogether).
- 10 Will' Fitz Lel.—*Sable*, crusilly and three crescents *argent*.
- 11 †W^m S^r Leger.—*Azure*, a fret *argent* and a chief *gules* (no fret, C, D).
- 12 Jon Pêche.—*Gules*, a crescent or, and on a chief *argent* two mullets, pierced, of the field.
- 13 †Adam de Bauent.—*Argent*, a chief dancettée per long, of four indents, *sable* (and precisely so tricked in D).
- 14 Thomas de Warbotone.—Lozengy or and *azure* (*azure* and or, A, C, D).
- 15 Roger le Couert.—*Gules*, a fess *ermine*, and in chief two mullets, pierced, or.
- 16 †Will' de Northie.—Quarterly *argent* and *azure*.
- 17 Will' Paynell.—[Or, A; *argent*,* C, D] two bars [*sable*, A, C, D] between an orle of six martlets [*gules*,* A, C, D].
- 18 Tho. Paynell.—[Or,** A, D; *argent*, C] two bars [*azure*,** A, D; *sable*, C] between an orle of six martlets [*gules*,** A, C, D].
- 19 †Roger de Lewknor.—*Azure*, three chevrons *argent*.
- 20 †Rauf de Stopeham.—*Argent* (or, C), two (of three) crescents and a quarter (canton, A, C) *gules*.
- 93—1 †Richard de Esbornham (*Estornham*, A, C).—*Gules*, a fess, and in chief three mullets, pierced, *argent* (three more mullets suggested in base, in pencil, which are necessary to complete the coat of Ashburnham. See similar omission (?) in coat of Beauchamp in this Roll, fo. 96—10).
- 2 Jo. Mowin.—*Argent* (*sic*, A, but or, C), two (of three) cinquefoils, pierced, and a quarter (*sic*, C, but canton A) *gules*.
- 3 †Rob't le Vele.—*Argent* (*sic*, A, but or, C), on a bend *sable* three calves statant of the field (the calves *argent* in C also).
- 4 Lorenz de Neuille.—*Gules*, crusilly and two hunting-horns addorsed in pile or.
- 5 †Berth. (Herbert, A, H'bert, C) Burgherse.—*Gules*, a lion rampant queue forchée or, and label of five points *azure*.
- 6 Andreu (*sic*, C, but Adam, A; the Christian name blank, D) de Sakeuile.—Quarterly or and *gules*, a bend *vair*.

* *Sic* (W^m Paynell) "St. George" Roll, but the bars *azure*.** *Sic* (Tho. Paynell) "St. George" Roll.

- 7 †Lucas de Vyenne.—Azure, crusilly (no crosslets A, B, C, D) and a fess dancettée or (the fess argent A, C, D).
- 8 Ricarde (*sic* C, D, but Lucas A, being Christian name of preceding Lucas de Vyenne repeated in error!) de Feringes.—[Argent, A, D; or, C] two bars gemelles, and in chief a lion passant [gules A, C, D, but the lion rampant in C].
- 9 Rob't Liuet.—Argent (or, C), a lion rampant sable within an orle (*sic* also C) of cross crosslets gules (the field crusilly gules A, D!).
- 10 Jo. de la Mare.—Gules, a maunch argent.
- 11 Will' de Lodiham (*sic* C, but Bodiham * A, D). Or, with a charge (query a maunch) in pencil azure, and a bordure gules bezantée. Papworth gives, from A, argent, a bordure sable bezantée; and it is so in B and D, the bordure however, gules in last. C gives only the field *s.e.* azure.
- 12 Hamon Bonet.—Chequy of 5 x 4, or and gules (gules and or A, D, argent and gules C), a chief azure.
- 13 Hugu de Boues.—Or, three water-bougets, azure.
- 14 Wm Agilon.—Azure, a fleur-de-lis argent.
- 15 Richarde de Ore.—Barry of six argent (*sic* D, but or C) and azure, on a bend gules five bezants.
- 16 Symon de Somery.—Azure, frettée of six pieces argent, and on a canton or a fleur-de-lis gules (*sic* D, but no frettée in C).
- 17 Walter Gifford.—Azure, (*sic* B, and both name and coat omitted altogether in C and D; but E gives, apparently from this Roll, *temp.* Edw. IV., Walter Giffard—Azure, three lions passant argent, crowned or.
- 18 Richard Cam (Tam A, Tany C, Tani, D).—Argent (or, A, C, D), six eagles displayed sable (*sic* A, C; the eagles vert beaked gules D).
- 19 Bartholmeu de Briancon.—Gyronny of twelve pieces argent and azure (*sic* D, but azure and argent A).
- 20 Rauf de Bernes.—Quarterly or and azure (or and vert B, D, or and sable A).
- 93^b 1 Bartelmeu de Sule.—Or, two bends gules.
- 2 Gerard de Lile.—Gules, a lion passant gardant argent, crowned or.
- 3 †Robert de Lyle.—Or, a fess between two chevrons sable.
- 4 Will' Chamberlain.—Azure, three keys erect, 2 and 1, wards to dexter, or.
- 5 †Geffrey de Camuile (*sic* C, but Colville A, Co'uill (corrected to Camuile) D).—Argent, three lions passant in pale azure.
- 6 Felipe Chamberlain.—Gules, two keys crossed in saltire or, wards inward.
- 7 Jon Breton.—Quarterly or and gules, a bordure azure.
- 8 Hugu de Torbeulle.—Argent, a lion rampant gules.
- 9 Elis Giffard.—Gules, three lions passant in pale argent, and a bordure or.
- 10 Jon le Strange.—Argent, two lions passant gules.
- 11 Jon de Balun.—Argent, three bars dancettée and a base indented gules (*sic* B also; but argent, three bars dancettée gules C, barry indented of eight argent and gules A).
- 12 Rob't de Mortimer.—Gules, two bars vair (the vair sideways).
- 13 Rob't Corbet.—Or, two ravens sable.
- 14 Mauriz de Berkele.—Gules, a chevron argent.
- 15 Robert de Montfort.—Bendy of eight or and azure, a label of five points gules.
- 16 Robert Fitz Roger.—Argent, a lion rampant sable.
- 17 Rauf Bassett.—Paly of six or and gules, a canton ermine.
- 18 Norman Darci.—Argent, three cinquefoils, pierced, gules.
- 19 Jon de Beauchamp.—Vair (Papworth, p. 1119, gives the vair argent and gules from A).
- 20 Rauf Toni.—Argent, a maunch gules.
- 94—1 [John A, B; C is without the Christian name, as the Roll] Tregos.—[Or, A, C] two bars gemelles ("two small cotises" C), and in chief a lion passant [gules A, C].
- 2 Maurice fitz *geroud* (Fitz Gerarde, A, fitz g'ard, C).—Argent, a saltire gules.
- 3 Geffrey de Genneuile.—Azure [three brays in pale or (B) and] on a chief ermine a demi-lion rampant gules issuant.
- 4 Richard Fiz [John A, C].—Quarterly or and gules, a bordure vair.

* E gives, apparently from this Roll in the time of Edward IV., when possibly the original was not so defective as above contradictions suggest it was *temp.* Elizabeth—"Wyllm de Bodeyham—Argent, a bend or and b. on[e] within another of both sides indented, a border gules" (no bezants mentioned it will be observed).



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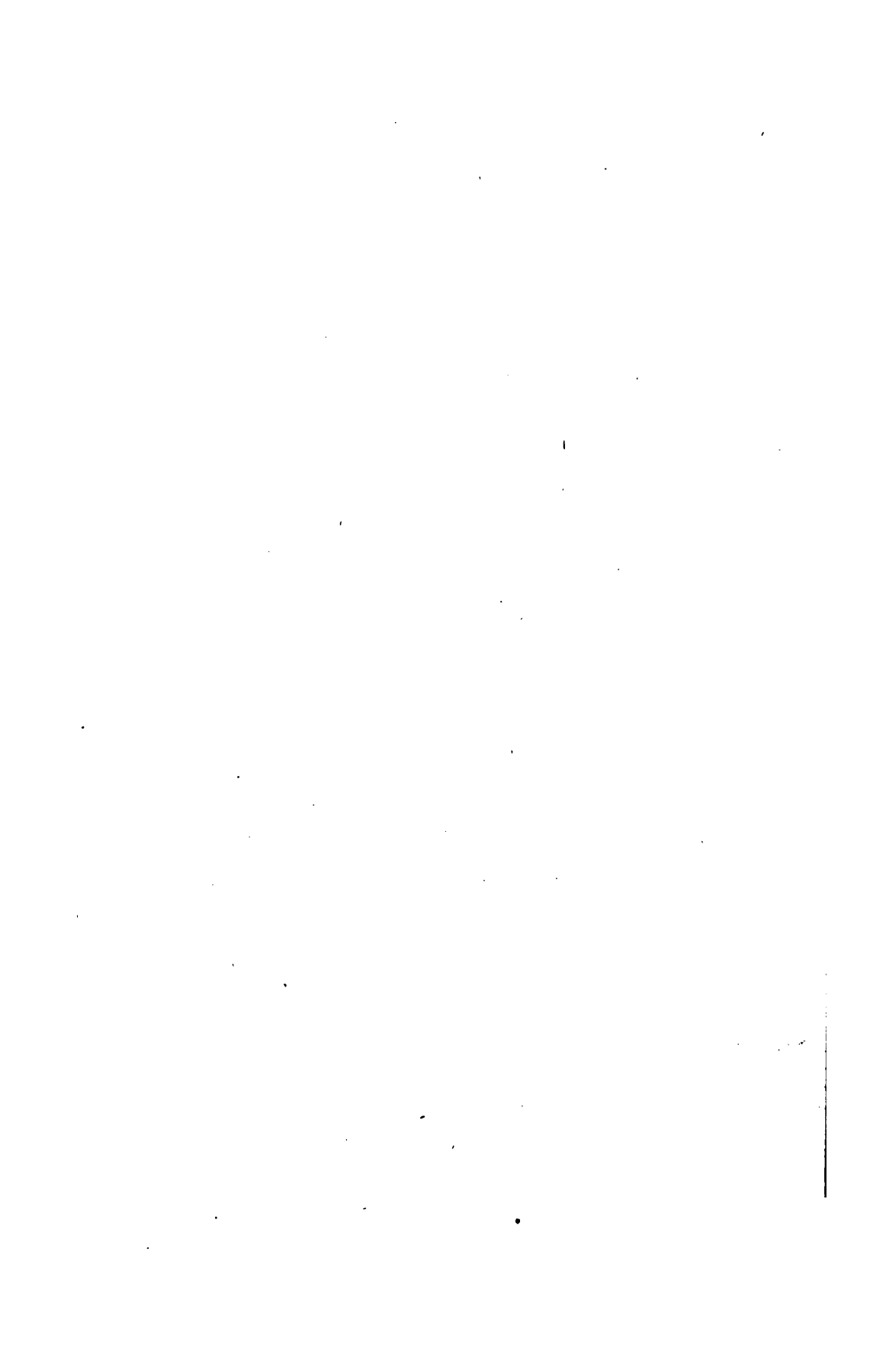


Harl. Mss. 6163. fo. 91

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- 5 Will' de Audele.—Gules, *frettée* of six pieces or.
- 6 Felipe Marmion.—Argent, a sword erect [sable A, C], hilted or (gules A, sable C).
- 7 Tebaud de Verdon.—[Or, A] *frettée* of six pieces gules.
- 8 Roger de Clifford.—Chequy of 6 × 2—3, azure and or, a fess gules.
- 9 Alain la Souch.—[Gules, A, C] ten roundies 4, 3, 2, 1.....[bezants A].
- 10 Rauf Daubein.—Gules, a fess fusilly argent.
- 11 Felipe Daubein.—Gules, a fess fusilly argent, and in chief three mullets, pierced, or.
- 12 Wm Daubein.—Gules, a fess fusilly and in chief three birds argent.
- 13 Robert Dinant.—Gules, a fess fusilly argent between three escallops in chief and one in base ermine.
- 14 Will' la Zouch.—Azure, ten bezants, 4, 3, 2, 1.
- 15 Oliver Dinant.—Gules, a fess fusilly ermine.
- 16 Ricard de Cornwaile.—Argent, on a fess sable three plates (*sic* C, but bezants A).
- 17 Henri de Ralle.—Ermine (gules C), a bend vair.
- 18 Ede (Adam, A, C) Leroediakne (de Arcedeakon, A ; de Archdeckne, C). Argent, three chevrons, sable.
- 19 Rob't d'aimiare (D'amary, C). Barry nebuly of eight argent and gules, a label of five points azure, each point charged three bezants (no bezants, C).
- 20 Rob't Malett.—[Sable, three round buckles, tongues to the dexter, argent, A, B].
- 94^b 1 Robert Fiz Nel (fitz neel, C). Paly of six argent and gules, a fess azure (*sic* C; but on the fess three bezants A, B).
- 2 Water de la Pole.—Gules, a saltire argent within a bordure sable bezantée (*sic* C, but Papworth cites, p. 1069, from A, per saltire gules and sable, a saltire argent, and a bordure of the 2nd platy).
- 3 Tomas de Kent.—Argent, a fess gules.
- 4 Richard Pultronor (Fultunor, C).—Sable (*sic*, A, but azure C), a lion rampant or.
- 5 Henri de Champernon.—Gules, a saltire vair.
- 6 Gilbert de St. Aubin.—Argent, on a cross sable five roundies [plates A, the cross not charged, C].
- 7 Roger la Sonds (de Fouche, A ; la Souch, C).—Ermine, on a fess gules, three bezants.
- 8 Robert Tibetot.—Argent, a saltire engrailed gules.
- 9 (*sic* B).—Azure, on a chief argent, a demi-lion rampant gules issuant (Azure, a chief argent, and over all a lion rampant gules B).
- 10 †Jon de Borgh.—Lozengy gules and vair.
- 11 Rob't de Muntein (Mo'tenei, C).—Azure, a bend or (*sic* A, C; B has between six martlets of same, but query if aught but suggested).
- 12 Robert de Neule.—Gules, a saltire argent.
- 13 Jon de Vauz.—Chequy of 5 × 6, argent and gules.
- 14 Rob't d'estotaile (de Stutteville, C).—Argent, ten barrulets gules, and over all a lion rampant sable.
- 15 †Roger de Mumbrey (Moubrey, A ; Moubrai, C).—Gules, a lion rampant argent.
- 16 Nicole de Segraue.—Sable, a lion rampant argent.
- 17 Filipe de Kyme.—Gules, crusilly and a chevron or.
- 18 Bernard de Grey.—Barry of six argent and azure, a label of five points gules.
- 19 Robert le Fitz water.—Or, a fess between two chevrons gules.
- 20 †Gilebert Peche.—Argent, a fess between two chevrons gules.
- 95—1 Richard de Grey.—Barry of six argent and azure.
- 2 Robert de Ros.—Gules, three water-bougets argent.
- 3 Jon de Boys.—Argent, two bars and a canton gules.
- 4 a lion rampant
- 5 Roger de Sumerj.—Or, two lions passant azure.
- 6 Hugo le dispencer.—Quarterly, argent with gules *frettée* of six pieces or ; over all a baston sable.
- 7 Jon de Vesci.—Or, a cross sable.
- 8 †Geffrey de Lucie.—Gules, crusilly and three lucies (pike) hauriant, 2 and 1, or.
- 9 Jon de Hasting.—Or, a maunch gules.
- 10 Robert de Quincy.—Gules, a cinquefoil, pierced, [argent, A].
- 11 Richard de Brus.—Gules, a saltire and chief or (the saltire argent in C).

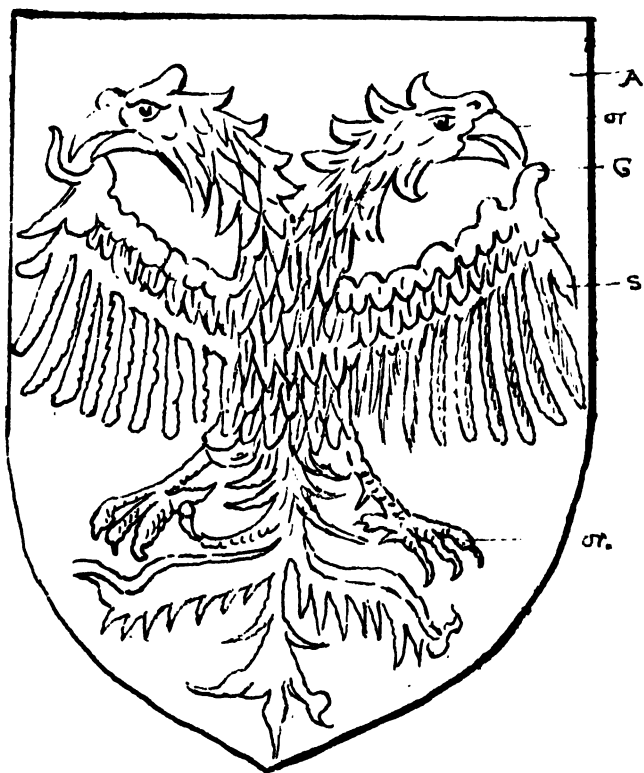
- 12 Osbornⁿ Gifforde. Or, two bars gemelles gules, and on a chief of second a lion passant of the field.
- 13 Giffard de Bef (le Bef A, C, i.e. le Bœuf). Gules, three lions passant in pale sable (argent A, C), and a label of five points azure.
- 14 Simon Bassett. Barry nebuly of eight or (argent A, C) and azure.
- 15 Henri de Panebrigge.—Barry of six or and azure.
- 16 Robert Talebot.—Barry of six or (argent, C) and gules.
- 17 Jon de Cantelo. —Azure, three fleurs-de-lis or (jessant de la teste du leopard, B; but query if aught but suggested).
- 18 Ada de Monthaut.—Argent, three bars gemelles sable, and over all a lion rampant gules.
- 19 Thomas de Chelwinch (Chaworth, A; Cheworth, C).—Azure, two chevrons or.
- 20 Bryan Fitz Alan.—Barry of six or and gules.
- 95^b 1 Henry *Mauvetein* (Mauvaisin, and in pencil Malvoisin, A; Manesin, C).—Gules, three bends argent.
- 2 Henri de Borchelle.—Paly of six argent (or, A, C) and azure a fess gules.
- 3 Grimbaud Panceuot.—Gules, three lions rampant argent.
- 4 Jon Mautrauers.—Sable, frettée of eight pieces or.
- 5 Adam de Creting.—Argent, a chevron between three mullets, pierced, gules.
- 6 Will' Mautrauers.—Sable frettée of six pieces or, and on a canton argent (gules A, C) three lions passant in pale gules (argent A, C).
- 7 Rob't Gifford.—Argent (or, A, C), a cross engrailed sable (*sic* C, but *gules* A), and over all six concentric annulets azure (vert, A, B), the two outer ones cut by shield.
- 8 Beues de Cnouile.—Gules, three mullets, pierced, argent (or, A, C).
- 9 Gilbert de Cnouile.—Argent (or, C), three mullets, pierced, gules.
- 10 Jon le Marescal.—Gules, a bend fusilly or.
- 11 Jon le Vautour. Or, a saltire gules.
- 12 Rauf Musard.—Gules, three plates.
- 13 Geoffrey de Langele.—Argent, a fess between three escallops sable.
- 14 Walter de Heliou.—Argent (or, C), three stags' heads (three-quarter) coupéd at the neck sable.
- 15 Felipe de Cerne (*Ferne*, A; Serne, C).—Per fess argent and gules, a lion rampant within a bordure both counterchanged (*sic* A, but quarterly or and gules, a lion rampant and hordure all counterchanged, C).
- 16 Will' de Wautone.—Argent, a chevron sable.
- 17 Will' Ambelas (Dambesas, A; anibesas, C).—Argent (or, A, C), on each of three dice azure (sable A, C), a plate within an annulet of the field (a plate only, A, C).
- 18 †Roland de Okested.—Argent (or, C), an oak slip with four branches acorned gules (the acorns or, B).
- 19 Raulf de Marconville, A; Jairponvill, query for Jairkonvill, C]. Quarterly argent (or, A, C) and azure, in the first quarter a lion rampant gules.
- 20 Thomas de Tichese.—Gules, frettée of six pieces vair.
- 96—1 Jon Chambernoun.—Gules (azure, A, C), a chevron or.
- 2 Rauf de Wilton.—[Gules, A, C] a saltire vair.
- 3 Ansel Bassett.—Ermine, a chief dancettée, of three-and-a-half indents, gules (*sic* A, but C has, indented per fess gules and ermine).
- 4 Adam Gourdon.—Or, a fleur-de-lis gules.
- 5 Oliuer de Cudham (Tudham, C).—Chequy of 6×2—3, gules and or (or and gules, C), a fess azure.
- 6 Jon de Beauchamp.—Gules, billetty and a fess or ("i.e. Lovaine with a fess or"—James Strangman, in C).
- 7 Rob't de Cudham (Tudham, C).—Chequy of 6×2—3, gules and argent (or and gules, C), a fess azure (the fess charged (three?) roses or, C).
- 8—Argent, a bend gules. B has the same.
- 9 Cael de Huntingfeild.—Gules, crusilly and a bend argent (*sic* C, where "i.e. Howard sans nombre" (that is the crosslets) by James Strangman; A has the crosslets fitchy).
- 10 Water de Beauchamp.—Gules, a fess and in chief three martlets or (*sic*, C; B has likewise three martlets in base, but query if they are other than suggestive).
- 11 Will' de Preston.—Gules, crusilly and a bend or (*sic* C, where "Huntingfeild with the charge or," by James Strangman; but A has the crosslets potent fitchy).
- 12 Robert Eneby.—Paly of six argent (or, C) and gules, a bend sable.
- 13 Robert la Ward.—Vair, argent and sable.





Harl Mss. 6163. fo 83

QIR.del.



Harl Mss 6163 fo 77.

C.J.R. del.

- 14 Nicole Le Leu (? read Lou *i.e.* Wolf—B seems to have Lou). Gules, two heraldic wolves, tails erect, passant argent (C calls them, incorrectly, dogges).
- 15 Henri de Herice.—Or, three hedge-hogs passant, 2 and 1, sable.
- 16 Water fitz Humfrey.—Quarterly, argent (or, C) and sable
- 17 Nicole de la Heuse (*i.e.* de la Hose, or of the hose). Argent, three men's hose, 2 and 1, gules.
- 18 Richard de Welles.—Paly of six argent and gules (gules, two pales or, C), on a canton [of the second, C] a mullet of six points sable.
- 19 Henry de Perk.—Argent (or, C), a stag's-head (three-quarter) caboshed gules.
- 20 Will' Mantel (? read Mansel). Gules, a fess argent, and label of five points or (neither name nor coat given by C).
- 96^b 1 Jon de [Staverton, A ; Staunton, C]—Argent, *frettée* of six pieces gules.
- 2 Herbert de St quintine. Or, three chevrons gules, and a chief vair.
- 3 Fouk le Fitz warin.—Quarterly per fess dancettée, of three indents, argent (or, A, C) and gules.
- 4 Renaude le Breouse.—Azure, two bars vair, gules and ermine.
- 5 Tebaud de Moletone.—Argent, three bars gules.
- 6 Walter de Donstaruile (Dota'vile, A ; Dotanville, C) ; *i.e.* Donstanville. Argent, *frettée* of six pieces gules, and on a canton of second a lion passant gardant (passant, A, C) or.
- 7 †Otes de Grantson.—Paly of six argent and azure, on a bend gules three escallops or.
- 8 Will' Dodingeseles.—Argent (or, C), a fess and in chief two mullets, pierced, gules (*a third mullet in base*, B).
- 9 Lorenz de St Mor.—Argent (or C), two chevrons gules, and a label of five points azure.
- 10 Robert de Werfeld.—(Witefelde, A ; Wetefeld, C). Sable, orsilly and a bend fusilly argent (the bend and crosslets or, A ; C has same tinctures as our version, but the bend dancettée, and crosslets fitchy).
- 11 Henri de Cockington.—Gules, nine (*sic* A, but ten C) cocks argent, 3, 3, 2, and 1.
- 12 Baudwin Boliers.—Sable, billey and a bend argent.
- 13 Rauf de Limsey (Limesey, C).—Gules, six eagles displayed or.
- 14 Yngeram de Brus.—Azure, a saltire and chief or.
- 15 Will' de Nereford.—Gules, a lion rampant ermine.
- 16 Will' de Lamborne.—Argent, two chevrons sable.
- 17 Rauf de Wodebuich (Wodeburch, C).—Barry of ten argent and azure, three lions rampant gules, crowned or.
- 18 Will' de Bouile.—Gules, three saltires argent, 2 and 1.
- 19 James de Byrun.—Gules, three bends argent, and a label of five points azure.
- 20 Rauf de Kirketone.—Argent, six eagles displayed sable.
- 97—1 Hameril Leices (Hameris Leites, C).—Argent (or, C), a lion rampant gules, crowned azure, and a bordure sable platy.
- 2 [Godfraye, A] de Baseuile (Basemes, A ; basenes, C).—Gules, an escutcheon within an orle of eight cinquefoils or (the escutcheon argent, A).
- 3 Jo: Males.—Gules, three *Catherine wheels*, altered to round buckles, or vice versa (three round buckles, thongs to the dexter, A, C), or.
- 4 [Elles, A ; gyles, B] de Rocheford.—Argent, eleven barrulets azure (baruly azure and or, C), a chief dancettée, of four indents, gules.
- 5 Tebaud de Marelj.—Or, a cross gules, *frettée* argent, between four eagles displayed azure.
- 6 Ansel de vile.—Argent, (or, C), a fess between six mullets of six points, pierced, gules (the mullets of five points, C).
- 7 Stefne de Montioye.—Gules, three escutcheons or.
- 8 W^m Crepin.—Lozengy or and gules.
- 9 Guy de la Roca.—Or, three bends azure (azure, three bends or, C) and a bordure gules entoury of fleurs-de-lis argent.
- 10 Will' de Hornes.—Argent (or, A, C), three hunting-horns in pale gules, furnished sable.
- 11 Geoffrey de Meremond.—Argent (or, C), two bars sable [and a mullet of six (five, C) points, pierced, gules, in chief, B].
- 12 Baudwin de Flandres.—Or, a lion rampant sable within a bordure gules.
- 13 Wallerain de Luceinboch (Lucemburth, A ; Lucenborch, C ; *i.e.* from Luxembourg?).—Barry of twelve (*sic* A, but ten, C) argent and azure (azure and argent, A ; or and azure, C), on a chief or, a lion passant gules.

- 14 Otes Traisine (Traiesane, C; de Traseme, A).—Or, three bends azure (bendy of six or and azure, A, C), within a bordure gules (*sic* C, but the bordure engrailed A, B).
- 15 Rauf de nele.—Gules, two fishes (lucies, C) hauriant addorsed argent (or, A, C, and the latter has the field crusilly of same).
- 16 Walter de Torpignj.—Azure, an escutcheon within an orle of nine escallops argent (the escutcheon argent, A, and no escallops in either).
- 17 Maheu de [Yrie, C; Try, E; but Walran de Irye, B].—[Or, B, argent, C] a bend [azure, B, C].
- 18 Symon de Moloun.—Azure, six bezants (*sic* C, but plates, A), and on a chief argent (or, A, C) a demi-lion rampant sable (gules, A, C) issuant.
- 19—[Gules, C] a bend [argent, C].
- 20 Sire de Fineles (Fienes, A, C).—[Argent, A, C] a lion rampant [sable, A, C].
- 97^b 1 Giles de Maili.—Or, three hammers with claws (mallets, A, C) gules.
- 2 Chastelin D'Aras (The castellan of Arras?).—Gules, a chief ermine (Borne by Davy, of Kent, Papworth, p. 558).
- 3 Will' de Rode (from Rhodes?).—Azure, a lion rampant or (only the tincture of the field given in C).
- 4 Conestable de Flandres (The Constable of Flanders).—Argent (or, A, C), an escutcheon gules.
- 5 Roger de Rome (*i.e.* from Rome).—Argent, a fess sable, and in chief a lion passant gules.
- 6 Jon de Scorenci.—Argent, a chevron gules.
- 7 Sire de Audenarde (Oudenard).—Barry of six argent and gules a bend azure.
- 8 Sire de Basipes (bacepeiz, C). Gules, three pales vair, and on a chief argent (or, A; *gules*, C), a demi-fleur-de-lis sable issuant.
- 9 Sire de Susat (Susane, A; Susac, C).—Sable, on a chief argent a demi-fleur-de-lis gules issuant.
- 10 Robert de la Bruere.—Chequy of 6 x 4 [argent and gules, A; vice versa, C], on a chief [or, A, C] a demi-lion rampant [azure, A; sable, C] issuant.
- 11 Sire de Wateribount (Waderibount, A; Woderizbount, B).—[Or, two lions rampant addorsed in fess gules A, B].
- 12 Sire de Ardene.—Argent, a lion rampant azure [and baston gules, C].
- 13 Sire de Corane.—Argent (*sic* C, but or, A), an escutcheon sable, and label of five points gules.
- 14 Jon de Betune.—Azure, on a chief or (*sic* C, but argent, A) a lion passant gules.
- 15 Sire de Renci (Renti, A).—Gules, three broad-axes erect, 2 and 1, argent, edges to dexter.
- 16 Sire de Boterecein (Botencein, A).—Argent (or, A), three lozenges sable, 2 and 1, and a chief paly of six azure and gules (gules and argent, A).

END OF THE ROLL.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FOUR SHIELDS IN ALL.

THE FAMILY OF COURTENAY, EARLS OF DEVON.

BY FRANK ORDE RUSPINI.

ENGLAND is proud of her nobility, and of the illustrious and historic families around whose pedigrees is gathered the lustre of her glory. It is indeed true that Great Britain owes her national prosperity to the muscular help of the toiling masses, and that her history is the progress of national thought and the development of national civilization, rather than a mere epitome of the biographies of crowned heads, or of the rise and fall of governing families; yet, as will be seen in the sequel, such families as the one selected for our notice on the present occasion, have given birth to men who have swayed political power not for their own private ends, but as exponents of great national principles and popular sympathies; and Divine Providence has, in the wise disposition of public events, brought about great and marvellous reformatations and steps of progress by means of the individuals on whose shoulders have from time to time rested the responsibilities of state.

This being premised as a worthy reason for the treatment of a subject at first sight of limited value, we will turn to the family whose well-known and honoured name stands at the head of this article, and sketch the past history of the house of Courtenay.

The Courtenays, like so many others of our aristocracy, originated in France. They deduce their descent from a certain Athon, who was governor of Castle Reynard in the reign of King Robert the holy, in or about the year of grace 1000.

Athon was a man of high position, and not improbably a scion of the blood royal of France. He married a lady of noble birth, and lived at Courtenay, in Gastinois, a town in the Isle of France, standing between Sens and Montargis, on a hill by the side of the river Clairy. Athon, who fortified Courtenay, and was henceforth known by the name of his fortress, left by his wife an only son Josceline, though some writers have asserted, but without proof, that he had another son who, they say, was the progenitor of the English Courtenays. Josceline de Courtenay, married twice; first a daughter of the Count of Gastinois, and by her he had an only daughter named Hodiérne, who married the Count of Joigny. Josceline's second wife was Isabel, daughter of Miles de Montleherry, whose sister married Baldwin, Count of Edessa. By this lady, Josceline left three sons:—1. Miles; 2. Josceline; and 3. Geoffrey. Miles de Courtenay remained on his ancestral patrimony, but Josceline and Geoffrey, being seized with a desire for adventure, departed for the Holy Land.

At this time the Holy Land was in the hands of the Christians—Baldwin was king of Jerusalem, and under him there reigned feudal princes—counts and barons, whose bravery and knight errantry form brilliant passages in the history of the Crusades, though there were exceptions of a dark and terrible character—men who used the power they possessed for ends at once revolting and inconsistent with their character and profession as knights and as Christians.

Baldwin de Bruges, Count of Edessa, Josceline de Courtenay's rela-

tive, received him very kindly and bestowed upon him a principality on the banks of the Euphrates. Baldwin was not a good manager of his territory, and became impoverished; Josceline on the other hand was sagacious, and under his rule the territory granted to him yielded an ample revenue, but, *both of these princes had the misfortune to fall into the hands of the Turks*, who kept them in prison for five years, and then, at the siege of Charran, liberated them on their parole, in order that they might obtain for their captors the price of their release. On their return to Edessa they found Tancred, Prince of Galilee, in possession of the city, and he refused them admittance. This act of usurpation on the part of Tancred brought about a struggle between the adherents of the injured princes and the Galilean forces. The sight of this struggle pained the nobler hearts who desired to see all the Christian princes united against the infidel, and, after a time, the rivals were reconciled, and Baldwin and Josceline returned to the peaceable administration of their affairs. Not long after this Count Baldwin had occasion to send an embassy to Roger Prince of Antioch, and the emissaries, in their progress, found it convenient to pause at the court of Prince Josceline, who treated them with the greatest possible kindness. Josceline's dependants were not so wise as their master in their intercourse with Count Baldwin's servants, and they began in a most unseemly way to draw invidious comparisons between the Count and their master. They upbraided the messengers with the poverty of Count Baldwin, and with his bad management of his territory, and, in a jeering manner, proposed that Baldwin should sell his county to Josceline and return to France. As might have been foreseen, this conversation was duly reported to the Count, and, as matters of this kind are usually exaggerated, it was so represented to Baldwin as to lead him to imagine that Josceline had countenanced the incivility of his people. The Count of Edessa accordingly sent for his vassal, taking care to conceal his design and feigning to be ill. Josceline promptly obeyed the summons of his superior. The Count reminded him that he owed all that he had to his bounty, and pointed out to him his supposed ingratitude. Josceline's self exculpation was useless. Baldwin was convinced of his guilt, and Courtenay left the presence of his superior stripped of all his wealth. Cast down by his unexpected misfortune, he resolved to return to France, and applied to his sovereign, Baldwin, King of Jerusalem, for permission to leave Palestine. King Baldwin would not give him the permission he sought, for he felt that he could but ill dispense with the services of so brave a man. He accordingly bestowed on him the principality of Tiberias.

Not long after these events King Baldwin died, and after a long conference the confederated Christian princes united in placing the Count of Edessa on the throne. Josceline himself assisted in and favoured the exaltation of Baldwin, and the Count, on ascending the regal throne, resolved on making compensation to his injured relative the Prince of Tiberias. Prince Josceline was accordingly granted the county of Edessa, and the friendship between these great men was forthwith newly cemented.

Balac, a powerful Turkish prince, soon afterwards surprised King Baldwin and carried him off captive to a strong fortress. Josceline, of Edessa, was also seized by the aid of a similar strategy, and conveyed to the same stronghold. The Armenian subjects of Prince Josceline rose in a body to liberate their Count. Strategy here outwitted strategy, and the Armenians, on mercantile pretexts, managed to obtain possession of the town. King Baldwin was liberated, and, making himself master of the castle, sent the Count of Edessa to procure military aid. Josceline de Courtenay made good his escape, swam the river Euphrates, and reached Edessa in safety; but the Turks who were sent by Balac to behead him succeeded in retaking the castle, whence they carried King Baldwin to Charran. In the meantime Josceline and other Christian princes raised a sufficient force, and having attacked and captured Prince Balac they caused him to be beheaded. Charran capitulated, and King Baldwin regained his liberty.

The great princes of the East at this time who owned allegiance to Baldwin were Foulk, Count of Anjou; Pontius, Count of Tripoli; Boemund, Prince of Antioch; and Josceline de Courtenay, Count of Edessa. A great pagan prince, named Bersequine, crossed the Euphrates, and with him came Doldequine, King of Damascus, whose combined forces these Christian princes united to repel, having (A.D. 1128) sent Hugh de Paganis, first master of the Knights Templars, on an expedition to the West to solicit military aid. Doldequine, King of Damascus, succeeded in keeping the Christians at bay, but Bersequine finding that he could not effect anything of importance, repassed the Euphrates, and returned to his own country.

But Josceline's star was waning. He had occasion to lay siege to a castle near Aleppo, and in the ruin of the tower he received a serious injury from which he never recovered. The Sultan of Iconium hearing of his prostration, besieged Croisson, a town of Edessa. Josceline called his eldest son to him and told him to place himself at the head of his soldiers and meet the Sultan; but the youth was raw and timid, and urged the difficulty of the undertaking as an objection to the enterprise. The Count was vexed at the lad's timidity, and causing himself to be carried to the head of his army he led them, borne in his horse litter, against the Paynim chief. The Sultan no sooner heard that Josceline commanded in person, than he raised the siege of Croisson and retired with precipitation. When the news of the flight of the Sultan was brought to the Christian ranks, Josceline commanded a halt, and caused a solemn thanksgiving for the victory to be offered to God: He died in the year A.D. 1181, and is described by the Archbishop of Tyre as "one of the greatest men of the East." His son succeeded him in the County of Edessa, and, after him, his grandson. The history of these counts belongs rather to the history of the Crusades, and to follow their fortunes here would be tedious to the reader. None of them acquired the lustre of the great warrior of whom we have been speaking, and eventually the family terminated in heiresses, who intermarried with the various royal families of the time. The later kings of Jerusalem were descended from them, and so were the marquises of Montserrat.

Miles de Courtenay, the elder brother of the first Count of Edessa of that family, resided on his lordship of Courtenay, and married Ermengarde de Nevers, by whom he had three sons—1. William ; 2. Josceline ; and 3. Reginald. Of the first two but little is known, and of Josceline scarcely more than his name, but Reginald occupies an important position in our history, because he was, according to the best authorities, the patriarch of the two great families of Courtenay—one of whom existed in France for six hundred years, and gave three Emperors to the East, and the other of whom has for seven centuries occupied a leading position in Devonshire, and, now, enjoys, for the third time, the earldom of that county.

Reginald de Courtenay is known to have spent the first half of his life as a subject of his native sovereign, and to have then married a sister of Guy de Donjon, by whom he had two daughters. The eldest of these became the wife of Prince Peter of France, one of the younger sons of Louis the Fat. Such was the pride of the Courtenays that Prince Peter only obtained his wife on condition of his henceforth and for ever bearing and transmitting to his descendants the name and arms of Courtenay.

This much is clear with reference to the career of Reginald, and it is further known that he excited against himself the anger of his royal master by taking the part, of his consort, Eleanor of Poitou, who *after a married life of sixteen years was suspected of infidelity to her husband.* King Louis procured a divorce from her, but restored to her those rich provinces which, by her marriage, had become annexed to the crown of France. Prince Henry of England, during a temporary cessation of hostilities between the Empress Maud, his mother and King Stephen (A.D. 1150), left Scotland, whither he had gone to receive the honour of knighthood, and rejoined his mother in Normandy. Maud caused the Prince to be invested with the ducal crown of that province, and the year after, on the death of his father, he became possessed of Maine and Anjou. Reginald de Courtenay was a believer in the chastity of his queen, and his chivalrous spirit rebelled against what was to him an unknighly suspicion on the part of his sovereign. Prince Henry of England also refused to credit the charges brought against Queen Eleanor, and within six weeks after her divorce espoused her, and became possessed of her rich dowry. Henry acquired much lustre from his match, and, in the estimation of knights like Reginald de Courtenay, he rose as high as the French king fell. Courtenay immediately joined his fortunes to those of the Count of Anjou, and accompanied him in his final expedition against King Stephen, when Divine Providence averted the horrors of further bloodshed by the unlooked for death of the son and heir of the usurper of the English crown.

History is therefore clear that Reginald de Courtenay was the ancestor of the Earls of Devon, and that his adoption of a new country was caused by the events which we have just narrated ; but there are various traditions as to the immediate paternity of Lord Reginald. Cleveland, whose deep researches entitle him to give an opinion, states that he was the father of the lady who was united to Prince

Peter of France. Other genealogists have asserted that he was one of the sons of Prince Peter, but this view is inconsistent with facts, since Prince Peter did not come over to England for twenty years after the immigration of Lord Reginald. Some authors have promulgated the theory of the descent of the English Courtenays from a second son of Athon, and in support of it have brought forward the evidence of the roll of Battle Abbey, which certainly contains the name of Courtenay; but, unfortunately, historians are too well aware, that the roll of Battle Abbey is almost valueless as historical evidence, for the various existing copies of the roll do not correspond, and it is known that names were added to it from time to time to flatter the vanity of rising and powerful families.

By his French wife he had two daughters, the eldest of whom, as we have already seen, married Prince Peter of France. This prince, sometimes called Florus, was son to Louis the Fat, by Bertrade de Montfort, but there is some historical doubt as to the position held by that lady. Authorities are divided as to the legitimacy of Florus, and though they contended for it for many centuries, the French Courtenays who descended from him were denied the precedence and privileges of Princes of the Blood Royal of France. In the reign of Henry II., both Florus and his brother Robert, surnamed de Dreux, were in England, for we find them acting as commissioners for the execution of a treaty in 1188.

Prince Peter (or Florus) by his wife Elizabeth (or Isabella) de Courtenay, for both names are applied to the lady by different authors, had six sons. 1. Peter; 2. Robert; 3. Hugh; 4. Philip; 5. William; and 6. John. The eldest son, Peter, succeeded as Lord of Courtenay, and, marrying the sister of Baldwin and Henry, Earls of Flanders and Emperors of Constantinople, succeeded in her right to the imperial dignity in 1216. He was crowned at Rome by the Pope in the following year, but, on his way to his capital, he was captured by Theodore, despot of Epirus, and thrown into prison, where he died in the year 1219. Three of his sons in turn held a brief sway over the Eastern Empire, but Baldwin, the youngest, who was crowned in 1289, was dethroned in 1261, and died eleven years later, leaving a son Philip, known as the Titular Emperor of Constantinople. Philip left an only daughter Catherine, and at his decease the imperial branch of the royal Courtenays became extinct.

Robert de Courtenay, the second son of Prince Florus, and Grand Butler of France, went to Palestine in 1239, and died there the same year. He had five sons from the youngest of whom descended the Courtenays of La Ferte-Loupiere, and Cherillon, of whom John, Lord of Cherillon, who died in 1630, was the first Courtenay who quartered the royal arms of France. Charles Roger, Prince of Courtenay, born 1671, committed suicide in 1730, and thus terminated the male line of his family.

William de Courtenay, the fifth son of Prince Florus, was the progenitor of the Lords of Tanley, and John de Courtenay, the sixth son, was the ancestor of the Lords of Yerre.

Of these peers of France much might be written, but little inte-

rest could be found in such a history. They lived and died in the enjoyment of their seigneuries, but left no mark upon the annals of their country. On the other hand, the history of the English Courtenays is the history of England in miniature, and it is to them that we turn for the more interesting portion of our subject.

Reginald de Courtenay must, therefore, be looked upon as the ancestor of the modern families of that name, and there can be but little doubt that he married twice, once in France and once in England. Of his French wife we have already spoken. His English spouse was Hawyse, daughter and heir of Robert de Abrincis, Baron of Oakhampton, and hereditary Viscount or Sheriff of Devonshire, and Governor of the Castle of Exeter.

Reginald acquired by his marriage with Hawyse de Abrincis the office of hereditary Sheriff of Devonshire, the barony of Oakhampton, the custody of Exeter castle, and many manors and benefices, among which was the Abbey of Ford, held of the barony by certain service.

The barony of Oakhampton and the other honours had been originally conferred on Richard, the son of Baldwin de Brioniis. Baldwin's wife was Albreda, niece to the Norman duke, and the noble Norman having followed the fortunes of his suzerain, and being allied to him by marriage, shared largely in the ultimate division of the spoil. On the death of Richard de Brioniis without issue, the honours he enjoyed devolved on his sister Adelicia, the name of whose husband is unknown. Adelicia left a daughter named Alice, who married Randolph Avenel, to whom the barony, shrievalty, and castle descended. Randolph Avenel, by his wife Alice, left a daughter and heir, Matilda, who married twice, first, Robert de Abrincis, by whom she had three daughters, two of whom took the vow of celibacy, and the third married Reginald de Courtenay; she married secondly, Robert, a bastard son of Henry I., by whom she left a daughter, Matilda, who married William de Courtenay, supposed to have been the brother of Reginald. There is, however, considerable difficulty in arriving at the true history of the family at this juncture, since William de Courtenay, the eldest son of Miles de Courtenay, is said to have died without issue, whilst the William (reputed brother of Reginald), who married Matilda, left three sons. Some authorities deduce the remaining Courtenays from William and not from Reginald, but, apparently, without reason. Whoever he was, William de Courtenay was certainly the husband of the younger daughter. Although he left three sons, the line died out very soon, and his estates eventually fell to the lot of his cousin, Robert de Courtenay, Baron of Oakhampton, the son and successor of Reginald.

(To be continued.)

LIST OF BRIEFS COLLECTED AT DRAYTON BEAUCHAMP, CO. BUCKINGHAM.

THE following list of briefs, collected in the parish of Drayton Beauchamp, in the county of Buckingham, in the last century, is one of the fullest I have ever met with. I am indebted to the Rev. John Murray Holland, rector of Stanton Saint John, Oxfordshire, for the pleasure of publishing it in the "RELIQUARY." He has transcribed it from the Chaloner MS., in the possession of Miss Sheldon, of the Manor House, Stanton St. John.

EDWARD PEACOCK.

Bottesford Manor, Brigg.

		Loss.	Collected.	
		£ s. d.		
1714.				
Oct. 27.	Wm. Bowyer, loss by fire	5146 and upwards...	00	05 00
Nov. 7.	Warwick and Preston Bagget, loss by fire	1162	00	01 00
"	New Shoreham Church, damage	2203	00	01 00
July y ^e 1st.				
1715.				
May 1st.	St. Mary's Church, damage	4966	00	01 02
May y ^e 15th.	Kentford in Suffolk, losse by fire ...	1057	00	01 09
May 22nd.	Dryneton and Slimbridge, losse by fire	1378	00	01 00
June 5th.	St. Giles' Church in New Castle under			
	Line, damage	3115	00	01 06
June 12th.	St. Peter's Church in Chester, damages	1590	00	01 00
July y ^e 1st.	For the Cowkeepers' breife		01	02 11
October 12th.	New Church att Sunderland		00	01 3
December 4.	Liverpool, losse by fire	8005	00	01 6
December 7th.	Walkerith and Wrexham, ditto	1425	00	01 2
January 1st.	Blymill Church, damage	1485	00	01 0
January 8th.	Mitcham and Lythwood, loss by fire...	1442	00	01 3
1716.				
May 17th.	Upton and Tensford, ditto	1940	00	01 06
May 27th.	John Avon, ditto	1070	00	01 03
June 10th.	Thames Street, ditto	7689	00	03 02
June 24th.	Spalding, ditto	20560	00	06 10
November y ^e 1st.	For y ^e Reformd Episcopal			
	Churches		00	05 00
Nov. 18.	Chelmarsh and Ryton, charge	2126	00	01 08
December 2nd.	Ridgmont, losse by fire	1578	00	02 00
December 16.	Houndsditch, ditto	5388	0	1 8
January y ^e 6th.	Ottery St. Mary in comt. Devon,			
	losse by fire	4466	0	1 6
June 12th.	Helthwaite Hill in y ^e West Rideing of			
	y ^e County of York and Whitington			
	in the County of Stafford, ditto	1287 19	00	02 00
June 16th.	Oldbury Church in Com ^{ty} . Gloucester,			
	charge	1163	00	01 06
June 23.	Brenden Church and Steeple, losse by fire	1552	00	01 06
July 7.	Great Bedwin in Com ^{ty} . Wilts, ditto ...	2486	00	01 06
July 14th.	Harstogt in Com ^{ty} . Derby, ditto	1426	00	01 06
Dec. 15.	Arnold Church and Steeple, charge	1290	00	01 02
Dec. y ^e 22d.	Wensley Church and Steeple, ditto ...	974	00	01 02
" 29th.	Ellingham and Wisbech, losse by fire .	1611	00	01 06
1717-18.				
January y ^e 19.	fframpton in Comt ^y . Dorsett, ditto .	1560	00	01 08
" 26th.	Pultley and Jay, ditto	1291	00	01 06
Oct. 11, 1714.				

Received of y^e Ministers and Churchwardens of Drayton Beauchamp in y^e County of Bucks :

For Dorchester	Brief y ^e sum of	0 1 9
" Bottisham	" "	0 4 10
" Blendford	" "	0 6 7
" Burslem	" "	0 1 0
" Leighton	" "	0 1 0

4p A. Hodskin. 0 15 2

Oct. 16. 1709.

Received of the Minister and Churchwardens of Drayton Beauchamp:—

			l.	s.	d.
for Wm. Adams	...	Brief, y ^e sum of	...	0	1 8
" Chilton	...	"	...	0	1 3
" Woodham Ferres	...	"	...	0	1 4
" Warmingham	...	"	...	0	1 0
" Barton	...	"	...	0	1 4
" Southwell	...	"	...	0	1 9
			4 ^d A. Hodakin.	0	8 4
The above are copies of printed forms filled up in pen and ink			Loss.	Collected.	
1718.	June y ^e 1st.	Peureth Church in Comt ^a Cumberland, charge	1380	and upwards...	00 09
	y ^e 9th.	St. Mary Newington Comt ^a Surry, do.	1926	"	00 09
	22nd.	Ashborne & Mappleton Churches, do.	3016	"	01 00
	July 6.	Grindon Church in Comt ^a Stafford, do.	1350	"	01 00
	18th.	Newland and Chipping Wickham, losse by fire	1020	"	01 10
	March 18th.	Cherrington in Comt ^a Warwicke, do.	1476	"	01 06
	Nov. 9.	Willcott and Guesden in Com: Salop, do.	1717	"	01 02
	16th.	Dolgely Church in Com. Merioneth, charge	1449	"	01 00
	Dec. 8.	Aisley Church in Com: Stafford	1361	"	01 00
	21st.	Little St. Andrew's Barnwell in Cambridge, losse by fire	3842	"	01 08
	1719.	Deeping St. James' Church, charge	1102	"	01 02
	May 17th.	Sheriffs Hales Church in Comt ^a Stafford, ditto	1339	"	01 02
	June 7th.	Headington in Comt ^a Oxon, losse by fire	1983	"	02 06
	14th.	Old Weston in Com: Huntingdon, ditto	1969	"	01 10
	28th.	Old Radnor and Habberley, ditto	1289	"	01 08
	July 12th.	Cheltenham and Letchlade in Com: Gloucester, Thornton Hough, Bickley and Barnston in Com. Chester, ditto...	1307	"	01 00
	July 19th.	Bigleswade Church and Steeple, charge	1437	"	00 06
	Nov. 1.	St. John Baptist Church, City of Chester ditto	3269	"	01 00
	8.	Hartlepool Church in Com: Durham, ditto	1732	"	00 10
	29th.	Bedford Rowe, losse by fire	4178	"	01 10
	Dec 13.	Hinstock Church in Com: Salop, charge	1295	"	01 00
	20.	Thrapston in Com: Northampton, losse by fire	3748	"	02 04
	27.	Ingmanthorpe and Norton under Cannock in Com: Ebor and Stafford, ditto	1733	"	02 00
	1720.	Oxtead Church in Comt ^a Surrey, losse by lightning	1904	"	01 04
	June 5.	Kingswood Church in Com. Wilts, charge	1000	"	01 00
	19th.	Great Grimsby Church, damage	1757	"	01 00
	July 3.	Paris Street in Exeter, losse by fire...	1067	"	01 06
	10.	Sufferers by Thunder and Haile in Com. Stafford, damage	4163	"	04 06
	November 13.	St. Olave's Church near York, charge	1039	"	01 00
	20.	Burton Church in Com: Chester, do.	1648	"	01 00
	Dec. 4.	Meonstock in Comt ^a Southampton, losse by fire	5173	"	05 06
	11.	Swavesey in Com. Cantab ^r , ditto	1755	"	02 00
	25.	Shrwardine Church and Parsonage House, charge	1609	"	00 09
	1721.	(John Smith, Churchwarden).			
	May 28.	Burcott and Wheatly in Com. Oxon, by fire	1847	"	01 08
	June 11.	Fitts Church in Com. Salop, charge	1509	"	01 011
	25.	Tewkesbury Church in Com. Gloucester, ditto	3929	"	03 04
	July 16.	Kemberton and Differth in Com. Salop & Radnor, loss by fire	1064	"	01 09

		Loss.	Collected.
		£ s. d.	
July 30.	Louth and Newport in Com. Lincoln and Salop, ditto	1347 and upwards...	00 05 00
August 8th.	Kingston upon Hull, ditto Daniel Bate Churchwarden.	5840 " "	00 04 08
Nov. 5.	Welsh Poole in Com. Montgomery, losse by fire	1022 " "	00 01 04
19.	Jenkin Vingo, sufferer by fire, St. Jves, Cornwall	1000 " "	00 01 06
Dec ^r . 10.	Uske Church in Com. Monmouth, charge	2338 " "	00 00 07
" 3d.	Amberley in Com. Sussex, losse by fire... ..	1280 " "	00 01 06
24.	Demerham South in Com. Wilts, ditto... .. D. Bate Church Warden.	1305 " "	00 02 03
1722.	Bakewell Church and Steeple in Com. Derby, charge	1815 " "	00 01 06
June 10.	Upper Darwen Chappel in Com. Lancaster	1032 " "	00 01 00
24.	Inundation in Com. Palat. Lancaster, damage	10227 " "	00 06 00
July 8.	Gratwood, Bilston and Newent in Com: Staffo and Gloucester, losse by fire...	1184 " "	00 02 00
22.	Addington, Landwicke and Alderton in Com. Surrey and Gloucester, ditto... .. D. Bates Churchwarden.	1147 10 " "	00 01 06
May 13.	Saint John Wapping in Com. Middlesex, losse by fire	1922 " "	00 01 08
Nov. 4.	Allhallows London Wall London, ditto	1000 " "	00 01 06
27.	Caldecott in Com. Hertford, ditto	1062 18 " "	00 01 02
Dec ^r . 9.	Abbotts Bromely Com. Stafford, ditto	2437 " "	00 01 11
16.	St. Mary's Church in Nottingham, charge	4800 " "	00 01 06
26.	Brithelmstone in Com. Essex, damage	8000 " "	00 09 02
1723.	Bangor Church in Com. Flint, Charge	2427 " "	00 01 00
May 26.	Ruddington Church in Com. Nottingham, ditto	2624 " "	00 01 00
June 2.	Heartsease in Com. Radnor, losse by fire	1166 " "	00 02 00
July 7.	Hexham Church in Com. Northumberland, charge	4300 " "	00 01 06
14.	St. Alban's Church in Com. Hertford, do.	5775 " "	00 04 06
August 1.	Shennington in Com: Gloucester, losse by fire	8442 " "	00 03 10
Oct. 20.	Ilkeston Church Com. Derby, charge	1350 " "	00 00 10
October.	Eperston Church in Com. Nottingham, charge	1311 " "	00 00 10
Nov. 10.	Newport Church in Com. Salop, ditto	2000 " "	00 00 09
17.	Lyons <i>alias</i> Holt Church in Com. Denbigh, ditto	1939 " "	00 00 09
30.	Whetherby in Com. Ebor., losse by fire	7533 " "	00 04 06
Dec. 5th.	Holt Market Church in Com. Norfolk, charge	12 9 " "	00 01 06
22.	Falmouth in Com. Cornwall, losse by fire John Smith Church Warden.	2416 " "	00 02 00
1724.	Alrawaies, Martham, and Southbergh in Com. Stafford and Norfolk, losse by fire	1130 " "	00 01 03
May 17.	Michael Church and Grimston in Com. Radnor and Leicester, ditto	1047 " "	00 02 01
31.	Cherry Hinton in Com. Cambridge, ditto...	1045 16 " "	00 02 00
June 7.	Staverton in Com. Northampton, ditto	2009 " "	00 02 00
24.	Inundation at Hallifax in Com. Ebor., losse	5395 " "	00 02 00
July 12.	Frodsham Church in Com. Chester, charge	1103 " "	00 00 10
Oct. 25.	Knighton, Lantwerdine in Com. Hereford Radnor, losse by fire	1093 " "	00 02 00
Nov. 8.	Neath Church in Com. Glamorgan, charge	2383 " "	00 01 03
22.	Cricklade in Wilts, losse by fire	1624 " "	00 01 06
Dec. 6.	Camps Hall and Downton Combe Cambridge and Wilts, ditto	1067 " "	00 01 09
20.	Wirksworth Church in Com. Derby...	1900 " "	00 01 01
1725.	East Moreton in Comm. Dorsett, ditto	1349 " "	00 02 00

		Loss.	Collected.		
		£ s. d.			
May 30.	Great Bowley Church in Com. Salop, charge	1130 and upwards...	00	01	03
June 6.	Langton Church in Com. Lincoln, ditto ...	1432	00	01	03
13.	Crediton and Kirke-Deighton in Com. Devon and Yorke, losse by fire...	1203	00	01	08
July 11.	For Market Lavington ...		00	04	09
Oct ^r . 17.	Darlastone Church in Com. St ^r ord, charge	1019	00	00	08
24.	Brampton Church in Com. Westmoreland, ditto	1355	00	00	10
Nov ^r . 7.	Ormskirke Church in Com. Lancaster, do.	1856	00	01	03
21st.	Waresley Church in Com. Huntingdon, ditto	2003	00	01	03
Dec. 1st.	Great Torrington in Com. Devon, losse by fire	4988	00	07	06
1726.	Received of the Minister and Churchwardens of Drayton Beauchamp for y ^e following Briefs, viz.—				
	St. Nicholas Church		00	02	06
	Allbrighton Church		00	01	01
	Allderford and Great Horwood		00	01	07
27 Sept ^r .	Folkestone fishery		00	01	09
1726.	Archdeacon Parochial Visitation		00	06	11
Oct. 9.	Backford Church Com: Palat. Chester, charge	1532 and upwards...	00	00	011
16.	Westthoughton Chapel in Com. Pal. Lancaster, ditto	1455	00	00	10
30.	Hambleton in Com. Southampton, losse by fire	5184	00	04	10
Nov. 6.	Dorchester in Com. Dorset, ditto	5843	00	011	00
13.	Tibsefe Church Com. Derby, charge	1098	00	01	4
1727.					
May 28.	Littleport and Baddily in Com. Cambridge and Chester losse by fire	1100	00	02	00
June 11.	St. Peter's Church in y ^e Bayley in Civitat Oxon, charge	1800	00	01	01
„ 18.	Cranbrooke Church in Com. Kent, ditto...	2276	00	00	08
25.	Sibson Church in Com. Leicester, ditto...	1753	00	00	08
July 9.	Shipston upon Stower Com. Worcester, losse by fire	4812	00	05	00
Nov. 5.	Great Wilbraham in Com. Cambridge, do.	1426	00	01	06
19.	Stamford in Com. Lincoln, ditto	1057	00	01	06
Dec ^r . 4.	Burton Joyce Church in Com. Nottingham, charge	1021	00	01	00
18.	Alcester Church in Com. Warwick, ditto...	4642	00	05	00
1728.					
June 16.	Hinton in the Hedges in Com. Northampton, losse by fire	1122	1	3	
23.	White Gate Church in Com. Chester, charge	1214	1	3	
July 7.	Trinity Church in Civ. Chester, ditto	2658	1	3	
14.	Yarme Church in Com. Yorke, ditto	1772	1	3	
29.	Gravesend in Com. Kent, losse by fire	21232	7		
Nov. 10.	Branston Church in Com. Rutland, charge	1157	00	01	03
24.	St. Hyld's Chapel in Com. Durham, ditto	1595	00	01	03
Dec. 1.	St. Swithin's Church in Com. Worcester, do.	2519	00	01	02
15.	St. John's Wapping in Com. Middlesex, losse by fire	6966	00	05	06
25.	St. Andrew's Harbour in Scotland, charge	8734	00	04	06
1729.					
May 11.	Stilton in Com. Huntingdon, losse by fire	6353	00	07	06
25.	Fulbourne in Com. Cambridge, ditto	1028	00	01	06
June 15.	Tamworth Church in Com. Warwick and Stafford, charge	8249	00	01	06
22.	Rickingham and Botesdale in Com. Suffolk, losse by fire	2210	00	02	00
July 6.	Hapton Church in Com. Warwick, charge	1187	00	01	09

		Loss.		Collected.		
		£	s. d.			
Oct. 5.	St. John Baptist Church in Com. Gloucester, ditto	2310	and upwards	00	01	09
16.	Worthenbury Church in Flint, ditto	1369	"	00	01	06
Nov ^r . 2.	Hornsey and Wheeloyke in Com. Middlesex and Chester, fire	1205	"	00	02	00
9.	Melbourne in Com. Cantab., loss by fire	6869	"	00	05	09
23.	Pershore Church Com. Wigorn, charge	4000	"	00	08	01
Dec. 7.	For the Protestants at Copenhagen		"	00	11	06
John Smith Churchwarden.						
1730.						
April 19.	St. Michael's Church in Com. Southampton, charge	4766	"	00	02	00
May 3.	Colebrook Chapel in Com. Bucks, ditto	1325	"	00	02	00
10.	Wroot in Com. Lincoln, losse by Jnuundation	2686	"	00	02	00
24.	Bilston Chappell in Com. Stafford, charge	1200	"	00	01	06
June 14.	Hinkley in Com. Leicester, losse by fire	2244	"	00	02	03
21.	Bearly in Com. Warwick, ditto	1207	"	00	01	06
Oct. 24.	Ouston Church in Com: Ebor., charge	1461	"	00	01	01
Nov. 7.	Kidderminster in Com. Worcester, fire	1112	"	00	01	08
21.	Yarborough in Com. Lincoln, losse by fire	1016	"	00	01	06
28.	Denbeigh Chappel in Com. Denbeigh, charge	1186	"	00	00	08
Dec. 5.	Landulas Church in Com. Denbeigh	1100	"	00	00	08
1731.						
May 23.	Broughton Sulney Church in Com. Nottingham, charge	1110	"	00	00	03
30.	Wyersdale Chapel in Com. Lancaster, do	1245	"	00	00	03
June 13.	Chappel en le frith Church in Com. Derby, ditto	1425	"	00	00	03
20.	Misley Church in Com. Essex, ditto	2600	"	00	00	03
July 19.	Evesham Church in Com. Worcester, ditto	4980	"	00	00	06
Oct. 10.	Wotton under Edge in Com. Gloucester, losse by fire	1,085	"	00	01	06
17.	All Saints' Church in Com. Sussex, charge	1,299	"	00	00	06
31.	Bozeat in Com. Northampton, losse by fire	2697	"	00	01	01
Nov. 14.	Galcott in Com. Gloucester, ditto	1009	"	00	02	00
30.	Sturminster Newton Castle, Com. Dorsett, ditto	6,787	"	00	06	06
1732.						
April 30.	Newhold upon Avon in Com. Warwick, ditto	1417	"	00	01	09
May 7.	Draycott Church in Com. Stafford	1147	"	00	00	03
21.	Bishop's Norton Church in Com. Lincoln, charge	1006	"	00	00	03
June 4.	Manton in Com. Rutland, losse by fire	1,269	"	00	03	06
11.	Abby Lanercost Church in Com. Cumberland, charge	1100	"	00	011	00
18.	Stowerbridge Church in Com. Worcester, ditto	2000	"	00	011	00
28.	Ramsey in Com. Huntingdon, losse by fire	11,776	"	01	17	10
Oct. 8.	Dudley Church Com. Worcester, charge	2,097	"			
15.	Aberbrothock Harbour in Scotland	9311	"	00	01	03
29.	North Stoneham Com. Southampton, fire	1,293	"	00	01	03
Nov. 5.	Wood Plumpton Com. Lancaster, ditto	11,053	"	00	01	03
12.	Chesterfield Com. York, loss by fire	1500	"	00	01	03
19.	Well Church Com. Lincoln, charge	1201	"	00	00	00
26.	Barton upon Humber Com. Lincoln, fire	1369	"	00	01	05
Dec. 6.	Blandford Forum, loss by fire	85,348	"	01	17	09
1733.						
May 6.	Conington Church in Com. Cambridge	1050	"	00	00	03
20.	Waddington in Com. Wilts, losse by fire	1283	"	00	01	02
27.	Seromby Church in Com. Lincoln, charge	1102	"	00	00	03
June 3.	Whitefield in Com. Somerset, fire	1380	"	01	00	07½
17.	Mitcheldean Church in Com. Gloucester, charge	1096	"	00	00	00
July 1.	Monmouth Church in Com. Monmouth, do.	4497	"	00	00	06

		Loss.		Collected.		
		£	s. d.			
Nov. 11.	Guilden Morden in Com. Cambridge, losse by fire	1046	and upwards	...00	01	02
25.	Chriselton Church in Com. Chester, charge	1140	"	...00	00	03
Dec. 2.	Redmarley and Edengale Churches in Com. Worcester and Stafford	1326	"	...00	00	03
Total		1326	"	...00	00	03
1734.						
April 7.	Rufford Chapell in Com. Lancaster, charge	1,165	"	...00	00	06
May 5.	Erchfont in Com. Wilts, losse by fire	3002	"	...00	13	00
26.	Monford Church in Com. Salop, charge	1400	"	...00	00	03
June 2.	Gressingham Chapel in Com. Lancaster, ditto	1,110	"	...00	00	03
16.	Ealeing Church in Com. Middlesex, ditto	3,000	"	...00	00	00
30.	North Meales Church in Com. Lancaster, ditto	1,292	"	...00	00	00
July 7.	Onniley in Com. Stafford, fire	1,038	"	...00	08	06
Oct. 13.	Barnwell in Com. Cambridge, ditto	6,874	"	...01	14	03
20.	Epworth in Com. Lincoln, ditto	1,076	"	...00	01	06
Nov. 3.	Allsaints' Church in Com. Worcester, charge	1,944	"	...00	01	00
March 16.	Cottenham fire in Com. Cambridge, losse	11,215	"	...00	01	00
23.	Machynleth Church in Com. Montgomery	1,833	"	...00	00	00
1735.						
April 6.	Poulton in Com. Lancaster, losse by fire	1,023	"	...00	01	09
June 1.	Preese in Com. Lancaster, ditto	1,379	"	...00	01	01
13.	South Thorsby Church in Com. Lincoln, charge	1000	"	...00	00	00
26.	Brampton in Com. Huntingdon, losse by fire	1,348	"	...00	01	02
Oct. 19.	Norton Church in Com. Stafford, charge	1,347	"	...00	00	00
26.	Lanarmon Church in Com. Denbigh, ditto	1,362	"	...00	00	00
Nov. 9.	East Stoke Church, in Com. Notingham, do.	1,258	"	...00	00	00
23.	Milton, in Com. Cambridge, loss by fire	1,165	"	...00	02	02
Decr. 7.	Tetsworth in Com. Oxon, ditto	1,440	"	...00	01	09
14.	Empsay in Com. Ebor., ditto	1,549	"	...00	01	01

Barnwell fire in Cambridge the Collection as followeth :—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Letitia Gumley	00	10	00	Henery Weston	00	01	00
Mrs. Susan Gumley	00	05	00	Joseph Coventry	00	01	00
Joseph Martin	00	00	06	Daniel Brown	00	00	06
Tho: Lamb	00	00	06	Richard Smith	00	01	00
Tho: Haslow	00	00	06	Elizabeth Smith	00	01	00
Hester Inwood	00	00	06	Edward Bull	00	00	06
Daniel Smith	00	00	06	George Puttenham	00	01	00
Daniel Bates... ..	00	01	00	Thomas Wright	00	00	06
Robert Seabrook	00	01	00	Wm. Duucomb	00	00	03
Peter Thornton	00	01	00	Abraham Attway	00	00	03
Joseph Smith	00	01	00	Richard Wells	00	00	06
Natt Duncomb	00	00	06	Wm. Chaloner	00	02	00
Joseph Rogers	00	00	06	Mary Sedgwick	00	00	06
Elizabeth Brandon	00	00	06	William Evans	00	00	03
Benjamin Brown	00	01	00				
					01	14	03

LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE TRADITIONS, ILLUSTRATED
BY A MANUSCRIPT WRITTEN BY THOMAS BARRITT,
OF MANCHESTER.

BY WILLIAM E. A. AXON, M.R.S.L., F.S.S.

Miembro Corresponsal de la Sociedad de Ciencias físicas y naturales de Córdoba.

MR. JOHN ADAM EASTWOOD, of Manchester, has in his possession a small manuscript volume, which is one of the most interesting of the many relics left to us of the painful labours of Thomas Barritt, the Manchester antiquary. He was born in 1748, and died October 29th, 1820, at the age of 77. He was by trade a saddle-maker, in Shude Hill, but devoted a great part of his time to the study of archæology. His collection of antiquities was dispersed, but the bulk of his MSS. became the property of the Chetham Library, and have been frequently drawn upon by subsequent writers. Barritt was very far from being a poet, but he was almost as fond of rhyming as Dr. Byrom, and like him, sometimes selected strange subjects for his poetical essays.

The MS. is an elaborate imitation of the illuminated works of earlier ages. It consists of eighteen leaves of parchment, mostly backed with paper or cloth. Each leaf treats of a separate subject, and is ornamented by a drawing, sometimes executed in colours. The text is written in characters formed like the printed black-letter. The reverses have in some cases inscriptions, which can be read through the cloth on being held up to a strong light. That on the first leaf identifies the writer, and reads, "Composed for my two boys, Valentine and Arthur, Thomas Barritt, 1807." That which he had "composed" were two short "poems."

The Goose, the Calf, the little Bee,
Are great on Earth I prove to thee,
And rule the great affairs of Man,
Explain this riddle if thou can.

Through old worn books I long have por'd,
And what old people say,
I faithfully relate again,
Although a friar grey.

* With the substitution of the word "saddle-maker" for friar, this would not inaptly describe the author himself, and the alteration would not damage the quality or quantity of the verse. The venerable riddle refers to the fact that quills, parchment, and wax, held the world together during many stormy ages.

The second leaf narrates the Legend of the Cross, a story dear to the mediæval heart. It asserts that the Rood-tree on Calvary grew from a seed of the Tree of Life, which Seth obtained and placed in the mouth of Adam ere he died. Mr. Baring-Gould has given full particulars of this wild fancy in his *Curious Myths of the Middle Ages* (2nd series iii.)

The third leaf deals with a momentous question that has puzzled

many Pickwickian minds. What becomes of the dead donkeys is one of the mysteries that none can solve.

What was the creature call'd
Which bore the richest load,
That ever travelled earth,
Or went a heavenly road?
It was an humble ass,
Its load more rich than gold;
It bore the virgin and her son
To Egypt we are told.
What did become of it?
Who can its history tell?
It disappear'd as all things must,
So far is known full well.
Adam's mother did it eat,
You'll think the story strange;
But Adam proved his mother's meat,
How awful was the change.
Adam's mother who was she;
The secret now reveal;
It's wonderful we needs must own,
A most surprising tale.

With the fourth leaf we enter upon the local matter. Its subject is the story of Sir Lancelot du Lake. He was sent by King Arthur to Manchester, there to do battle "against a giant—Tarquin was his name." Having duly overthrown the pagan,

Dauntless he entered, ranged the castle o'er,
Of captives he released three score and four.

This tradition is referred to by Hollingworth, writing in the middle of the seventeenth century. "The Rev. Mr. Whitaker," says Barritt, "has some probable and entertaining remarks in his history of Manchester upon this old tale." That they are entertaining is quite true, but that they are probable is very improbable.

The fifth leaf is a tradition to account for the name of the Roodee at Chester. It appears that the rood at Harden church, in Flintshire, fell from the loft

Upon an aged dame and did her kyll,
And human blood the crucifix did spill.

The veneration for it was quite dispelled, and as little cared for as a discarded African fetich, it was knocked about until at last it got into the Dee and floated down to a meadow near the river.

From this same accident a field ys named
Rood Dee, a place for games and pastime famed.

The sixth leaf recalls the statement made in Higden's *Polychronicon*, that the Welsh princes were able to make nightingales sing when no one else could accomplish the feat!

We have next an epitaph upon Hugh Lupus, Earl of Chester, which is said to have been formerly in the Cathedral of Chester.

Although my Corps it lies in Grave,
And that my flesh consumed be;
My Picture here now that you have
An Earle sometyme of thys Cittye,
Hugh Lupe by Name,
Sonn to the Duke of *Brittayne*;
Of Chivalrye then being Flower,
And Sister's Son to *William* Conquerour;

To the Honour of God I did edifie
 The Foundation of this Monastery,
 The ninth Year of this my Foundation,
 God changed my Life to his heavenly mansion.
 And the Year of our Lord then being so,
 A thousand one hundred and two,
 I changed this life verily
 The xvii. Days of July.

Then comes a dragon story. There was "a dreadful beast called a griffin," which eat up all the cattle that came in its way, to the terror of all the milkmaids round about Lymm. But there is an end to all things, even griffins—

"A youth from Farnworth stout of strength,
 O'ercame this cruel beast at length;
 He slew the monster in his hould.
 Since then men call him Bold of Bold."

And as that family bear a griffin as their crest, it would be out-doing St. Thomas to doubt any part of the story!

The ninth leaf is occupied with the Black Knight of Ashton. Tradition asserts that the annual ceremony of the riding of the black-lad at Ashton-under-Lyne arises from the remembrance of a former lord—Sir Ralph Assheton—who was at last shot by one of the tenants on whom he practised various forms of tyrannical cruelty.

The next is the legend of the Eagle and Child, so long associated with the crest of the Stanley family. This tradition has been referred to by Roby, Harland, and Wilkinson, &c. The last named assert it to be as old as the time of Alfred. The tradition refers to the real or supposed deposition by an eagle of a child, who afterwards becomes the heir of the Stanleys. Dr. Ormerod has shown that the addition to the Stanley arms of this crest was made by the Knowsley branch, in consequence of their succession, by marriage, to the estates of the Lathoms, whose cognizance it had previously been.

Then we have a version of the Bewsey tradition, which has been dealt with by other local rhymers, as a reference to Harland's *Lancashire Ballads* will show.

This is followed by a tradition that Henry VI. fled after the battle of Towton to Lancashire, but his hiding-place, near Whalley, was betrayed "by two of Talbot's name,"

But Henry's curse they say upon them fell,
 A heavy judgment 'twas as some did tell;
 That every other son a fool should be,
 Of the base treacherous Talbot's family.

Henry is generally said to have gone to Scotland after the defeat at Towton, but in 1464 he was a fugitive in Lancashire and Westmoreland, and was taken prisoner at Waddington Hall, Yorkshire, in 1465, through the treachery of a monk of Addington. The tradition is referred to in Whitaker's *History of Whalley*.

The legend of Mab's Cross is that Sir William Bradshaw, of Haigh, having gone on a pilgrimage, was so long away that his wife, by free will or force was on the point of being married to another, when he returned disguised as a palmer, and made himself known by a ring dropped into a cup of wine the lady was drinking. There are parallel

stories in English, French, Italian, German, Swedish, and Sanskrit. It is a story very widely spread ; "not alone English children has the story delighted. The Scottish lassie sings the love of young Hyndehorn, and the German peasant tells the story of Henry of Brunswick, as Wolfram von Eschenbach sang it of Wolddietrich, and as the Saxon jester told it of the great Hereward. The Norse nurse held her children spell-bound whilst she narrated the adventures of Halvor in Soria Monia Castle. And far away from Europe, beneath the burning sun of India, Somadeva recounted the ancient story of Vidûshaka to his mistress, the beautiful Empress of Cashmir."

Then comes a metrical account of the feud between Sir William Atherton and Sir William Dutton, showing how they stole cattle and horses from each other. "The original deed of arbitration," says Barritt, "is in the possession of Charles Chadwick, of Healey Hall, near Rochdale," &c.

The next is a synopsis of the prophecies of Merlin ; we have then a leaf headed Prudence and Mercy ; and another containing the farewell to his profession of an old man-at-arms.

The last leaf contains the Trafford and Byron feud, which has been printed in Harland's *Ballads and Songs of Lancashire*.

If Barritt's zeal in collecting prevented him from being critical, it is only fair to say that he was not unconscious of the high purposes which even family traditions may serve. He felt that the inheritance of the memory of great deeds should be a potent influence for good. It was in this spirit that Barritt transcribed some lines from Chaucer :

Thys first stock was full of righteousness,
True of his word, sobre, piteous and free,
Cleane of his ghoste and loved business,
Againste the vice of slouth in honestie.
And but his heire love vertue as did he,
He is not gentle though he rich seme,
All weare he mytre, crowne, or diademe.

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF HOLBORN, LONDON.

BY THE REV. CHARLES F. R. PALMER.

THE second General Chapter of the Mendicant Order begun in the year 1215, at Toulouse, by Dominic Gusman, a Spaniard of Old Castile, was held in May, 1221, at Bologna. In this assembly thirteen Brethren or Friars were commissioned by the founder to establish in England, the eighth province of the Order. The company of religious preachers, passing through Canterbury, reached London on the Feast of St. Lawrence (August 10th), then went on, and on the Assumption (August 15th) entered Oxford, where they built a little oratory, and began their charge of teaching in the University, and preaching throughout the country. Within fifty years this Order numbered forty convents in England and Wales, afterwards much increased, and had hence spread throughout Ireland and Scotland.

At first these new Friars were called *Canons of the Order of Friar-Preachers*, because their founder had been a Canon-regular of St. Augustin, in the Cathedral of Osma; but the simple title of *Friar-Preachers* became their legal and recognized designation. From the black cappa, or cloak, and capuce, which they wore in public over the white woollen tunic, they were also popularly called *Black Friars*, although the same name was sometimes given to the black-robed Friars of St. Augustin. In the 15th and 16th centuries they were generally styled *Dominicans*, as disciples of St. Dominic.

It is probable that when the Friars went from London to Oxford in August, 1221, F. Gilbert de Fresnoy, who was their head or Provincial Prior, left a few of his brethren to found a house in the metropolis of England. To this opinion we incline, because F. Nicholas Trivet, in noting the time of their coming, seems as if he had in view to record the dates of the settlements of the two houses, whilst he has not been so exact in respect to Canterbury, where a convent was not founded till fifteen years later. Be this as it may, it is certain that within a very short time, the Friars established themselves in the north-west suburb of London. At first they must have lodged in a rented or borrowed house; for such has generally been the case when new religious communities have not had immediately by gift or purchase some old church or building.

Amongst the magnates whom these Friars of London soon attached to themselves as friends and patrons, was Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, Grand Justiciary of England and the most powerful noble at the royal court, especially during the minority of Henry III. From John Bokointe, a citizen of London, the Earl purchased a plot of land with the buildings on it in the parish of St. Andrew *juxta Halebourn*, and gave it to the Friars. Here they immediately formed a convent. Whilst they were in this house they gave a fitting welcome to their brethren of a kindred institute, the Friar-Minors of St. Francis of Assisi, who in September, 1224, followed them into England; the

four Minors who came to London were entertained by the Friar-Preachers for fifteen days, till they obtained a habitation for themselves in Cornhill.^a The two Orders long maintained a close friendship, and the Chronicles of the Franciscans record with pleasure how F. Jordan of Saxony, second Master-General of the Order of Friar-Preachers, visited them during his sojourn in England.^b

In 1224, John Bokointe confirmed to God and the Canons of the Order of Preachers, in perpetual alms (saving the services due to the lords of the fief) the land and buildings which the Earl of Kent had given them.^c The Friars had adapted the building for a dwelling; and though probably at first (like the Minors) they had not even an altar of their own, but celebrated mass in the churches around, in the course of a few years they fitted up a church, with a burial-ground, which they dedicated to God under the invocation of St. John the Evangelist. But this establishment soon became too small for the community which probably endured all the inconveniences of the rough adaptation of common buildings to monastic usages. So rapid was the increase of the Order that a moderate calculation, based on existing data, shows that within twenty years more than six hundred devotees had embraced the Rule of St. Dominic throughout England; in 1248, the Convent of Holborn numbered eighty religious. The Friars here, therefore, soon set about to enlarge their bounds, and build a church, and then to erect a large dwelling.

About 1228, William le Veill granted to the Canons of the Order of Preachers all the land which he had of Richard Golafre, in the parish of St. Andrew *ultra Holeborn*; in pure alms as to himself, but charged with the rent of a pair of gloves or $\frac{1}{2}$ d. at Easter to the heirs of Richard Golafre, and 2s. yearly in the octaves of Easter and Michaelmas to the capital lords.^d

Early in 1232, Alice la Brune, widow, gave to God and the Blessed Mary and to the Church of St. John the Evangelist of *Holeburne*, and to the Friar-Preachers serving God there, her land which lay between their burial-ground and the entrance to the capital messuage once belonging to Richard Lungejambe, tanner.^e

^a Ex Reg. Frat. Min. London: Bibl. Cotton, Vitellius F. xii. fol. 316.

^b Monumenta Franciscana, p. 11.

^c Sciunt omnes tam presentes quam futuri quod Ego Johannes Bokointe concessi et presenti carta mea confirmavi Deo et Canonicis Ordinis Predicatorum placiam illam cum pertinenciis apud Lond' que est in parrochia sancti Andree juxta Holeborn, quam, videlicet, dominus Hubertus de Burgo emit a me, et dedit eisdem Canonicis. Hanc placiam eis concessi et confirmavi, habendam et teneudam sibi et successoribus suis in perpetuam elemosinam integre et plenarie cum edificiis et omnibus pertinenciis suis, salvo servitio dominorum feodi; sicut in carta predicti Huberti, quam ipsi Canonici inde habent, continetur. Hiis testibus, Ricardo Reinger tunc Majore Lond', Henrico de Sancto Albano, Andrea Bokerell, Johanne Travers, Thomâ Bokerell, Josce filio Petri, Thomâ Lambert, Johanne Waleraun, Ricardo Richeman, et multis aliis.

Orig.: Public Record Office; Duchy of Lancaster, Charters, A, No. 199.

Renger was Mayor of London, 1228 to 1226; and Bokerell and Travers were Sheriffs in 1224. It is often necessary to glean the dates of the deeds from the names of the witnesses attached to them.

^d Orig.: Duchy of Lanc., charters, A, No. 209. Hiis testibus, Josce filio Petri tunc Aldermanno, Ricardo Richeman, Adam de Westmonasterio, Henrico de la Claye, Johanne Langhals, Gilleberto Tegulario, Hugone le Chaucier. Et multis aliis.

^e Orig.: D. Lanc., A, No. 198. Hiis testibus, Andrea Bokerell tunc temporis majore

About 1234, the Abbey of Nutley gave the Friars a piece of land in *Sholand*, subject to some yearly rents.¹

Shortly afterwards, Adam le Cutiler, for the health of his soul, gave in pure almoigne to the *Friar Preachers of London*, a messuage in *Scholand* lying between the land which had belonged to Agnes daughter of Alexander le Caucer on the north and the land which had been the Abbey of Nutley's on the south; from the street eastward it was seventeen iron yards long, and its breadth was seven yards next the street and five yards at the back.²

In 1235, Richard Renger gave to God and the Church of St. John of *Holeburne* and the Friar-Preachers there in pure and perpetual almoigne, all the land in the parish of St. Andrew which he had bought of Elias son of Richard Lungegamb between the Friars' land on the west and the water called *Holeburne* on the east; charged however with the yearly rent of 10s. to Walter le Brun and his heirs.³ If this was the land which Alan le Ram, in 1236, quit-claimed to Richard Renger, citizen of London, it lay between *Holeburn* and the Friars' burial-ground, and contained in breadth in front next the kings-way 10½ iron yards (king's measure) and behind 15½ yards in width and 37½ yards in length.⁴

Probably about 1236, Richer son of Geoffrey de Cruce, for God's sake and the health of his own soul and of all belonging to him, granted to the Friars, in pure almoigne as to himself, that land which he had bought of Henry Tegularius and Margery his wife, and of Adam Tegularius and Cecily his wife. It was close to the Friars' land on the south, and paid 3s. 4d. a-year at Easter, Midsummer, Michaelmas and Christmas to the lord of the estate.⁵

About this time, the same Henry Tegularius and Margery and Adam Tegularius and Cecily, being in straitened circumstances, sold to the Friars all the land which they possessed in common in the parish of St. Andrew, being that which Godfrey de Holeburn bought of Richard son of Robert de Levelande, and lying between the Friars' land on the north and that of Robert Tegulator on the south, and extending from the land of William le Veil and that once Alexander

Londoniarum; Michaele de Sancta Helenâ, Waltero le Buſſe tunc temporis vicecomitibus Lond'; Jocio filio Petri tunc temporis aldermanno, Nicholao capellano de Haliwell, Henrico tannatore, Godefrido de la More tannatore, Andrea tegulatore, Ada Blundo pellipario, Willielmo le Vielur, et multis aliis.

¹ Vide infra.

² Orig.: D. Lanc., A, No. 198. Hiis testibus, domino Andreâ Bukerel tunc majore Lond', Ricardo filio Rengeri, Henrico de Sancto Albano, Jocio filio Petri tunc aldermanno, Roberto Tegulario, Gileberto Tegulario, et multis aliis.

³ Orig.: D. Lanc., A, No. 194. Hiis testibus, Andreâ Bukerel tunc majore Lond'; Gerardo Bat et Roberto Hardello tempore eodem vicecomitibus Lond', Jocio filio Petri, Roberto la Justise, Johanne Wawcher, Elyâ Aurifabro, Willielmo de Sancto Paulo aurifabro, Gilberto Tegulario, Roberto Tegulario, et multis aliis.

⁴ Orig.: D. Lanc., A, No. 195. Hiis testibus, Andreâ Bukerel tunc majore Lond', Henrico de Cokham et Jordano de Coventre tunc vicecomitibus Lond', Ricardo Renger, Henrico de Sto. Albano, Roberto Justic., Jocio filio Petri tunc aldermanno, Ada de Westm., Willielmo de Berdefeud, Alexandro Parmenter, Willielmo de Sto. Paulo, Simone Corveiser, Stephano Parmenter, Galfrido Tannatore, et multis aliis.

⁵ Orig.: D. Lanc., A, No. 207. Hiis testibus, Jocio filio Petri tunc aldermanno, Willielmo Ilbode tunc Sokereve, Adam le Mercier, Ric. Clerico, Roberto Tegulario, Gileberto Tegulario, Godefrido le Gos, Willielmo le Fruitier, Radulpho Carpentario, Rogero le Fundur, Johanne le Chapeler, et multis aliis.

le Chaucer's into the *Flete*; to be held at the yearly rent of half a mark of silver for all service, at the four terms.^k

In 1240, Ralph Eswy, citizen of London, for the souls of himself and of all his ancestors and successors, granted to the Church of St. John the Evangelist beyond Holfurn-bridge and the Friar-Preachers there, in pure and perpetual almoigne, all the lands, rents and buildings which he had *in vico de Soland* in the parishes of St. Andrew of Holfurn and St. Bridget, of the final sale and quit-claim of Robert Tegularius, and whatever he had there in timber and stone, in length and breadth, and in all things without any withholding; subject however to the services due to the lords of the fiefs.^l

As to the rents and charges which encumbered all these lands, the Friars soon got clear of them by gift or purchase. About 1234, for 40s., they bought of Henry de Bedesford and Melkasisa his wife, daughter of Geoffrey Bockointe, the yearly quit-rent of 3s. for the land in *Scholanda* given by the Abbey of Nutley.^m About 1236, the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital of St. Bartholomew sold to them, for 10*l.* sterling, the yearly rent of 20s. which the Abbot and Convent of Nutley paid them for the land which Hugh de Sancto Albano *celegarius* held of them and had sold to the Abbey; and at the same time they confirmed the Abbey's gift to the Friars.ⁿ About 1242, the Nuns of Clerkenwell without London quit-claimed 2s. yearly rent.^o The Friars purchased of the Brethren and Sisters of the Hospital of St. James, for 5s., the yearly quit-rent of 6d. for the tene-ment once Robert Tegulator's *in vico de Solande*.^p Also in 1242, of the Augustinians of Blackmore, for twelve marks, the yearly quit-rent of 17s. for the land which was Robert Tegulator's, and which Ralph Aswy, once Mayor of London, had given to the Friars.^q

Whilst the enlargement of the site was thus going on, the Friars were building their Church. In this work they were assisted by great

^k Orig.: D. Lanc., A, 206. Hiis testibus, Jocio filio Petri tunc Altherman, Willielmo fil. Ylbod, Roberto de Warewic, Ricardo Clerico, Ricardo Carpentario, Roberto Tegulario, Adam Cultellario, Ricardo servienti de Gaola de Flete, Godefrido Tegulario, Rogero Tegulario, Johanne Bedello, et multis aliis.

^l Orig.: D. Lanc., A, No. 197. Hiis testibus, Dno. Girardo Bath tunc majore London', Joo. filio Petri tunc aldermano warde, Willielmo Joynier, Simone filio Mar', Roberto filio Johannis, Michael de Sancta Helena, Jac' Blundo, Johanne Viel juniore, Thoma filio Thome fil' Ric', Rogero filio Rogeri, Willielmo le Lutre, Ham' de Castello, Stephano de Abom', Alexandro Clerico, et aliis.

^m Orig.: D. Lanc., A, No. 196. Hiis testibus, Dno. Andreâ Rukerel tunc majore Lond', dno. Ricardo filio Rengeri, Jocio filio Petri tunc aldermanno, Henrico de Cocham, Roberto Tegulario, Gileberto Tegulario, et multis aliis.

ⁿ Orig.: D. Lanc., A, No. 219. Hiis testibus, Domino Andreâ Bukerel tunc majore Lond', domino Ricardo filio Renger, domino Jocio filio Petri aldermanno, Simone de Cocham, Richerio de Fonte, Roberto Tegulatore, et multis aliis.

^o Orig.: D. Lanc., A, No. 216. Hiis testibus, Laurentio de Frowyk aldermanno, Stephano de Bromsote, Reg. Pascenario, Gervasio Tannatore, et multis aliis.

^p Orig.: D. Lanc., A, No. 218. Hiis testibus, Laurentio de Frowyk, tunc aldermanno, Radulpho Aswy, Radulpho Aurifabro.

^q Orig.: D. Lanc., A, No. 217. Hiis testibus, Radulpho Aswy tunc majore Lond', Roberto filio Johanne et Radulpho Aswy aurifabro tunc vicecomitibus Lond', Laurentio de Frowich tunc aldermanno, Willielmo de Sancto Paulo aurifabro, Ada de Westm', Stephano de Bromsote, Galfrido Joppe tannatore, Mattheo Linipannario, Ada de Winton' tannatore, Galfrido filio Golde tannatore, Stephano Tegulatore, Albino Alutario, Sorlon' parmenterio, Galfrido Fruterio, Willielmo Blundo, et multis aliis.

benefactors, partly in materials and partly in money. Thus Gilbert, Earl of Pembroke, in 1235, gave eighty oaks in his wood of Greywell within the Royal forest of Odiham; and a royal mandate was directed, April 7th, to the constable of Windsor to allow the Friars to fell the trees, and to carry them without paying chimmage.² Shortly afterwards the same Earl gave more timber in his wood of Rutherwick, and again, June 5th, a royal writ freed the carriage of it from chimmage.³

In 1237, Henry III. ordered, June 17th, that a lime-kiln should be made at Windsor Castle for the work of this Church, supplied with faggots out of Windsor forest.⁴ And on the 19th, he directed that 200 quarters of lime should be lent to the Friars by the constable of Windsor out of the royal kiln, and the kiln being emptied they should use it in the same manner and quantity as a royal kiln.⁵ At that time, some building was going on at Windsor Castle, for which lime was borrowed of the Friars; the king, July 27th, 1238, ordered the constable of Windsor to give back as much as had been thus taken.⁶ The king also made gifts of money out of the royal exchequer for the building of the Church, Jan. 20th, 1239—40, 10*l.*; ⁷ May 5th, 1241, twenty marks; ⁸ and Nov. 6th following, ten marks.⁹

In the course of time, the building of a large and commodious convent had to be taken in hand. In 1250 the abbess of Barking gave two oaks, and Alice de Hodenger four oaks, all in the forest of Essex; and the Friars, June 5th, had the royal licence to fell and to carry them to their house without chimmage.¹⁰ On March 13th 1255—6 the king gave seven oaks in the royal forest of Wanborough.¹¹ Henry III. was very liberal. He gave, March 22nd, 1258—9, seven good oaks ¹² to make a lime-kiln; ¹³ April 27th, 1259, ten good oaks for planking, and a thousand of free-stone which Master John de Gloucester, cémenter, was to deliver; ¹⁴ Feb. 1st, 1259—60, six good oaks for timber; ¹⁵ all these oaks being out of the royal forest of Essex: moreover, Feb. 12th, 1260—1, two thousand of free-stone for completing the study-rooms, to be delivered by Edward de Westminster and Robert de Beverley, wardens of the works at Westminster; ¹⁶ April 28rd following, twelve good oaks out of Havering forest, for the construction of the study rooms, ¹⁷ and July 10th, 10*l.* for the same; ¹⁸ Dec. 10th, 1262, “quinque milia de franca petra et triginta navatas seu batellos de petra voluta” for the dormitory, to be delivered by Edward de Westminster; ¹⁹ Jan. 3rd, 1262—3, twenty oaks out of Essex forest, for the dormitory; ²⁰ Jan. 27th, 1265—6, fifteen oaks

² Claus. 19 Hen. III., p. 1, m. 14. ¹¹ Ibid., m. 10.

³ Liberate 21 Hen. III., m. 6. ¹² Claus. 21, Hen. III., m. 10.

⁴ Claus. 22, Hen. III., m. 8. ¹³ Liberate 24 Hen. III., m. 20.

⁵ Liberate 25 Hen. III., m. 11. ¹⁴ Liberate 26 Hen. III., p. 1, m. 17.

⁶ Claus. 34 Hen. III., m. 11. ¹⁵ Claus. 40, Hen. III., m. 13.

⁷ In the royal gifts of oaks, the *Robora* (then commonly called Rowers) were used for fuel, whilst the *Quercus* had the preference for timber. This was the general rule.

⁸ Liberate 48 Hen. III., m. 11. ¹⁶ Claus. 43 Hen. III., m. 11.

⁹ Claus. 44 Hen. III., p. 2, m. 3. ¹⁷ Claus. 45 Hen. III., m. 17.

¹⁰ Claus. 45 Hen. III., m. 11. ¹⁸ Liberate, 45 Hen. III., m. 6.

¹¹ Claus. 46, 47 Hen. III., m. 1. ¹⁹ Claus. 47 Hen. III., m. 14.

out of the same for the works ;^k and April 5th, 1267, twelve oaks also out of the same for timber.^l The Friars, in 1273, bought timber of the Bishop of London, out of Haringey Park, but the bishop died (Sept. 12th) before they had received the whole of it ; when the temporalities passed for a short time to the crown, they had a royal mandate, Oct. 3rd, for the keeper of the temporalities to allow them to take the remainder.^m

The conduit for the supply of water to the Convent was made at the king's expense. It was necessary to convey the water underground through lead-pipes from a distant spring or well to the house. In 1256, the king, Oct. 7th, gave six cart-loads "de cineribus plumbi operationis Regis Westm'" to be delivered by John le Matun of Gloucester ;ⁿ in 1259, he gave, Oct. 29th, 20l.,^o and Nov. 11th he ordered Master Edward de Westminster or Master John the cementer to give "omnes cineres totius plumbi Regis ecclesie Westm'" which they had in hand for the Church at Westminster ;^p in 1259—60, Feb. 1st four cart-loads of lead from Master John de Gloucester cementer,^q and Oct. 18th following four cart-loads of lead in the custody of Edward de Westminster ;^r in 1260—1, Jan. 8th, 20l.,^s and Mar. 16th, six cart-loads of lead to be delivered by Master Edward de Westminster and Robert de Beverley, wardens of the royal works at Westminster, for the speedy completion of the conduit.^t

The building of the convent-habitation was accompanied by the acquirement of more land, for which the Friars were indebted to Ela, countess of Warwick, the wife of Sir Philip Basset.^u In 1262 she paid 100 marks of silver *in gersumam* for them to Ivo de Mortlake, draper, of London, and thereupon he granted to them all the lands which he had *in vico de Sholand*, in the parish of St. Bridget, between the land of the Friars on the north and the lane called *Smalebrogge-lan* towards the south ; subject to the rent of a clove to the granter. These lands were made up of several pieces bought by Ivo, from Alexander le Gos, charged yearly with 6s. 5d. to the Church of St. Bridget, 4s. to the Canons of St. Bartholomew's, 3s. to the Fleet prison, 18d. to John le Tyuler and his heirs and assigns, and $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to John Wycumb and his heirs or assigns for the warranty of 5s. rent ; from Richard Crake, charged yearly with 3s. to the Brethren of the New Temple ; from Isabel la Bukeler, charged yearly with 12d. to the Fleet prison, and 3s. 1d. to the heirs of Philip de Seccheville ; from William Carpenter charged yearly with 12d. to the Fleet prison, and 6d. to Edmund Syrich and his heirs or assigns ; and at *Showelle* from

^k Claus. 50 Hen. III., m. 7. ^l Claus. 51 Hen. III., m. 6.

^m Claus. 1 Edw. I., m. 3. ⁿ Claus. 40 Hen. III., m. 2.

^o Liberate, 44 Hen. III., m. 11. Exit. Scac., Mich., 44 Hen. III., m. 1.

^p Claus. 44 Hen. III., p. 1, m. 18. ^q Claus. 44 Hen. III., p. 2, m. 3.

^r Claus. 44 Hen. III., p. 1, m. 2. ^s Liberate 45 Hen. III., m. 14.

^t Claus. 45 Hen. III., m. 15.

^u This lady was the daughter of William Longespee, Earl of Salisbury (natural son of Henry II.), and became the wife of Thomas, Earl of Warwick, who died June 26th, 1242 ; and afterwards of Sir Philip Basset. She was a munificent benefactress to many religious orders, and especially to the University of Oxford, and died in extreme old age in the year 1300, having survived her first husband for 58 years.

Robert Vader charged yearly with 9d. to the Fleet prison, and 27d. to the Hospital of St. James-without-London. ^v

And in the same year, Sir Philip Basset and the Countess Ela his wife, for the souls' health of themselves and their ancestors, gave to the Friars all that plot of land and houses, which had once been Richard Lungespey's, near the *Flete* bridge, to be held in pure and perpetual almoigne. ^v

Now the *Smalbroggelan* which ran between the land conveyed by Ivo de Mortlake and that given by Philip and Ela being a public thoroughfare would have been a great inconvenience to the Friars. They therefore immediately sought to throw it into their court and enclosure. A royal writ was issued, June 18th, for an inquisition, which was accordingly taken, and a jury of approved men both of the city and the suburb returned that this lane between the site of the Friars' house and the court once Richard Lungespey's might be enclosed without detriment to any one, provided the spring called *Showelle* in the upper head of the lane remained uneucroached on, so that the neighbourhood might have resort to it and draw water when needed, on account of the danger of fire. ^x The royal licence was accordingly granted on the 28rd to make the enclosure, subject to the condition as to the well. ^v The Friars soon carried this permission into effect: when the royal commission was issued, Oct. 11th, 1274, for enquiries to be made by juries throughout England as to encroachments on royal and manorial rights, etc., a jury in the following year presented that these Friar-Preachers had blocked up a certain lane in *Sholand*. ^z But all had been fairly done in due course of law, and no further steps appear to have been taken in the matter.

(To be continued.)

^v Orig.: D. Lanc., A, No. 201. Hiis testibus, domino Thomâ filio Thome tunc majore London', Ricardo de Walebrok et Philippo le Tayllur tunc vicecomitibus, Ricardo de Ewell tunc aldermanno ejusdem warde, Johanne filio Adriani, Waltero filio Hervici, Radulfo Heyrun, Johanne Albyn, Henrico Snav, Willielmo de Enefeld, Johanne Barbar', Willielmo de Flete, Henrico Palmar, Willielmo Passemer, Rogero Cormmongere, Ricardo Vinitar, Ricardo Bedallo, Alexandro Clerico, et aliis.

^w Orig.: D. Lanc., A, No. 202. Hiis testibus, dominis Jacobo de Audelers, Willielmo de Doddinggesel', Willielmo de Insula, Huberto de Rulli militibus; Thomâ filio Thome tunc majore London', Ricardo de Walebroc, Philippo le Tayllur tunc vicecomitibus London'; Johanne de Girorton, Rogero filio Rogeri, Johanne de Northampton, Ricardo de Ewell, et aliis.

^x Inquis. 46 Hen. III., No. 42. ^y Pat. 46 Hen. III., p. 1, m. 6.

^z Rot. Hundr. 3 Edw. I., vol. i., pp. 404, 429.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF DERBYSHIRE, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from Vol. XVI., page 196.)

MELLOR.*

THIS church is dedicated to St. Thomas ; it contains three bells.

1st bell—**IESVS BE OVR SPEDE**
1639. Founder's mark (fig. 76). In Lombardic capitals in one line round the haunch.

2nd bell—+ (cross fig. 42) **IESVS BE OVR SPEDE** In Lombardic capitals in one line round the haunch.

3rd bell—+ (cross fig. 42) **IESVS BE OVR SPEDE** 1615. In one line round the haunch in Lombardic capital letters.

There is also in this belfry a Ting Tang bell, 18 inches in diameter, but destitute of all inscription or marks. It is termed the "Parson's bell," and is rung for a minute or two immediately before the commencement of service.

HAYFIELD.*

THERE are six bells in Hayfield church ; it is dedicated to St. Matthew.

1st bell—**PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD** . : . 1793
. : . In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

2nd bell—**THESE BELLS WERE CAST BY IN° RUDHALL**
. : . 1793 . : . In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

3rd bell—**THO° DRINKWATER & TH° COLLIER CHAPEL WARDENS** 1793 . : . In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

4th bell—**FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING** . : . 1793
. : . In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

5th bell—**PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH** 1793. (The figure 8 is incised in the bell, instead of being raised like the other figures)
In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

6th bell—I **TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL** . : .
1793 . : . In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

* For these bells I am indebted to J. Charles Cox, Esq.

NOTES ON THE OLD REGISTERS OF THE PARISH OF ST.
SWITHUN, EAST RETFORD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, WITH
EXTRACTS.

BY REV. E. COLLETT, M.A.

(Concluded from page 219, Vol. XVI.)

THIS Register contains Baptisms from 7 Oct., 1653, to March 1st, 1710, omitting the year 1687. Marriages from Nov. 28, 1653, to Jan. 2, 1710. Burials from Nov. 22, 1653, to Feb. 24, 1710.

Bee it remembered that John Noble, Minister of East Retford, in the Countie of Nottingham, was by the consent of the greater part of the inhabitants there made choice of to bee the Parish Register, and that upon the second day of December, 1653, hee was sworne and approved of by John Saton, and George Holmes, being Bailiffs, and Justices of the Peace in the said Corporation to discharge the place or office of Register faithfullie according to the late act of Parliament published August 24, 1653. In witness whereof they the said Bailiffs have hereunto subscribed their names.

[signed]

John Sayton
Geo. Holmes.

Memorand That the Inhabitants of East Retford aforesd have chosen Robert Pinchbeke, Master of their ffree Schoole, for their Parish Register ; And that according to the Act of Parliament abovementioned, He was sworne October 11 : 1656 before

Robert Danill
John ffenton.

A Register of the names of such persons as have bene borne, married, or buried in the parish of East Retford in the Countie of Nottingham since the 29th day of September 1653.

Elizabeth Moodie the daughter of Robert Moodie was borne — Octob. 7 & eedie baptized Octob. 9.

Edward Bromer the sonne of Benjamin & Alice.....Octob: 14 bapt: Octob 23.
Peter Greene the sonne of Benjamin & Alice.....Octob 15 baptized Novemb: 10.
George Williamott the sonne of George & Sibille.....Decemb 12 bapt Decemb 27.
Ellen Butlar the daughter of John & Douglass.....Decemb 27 bapt Janu 8.

1654.

Barbara Girdler y^e daughter of Hugh Girdler and Anne was borne May 28 bapt June 2.

Elizabeth Ward the daughter of George Ward Alderman & Elizabeth.....July 19 bapt. July 27.

Elizabeth Keenson the daughter of William & Gertrude.....August 25 bapt. Sept: 8.

Sarah ffamine the daughter of Robert & Mary.....*August 10 bapt: Sept: 11.

[* This is clearly a mistake for September] the next entry runs as follows :—

Anne ffenton the daughter of John & EllenSept: 20 bapt: Sept: 27.

Mary Sargisson the daughter of John and Mary.....Octob: 7 als Sargent bapt: Novemb: 2.

Thomas Stafford the sonne of Joseph.....Novemb. 24 bapt: Novemb: 26.

Anne Tye the daughter of George & Bridget.....Dec: 15, bapt: Dec: 17.

Elizabeth Windill the daughter of Hugh & Mary.....Dec: 10 bapt. Dec: 24.

William Mason y^e sonne of William Mason Alderman & Margaret.....Dec: 17, bapt: Janu: 15.

Barbara Denman the daughter of Obed Denman by Barbara his wife was borne March 5 baptized March 11th.

John Noble minister and Register of East Retford.

1655.

John Son of John Darnell & Anne his wife was borne March 29.

Barbara Denman the daughter of Joseph & Alice.....May 11 bapt: May 18.

William Pinchbeck, the sonne of Robert & Alice.....Octob: 20 bapt: Octob: 28.

Sarah Thompson the daughter of Dav. and Elizabeth.....Novemb: 26 bapt. Novemb: 28.

Marie Boniphant the daughter of George & Mary.....Dec: bapt. Janu: 23.

Mary Briggs y^e daughter of George & Mathew.....ffebr: 2, bapt: ffebr: 21.
 James Throopam the sonne of Stephen & ffraunces.....feb: 3, bapt: ffebr: 10.
 John Noble minister and Register of East Retford.

Thomas Colton the son of Oliver born August 29 & baptized September 4, 1656.
 A Register of the names of such persons as were borne, & baptized in y^e parish of East Retford in the Countie of Nottingham, 1656.

William Redpage the sonne of William & BridgettMay 19 baptized June 2.
 Richard Sargeant the sonne of John & Mary.....June 9 baptized July 8.
 Anne Pare the daughter of William &June 16 baptized July 14.
 Robart Moodie the sonne of Robart and Eedie.....July 16 baptized July 20.
 Julian daughter of William Carter born September 21 baptized October 5.
 Mary daughter of David Newell Joiner & Mary his wife was borne October the 7 & baptized October 12.
 Henry Sonne of Henry Turner Butcher [and Han]na his wife was borne Octob. 11 baptized October.
 Mary daughter of George Wood Ald. & Elizabeth his wife was borne Octob. 11 baptized Octob: 27.
 Robert son of John Smeeton (Joiner) & Bridget his wife was borne October 24 Baptized October
 John Sonne of John Butler and Douglas his wife was borne October 20 Baptized November
 francesse daughter of James Benton & Ellen his wife was borne December 31 baptized January 4.

Robert Pinckbeke Register of East Retford.

BIRTHS IN THE YEARE

1657.

Gertrude daughter of George Ty & Bridget his wife was borne May 4 Baptized May 10.
 George son of ffaith Elsam was borne June 17 and baptized July 5.
 Anne daughter of Anne Story a bastard was borne July 7 Baptized July 12.
 Thomas Sonne of Thomas Ash and Mary his wife was borne July 21 at three o'clock in the morning, and baptized August 10.
 Richard Sonne of William Mason (Alderman) & Margaret his wife was borne July 27 Baptized August 25.

1658.

Sara daughter of francis Slater *alias* Swinson & Katherine his wife was borne May 8 Baptized June 8.
 John the sonne of Robert Pinchbeke and Alice his wife was borne July 10 and Baptized July 26.

1659.

George sonne of John Butler and douglas his wife was borne May 5 baptized May 25.
 William and James the sons of William Dunstan (senior Balliffe) and Anne his wife were borne August 18 baptized Sept. 5.
 Susanna the daughter of William Mason (Ald) & Margaret his wife was baptized ffebr. 6.

1661.

Bridgett daughter of John Smeaton Alderman baptized September the 2nd.
 Robert son of Caleb Skrimshire baptized October the 21th.
 Grace daughter of John Fenton borne 8ber 26th Baptized November 10th.
 Hannah daughter of Thomas Redman of moregate baptized December the 26th.
 George son of George Sharinge of Spittlehill baptized February the 4th.
 Ann daughter of Mr. Robert Pinchbeck baptized March the 2d.

1662.

Leah daughter of John Johnson Bayleife baptized June the 22th.
 Thomas son of Faith Elsam *alias* Thomas Moody Spurius was baptized September the 12th.
 Sarah daughter of Richard Rye Baptized September the 21th.
 Ann daughter of George Tye Baptized September the 29th.
 Mary daughter of Will Denman Alderman Baptized October the 5th.
 Hiercy Son of Hiercy France Alderman Baptized October the 14th.
 Robert son of William Mason Alderman Baptized November the 24th.
 Alice daughter of Martin Bosswell Baptized December the 7.
 Elizabeth daughter of William Fissop baptized December the 24th.
 George son of George Wild a tinker, baptized February the 15th.

Timothy Waddington Vicar *ibid*.

1663.

Thomas sonne of Joseph Halliwell Phisitian was baptized April the fift.
 Elizabeth daughter of Caleb Skrimshire baptized June the twenty-seaventh.
 Sarah daughter of John Johnson was baptized July the twelft.
 Thomas son of Robert Donnell Bayliffe-elect bapt. August the thirtiith.
 William son of George Churchsides baptized September the seaventh.
 Jane daughter of William Denman Alderman was baptized February the eight.
 William Kobso *alias* Freeman Spurius was bapt. February the eleaventh.

1664.

Joan the daughter of Thomas Bonifant bapt. May the fift.
 Francis son of Hiercy France Baylife bapt. December the twenty seaventh.
 William Son of William Denman Alderman bapt. January twenty fift.

1665.

Susanna daughter of Richard Morton July the thirtieth.
 George son of Thomas Bonifant August the twenty first.
 Timothy son of Caleb Skrimshire August the twenty eight.
 John son of George Churchsides January the first.
 Ann daughter of James Wharton London February the first.
 William son of Hiercy France March Twenty second.

1667.

Thomas son of William Denman baptized April the 17th.
 Robert son of George Tye bapt. February the 25.

1668.

Abraham son of Hiercy France baptized September the 27th.
 Robert son of William Denman baptized October the 19th.
 William son of Caleb Skrimshire baptized December the 1st.
 Elizabeth daughter of Robert Finchbeck Schoolm^r bapt. January the 21th.

1669.

William Walker *alias* Justice bapt. March the 16th.

1670.

John Hodgson *alias* Hodgkin the Son of George baptized April the 20th.
 Sarah Cottam daughter of Marmaduke bapt. June the 19th.
 Robert Denman son of William Alderman bapt. August the 15th.
 Richard France son of Hiercy Alderman bapt. January the 15th.
 Thomas Bonifant sonn of Thomas bapt. January the 30th.

1672.

Ann Tye daughter of George baptized June the 10th.
 Margaret Cottam daughter of Marmaduke bapt. September the 8t.

1673.

Edward Falsick the son of Thomas bapt. November the 16th.
 Richard Bonifant the son of Thomas bapt. February the 15th.
 John Hodgson *alias* Barmby francis bapt. March the 15th.

Children baptized 1674.

George Hodgson y^e son of George w^e baptized April y^e 12th.
 Revel Scroope y^e son of Mr. Willm Scroope bapt. May y^e 18th.
 Anne Atkinson *alias* Barmby daughter of An Atkinson bapt. May 31.
 Marmaduke Cottam son of Marmaduke bapt. Octob. y^e 11th.
 Elizab. Woolby y^e daught. of Simon Woolby bapt. febr. y^e 15.

Willm Wintringham vic: *ibid*.

1675.

Jo: Denman son of Willm & Jane: & Elizabeth daughter of y^e same Apr. 25.
 Tho: ffansie y^e son of Mr. Heu: & Cassandra Bapt. Oct. y^e 7.
 Hellen Cottam dau: of Marmad: C. & Hellen his wife Bapt. Nov. 18.
 Martha Tye dau: of Geo. & Martha Bapt. Novem: 21.

1676.

Mary ffalsic dau: of Wm. & Anne November: y^e 13th.

1677.

Mary Bonifant dau: of Tho: & Anne July y^e 25.
 Mary Cottam dau. of Marmad: & Ellen febr. y^e 11.

1678.

Mary Stott Dau: of John & Mary his wife Aug. y^e 15th.

1679.

Mary daughter of John Fordall and Grace his wife August y^e 17.

1680.

Benjamin Smith (one at man's estate) November y^e 20.
George son of Marmad: Cottam & Ellen his wife Jan: y^e 23.

1681.

Carthwright Hare daughter of Charles Hare and Mary his wife November y^e 14.

1682.

William Bonifant son of Thomas & Anne his wife August y^e 28.

1684.

Martha y^e daughter of Marmaduke Cottam Sept. y^e 1.

1686.

Jeremiah Denman son of Alex. & Orange May y^e 20

1688.

Thomas y^e son of Thomas Radish May y^e 1.

1689.

Clifton son of Wm. Wintringham minister & Gertrude his wife bapt. Apr. y^e 11th.
Martha dau. of Mr. Ald: James Mason bapt. decem. y^e 14.

1690.

Gertrude Dau. of Wm. Wintringham Mister Bapt. Nov: y^e 17.
Robert son of Simon Woolby Ald: Bapt: March y^e 1.

1691.

Wm. Son of Wm. Wintringham Vicar & Gertrude his wife ffebr. 11.

1692.

Jane y^e dau of William Skelton Alderman & Martha his wife August y^e 2.
Isaac y^e son of John Goodall Alderman & Grace his wife August ye 22.
James the son of Wm. Booth Alderman & Dorothy his wife November y^e 25.

1695.

Anne dau. of Mr. Ald: Xto Byron bapt. June y^e 27.
Geo: son. of Wm. Chernsides January y^e 30.

1696.

Mary dau: of Mr. Ald. Wm. Booth baptized Nov. 19.

1698.

Hellen Smith posthum: D. of Eliz: Smith Wid: May y^e 8.

1701.

Gulielmus filius Guliel: Hall tonsoris 17^{mo}. (Aprilis).
Agofaith filia Robⁱ Taylor Junii primo Bap.
Abrahamus filius Guliel: Booth Alderm: Bapt. 18^{mo}.
Barbara Guliel: Hall & anii Bapt. 12^{do}.
Eliz: filia Rich: Cockain de Moorgate Bapt. Martij 16^{to}.

Tho: Gylby Vic:

1702.

Catherina filia Step: Rose gener: Novemb. 11^{mo}
Tho. filius Tho. Butler Æthiopis Bapt. 20^{mo} Novemb.
Gulielmus filius Tho. Gylby Vicarii die veneris haud multo post tertiâ horâ tempore
premeridians natus 27^{mo} Novembris & 4^{to} Decemb: Baptizatus fuit.
Edvardus filius Eliz: Hazel & frau: Carter dubiū est de eorū matrimonio Baptizatus
Decemb: 30^{mo}.

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF THE CHAPELRY OF STRETFORD, NEAR MANCHESTER. I.

BY JOHN EGLINGTON BAILEY, F.S.A., ETC.

ALL who have had opportunities of consulting English parochial registers confess that they are not the uninviting and uninteresting documents they are generally deemed. These useful documents have had their historian in Burn; and they have found their poet in Crabbe. In family or local history they are invaluable; but only within living memory has their importance been fully recognised. The knowing and recording one's ancestors, the historian Gibbon has observed, is a lively and universal desire; "The satirist may laugh; the philosopher may preach; but reason herself will respect the prejudices and habits which have been consecrated by the experience of mankind." Public registration in England was exceptionally late. Politico-ecclesiastical registers had been established on the continent through the sagacity of Cardinal Ximenes, the founder of Spanish universities, and the editor of the famous Complutensian Polyglot. When our own Cranmer, during his residence in the Spanish Netherlands, observed the public utility of these continental registers, he resolved to introduce them into England. His admirable project soon assumed a shape; and at the time of the Pilgrimage of Grace, the newly-introduced fee demanded for the performance of the religious offices of the priests was put forward by the rebellious peasants as one of their grievances, the registration being regarded as a tax. When matters were more settled, Cromwell, as Vicar-General, issued the injunction of September, 1538, by which each parish priest, under certain penalties, was ordered to "keep one book or register, wherein he shall write the day and year of every wedding, christening, and burying, made within your parish for your time, and so every man succeeding you likewise; and also there insert every person's name that shall be so wedded, christened, and buried." (The injunction is quoted at length in Burnet's *Hist. Reform.*, Records, pt. i. bk. iij.) Most of the Lancashire parishes doubtless entered at once into the arrangement; but the sole relics of this early registration are, of the first decade, only to be found at the following places:—Whalley, Whittington, and Farnworth, beginning in 1538; Kirkham and Aldingham in 1539; Middleton and Aughton in 1541; and Ulverston in 1545. Eight hundred and twelve existing parish registers take commencement from the injunction year. The existing register of the neighbouring township of Flixton begins in 1570, and that of Manchester in 1578. At the beginning of their respective reigns, Edward VI. and Elizabeth confirmed Cromwell's injunction. It remained in force until 1597, in which year (October) a Convocation order under the Royal assent enjoined minute regulations for the keeping of the parish records. Included in the Canons of 1603 (No. 70), these wise injunctions practically continued in force until the beginning of the present century.*

* In the Canons of 1597, through the neglect of a clerk, the words "heirs and successors" were left out in the Ratification, and their force expired with the Queen.

The Canon in question recommended the use of parchment in place of paper as heretofore, and advised transcription from the latter to the former.

Under the Canon of 1597, the registers of the small and (then) unendowed chapelry of Stretford began. There are three register books belonging to the parish, the first of which, containing (roughly speaking) the entries belonging to the XVIIth century, is in several respects the most valuable. It begins in 1598, and extends up to 1711. For permission to examine it, the writer is indebted to the courtesy of the present rector, the Rev. Dudley Hart, M.A. It may be the continuation of some former paper registers now lost. It is an oblong folio containing 73 parchment sheets, a certain number of pages being stitched at the end from time to time, as the former leaves were exhausted. The edges of some of the leaves have been damaged by damp, and the book itself is redolent of the churchyard mould. Age and wear, moreover, have obliterated very much of the writing; and bad ink, in many places, has increased the difficulties of deciphering. The first page, affected by all these causes, is neatly and uniformly written in the secretary hand of the reign of Elizabeth. Under the Population Act (11 Geo. IV., c. 30) this document was returned as "partly in Latin and nearly illegible." This first page is here transcribed.

Christenings ano. dni. 1598—1599.

Ellen Gilbodie the daughter of Rodger Gilbodie was baptysed the vijth day of februarye.

Ano. Dni. 1599.

Jasabell Barlowe the daughter of John Barlowe was bapt.... the xliijth daie of Maie.
William Barlowe the sonne of William Barlowe was bapt.... the xvth daie of June.
James Gee the sonne of Richarde Gee was baptysede the vijth daie of August.
Elizabeth Johnson the daughter of Raphe Johnson was baptysede the xvth daie of September.

Ellen Gregorie the daughter of John Gregorie was baptysed the seconde daie of Marche [1599—1600].

Elizabeth Hamson the daughter of John Hamson was baptysede the vijth daie of Marche.

Thomas Chorlton the sonne of James Chorlton was baptysede the xixth daie of Marche.
John Johnson the son of Richarde Richarde [sic] Johnson was baptysede xxijth daie of Marche.

Hence the re-introduction of the Canons in Convocation the first year of the succeeding reign, 1603 (*Lestrange's Alliance of Divine Offices*, Ed. 1690, pp. 22-23). According to the Canon particularly referred to above, these requirements were demanded :
1. That a fair Parchment-book be provided at the charges of the Parish to be the Register. 2. That this Book be carefully kept in the Parish chest under three Locks, of which the Minister is to have one Key, and the Churchwardens the other two. 3. That every Sunday after Morning or Evening Prayers, as often as there shall be an occasion, this book be taken out of the Chest, and that the Minister do then in the presence of the said Churchwardens, Write and Record therein the Names of all Persons Christened, together with the Names and Surnames of their Parents, and also the Names of all Persons Married, and Buried in that Parish in the week foregoing, and the day and year of every such Christening, Marriage and Burial, and that then the Book be lock'd up in the chest as before. 4. That when a page is filled with such Registrations, the Minister and Churchwardens write their names at the Bottom of the said page, for the Attestation of all that is thereon Registered.

By the same Canon it was also required that every year within a month after Lady-day a copy should be made out of the said Book of all Registrations therein entered in the year foregoing, and that being subscribed by the Minister and Churchwardens, it be transmitted to the Registry of the Bishop of the Diocese to the end that the same may be there faithfully preserved.

Richarde Gregorye the sonne of thoma Gregorye was baptysed the xiiijth daye of Aprill [1600].

Ano. Dni. 1600.

John Mosse the Sonne of Thomas Mosse was baptysede the fourth daie of Maye.

Edward Knighte the Sonne of Henrye Knighte was baptysede the xxiiij daye of Maye.

Ellen Gatley the Daughter of John Gatley was baptysede the xxvijth daye of May.

Margaret Richardson the daughter of John Richardson was baptysed the xxvijth daye of Julia.

William Cholerton the sonne of John Cholerton was baptysed the xxxth day of July.

Margerye Barker the daughter of Willm Barker was baptysed the xvijth day of Auguste.

John Barker the sonne of John Barker was baptysed the vijth day of November.

Nicholas Ravenshawe [*i.e.* Renshaw] the sonne of Willia R..... we was baptised the xxijth daye of Januarye [1600-1].

George Barlowe the sonne of John Barlowe was baptised the xiiijth daye of februarye.

Alice [?] Salter the daughter of Thomas Salter was baptised the xxviith daye of Marche Ano. pred. [1601].

Jane Lambe the daughter of Richard Lamb was baptised the xxvijth daye of Marche.

Richard Manweringe the sonne of Manweringe was baptised the xvijth day of Aprill.

(An entry follows in a later hand now almost obliterated).

These entries contain the names of the principal families then residing in the village, and nearly all of them are to be found in descendants. In the succeeding generation, however, occur members of these families: Ratcliff, Siddall, Hartley, Shalercross or Shawcross, Hollingpreist, Royle, Hughes, Owen, Fawkner, Harrison, Crowther, Darbishire, Brundrit, Bent, &c., &c.

There is a division in the register beginning with the year 1608, when the new Canons were issued. The entries then begin to be in Latin, and are so written down to 1612. The formula was as follows: "Alicia filia Joh. Daus de Crosstreete fuit baptizata die Decembris anno p'dicto [*i.e.*, 1608]." Down to the end of the century there is a curious mixture of Latin and English, the former being often used by the parish clerks in a very grotesque manner.

The most serious lacuna in the document occurs between 1615 and 1623, during which years four entries occur relating to "Those whom I Richard Wylde haue Baptised In Anno Dni 1618." Only one name is recorded in 1624, four in 1625, and none in 1626. Some other years are without records.

From 1640 to 1650 the register has been very carelessly kept. In this interim the subject of parish registers first came under Parliamentary legislation. By the Directory "a Fair Register Book of Velim" was ordered to be provided in every parish, in which were to be preserved by the minister and other officers of the church, the names of all children baptized, and of their parents, with the time of their birth and baptizing; and also the names of all who were married or buried. The novel regulation in regard to the time of birth is fully carried out in the Stretford register, sometimes even to the minute. One of the first entries of the kind occurs in the following birth:—"John the sonne of Gorg Chorlton was borne the second day of March being Thursday at two of the Clock in the morning Annoque dominni 1658[4]." The actual baptisms of the children are indeed for many years not mentioned; but it does not follow that the ceremony did not take place. The custom of naming the hour and day

of birth is occasionally found up to the end of the register. The first recorded burial took place in 1650 or 1651; but the interments are infrequent. This is due, as I have been informed, to the former undrained condition of the small burial ground round the chapel; and the villagers either buried at Flixton and in the neighbouring parishes, or at the mother church of Manchester. In the graveyard of the latter place, towards the close of the xviiith century, an elevation in the ground is said to have been for the use of the "rural fathers" of this hamlet. This "Stretford Hill" is supposed to have been between the Trafford Chapel and the present Mitre Hotel. Large numbers of the tombstones have however disappeared.

In subsequent years the register has traces of having passed out of the hands of the ministers; for it is written up for very many years in the same hand. This change is in accordance with the legislation of the Barebone Parliament, August, 1653, by which qualified persons (laymen) were appointed for taking charge of parish registers. From this period many of the Lancashire registers (as those of Prestwich, Walton-le-Dale, Bolton-le-Sands, &c.), either begin, or begin afresh. The influence of this useful piece of legislation is especially seen in the registers of Ashton-on-Mersey, Flixton, and Ormskirk. The fees for registry were then 12d. for a marriage, and 4d. for a birth or burial. Scarcely a Puritan name during the Puritan away, and previously, can be found on the Stretford register; but the two following entries relating to the civil strife are noteworthy:—

"Robert Stone beeing soulder under leftenant worsly buried the fiftieth day of September Annoque domini 1651."

(This is the famous Major-General Worsley, made lieutenant-col. in 1650. His soldiers were first mustered at Chetham Hill, July 19th of this year; and in the following month they joined Cromwell's army in Scotland. Stone had perhaps been wounded in the desultory warfare which followed the battle of Dunbar).

"Mary moores the dauter of John moores of sale comonly caled lane end being kild at wooster fight was baptised the first day of february annoq. domni 1651 [i.e. 1652]."

(The battle of Worcester was fought on 3rd September, 1651.)

Mr. John Owen, of Hale, informs me in reference to the foregoing entry, that in the back-yard of a gunsmith's shop in Bridge Street, in this city, is a gravestone on which is recorded—

Here Lyeth | the Body of | MARTHA MOORE | Wife of John Moore of | Sale who departed | this life on the | 28th of February | Anno Dom 1673 | Etatis Suse 59 | Also Thomas Moore | of Stretford who departed | this life September 13th | Anno Dom 1728.

This stone has been removed from the old churchyard, Manchester, or else from Stretford, or Ashton-super-Mersey; and the above John Moore may possibly be the person mentioned in the Stretford register as being killed at "Wooster fight."

(To be continued.)

JOHN JOSEPH BRIGGS.—A MEMORY.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC.

THE death of John Joseph Briggs, one of the oldest and dearest and most valued of my literary friends—a friendship of nearly forty years' standing, and of more than usual warmth and sincerity—to which I very briefly alluded in my last number, calls for more than a passing notice in the "RELICUARY," to whose pages, in its earlier years, he was a regular and valued contributor. Alas! that these pages will bear his name no more, and that we who mourn his loss will for ever miss his kindly, genial, and warm-hearted friendship! Born in the village of King's Newton, close by Melbourne, and within a few miles of Derby, our friend came of a yeoman family who had been seated in that village and in its neighbourhood for fully three centuries, and had there "tilled the soil and garnered in the grain" generation after generation, on the same spot, and with the same uniform prosperous results. To this occupation he too, in the middle part of his life, devoted himself, but not long before his death had retired upon an ample competency, hoping to spend his days in quiet literary rest. Alas! that these hopes were doomed to speedy disappointment, and that he was called away all too soon from the bosom of his little family, and from the circle of friends to whom he was endeared.

John Joseph Briggs was born on the 6th of March, 1819. He was the son of John Briggs, of King's Newton, by his wife and own cousin, Mary Briggs, who thus when she changed her state did not change her name. John Briggs—"Old Mr. Briggs" as he was universally called—died on the 2nd of December, 1864, and his widow survived him till the 17th of April, 1870. Of him, his son, now also dead, thus wrote at the time :—

"He was born and resided upon the same farm for nearly eighty-eight years, which had been occupied by his family for two or three centuries. Born in 1777, and dying in 1864, he had lived a large proportion of time in two centuries, and his memory being remarkably good, he could recollect with great accuracy the various changes which had taken place in his own locality and in the country at large. He saw the rise and decay of stage-coach travelling. He remembered the time when the lightly cultivated district of Melbourne Common was a rabbit-warren, when the parish of Melbourne was unenclosed, and cattle were allowed to wander over the whole country during the day and were folded on particular spots at night. He recollected the period when merchandise was carried to market upon the backs of pack-horses, and the roads were so deep in mire that carriages very often stuck fast and had to be pulled out by farm horses. A staunch supporter of the Church of England, he was churchwarden of Melbourne for thirty-six years, and was ever amongst the foremost to forward its interests. During a long life he was foreman of the Court Leet and Court Baron of the most noble the Marquis of Hastings, at Melbourne, an office which his family had held for generations. Strongly attached to ancient manners and customs, he kept up as long as he was able the festivities of Christmas and the jollity of Harvest Home, and, as ever had been the custom of his family, at his father's death he gave a dole of bread, and paid a mortuary. As a yeoman, he possessed lands of his

own which were formerly held by the singular tenure of presenting three fat pullets at the feast of St. Andrew. Full of kindly feeling and genial humour, upright in character and firm in friendship, he was a great favourite with his friends. His remarks upon any subject went right home to the point; he called an axe an axe, and a spade a spade. For perhaps the last twenty years he had almost retired from active life, and spent upon the whole a green old age in the bosom of his family, and passing away his time in reading devout works."

His widow who, as I have said, survived him several years, was one of the most gentle of her sex, and lived but for the good of others. Like her husband, she too died at a ripe old age—80—and passed away leaving a loving memory behind her.

In 1827, John Joseph Briggs, who was then eight years of age, was sent to school to my late friend, Mr. Thomas R. Potter, of Wymeswold (of whom I wrote a memoir in the 14th volume of the "RELICQUARY"), the author, later on, of the "History of Charnwood Forest," "Walks round Loughborough," etc. Here he remained for five years, and was then placed under the Rev. Solomon Saxton, of Darley Dale, with whom he remained two years. He was then bound apprentice to Mr. Bemrose, the venerable and highly esteemed head of the present firm of W. Bemrose and Sons, the eminent printers and publishers, of Derby, to learn the trades of printing and bookbinding. About a year before the expiration of his apprenticeship, through ill health he left Mr. Bemrose's; and the trades he had learned, which were never very congenial to his feelings, being at once and for ever discarded, he returned to King's Newton, and devoted himself to the rural pursuits of the farm. Having a natural taste for subjects connected with Natural History, and being endowed with a poetic mind, Mr. Briggs, then arrived at man's estate, found ample means and opportunity of prosecuting the former study, and of indulging in the latter pleasant fancy. These two studies, which so well accorded with his rural pursuits, he indulged in to the exclusion of others, and he gradually fell into the habit of noting the dates of arrivals and departures of the migratory birds of the district, the peculiarities and habits of both the feathered, furred, and scaly tribes, and of any events which occurred in the locality. These notes, extending over a considerable number of years, formed a series of MS. volumes, which he was passing through the press at the time of his death. They would have formed as valuable, as fascinating, and as truthful a volume as the *Natural History of Selborne*. Alas! that he did not live to complete this work on which he had for so long "set his heart." It would have formed a book by which his name would have lived and been quoted side by side with Gilbert White.

Mr. Briggs, who was a Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, and a Member of the British Archæological Association, was not a voluminous writer, neither was he a man of deep research as an historian or antiquary. Natural History was his *forte*, and in this he was a close observer of nature, and a careful and painstaking recorder of whatever came under his notice. Antiquarian matters were a pleasure to him; he loved nature for nature's sake, and with an in-born devotion to his subject; and poetry was his natural gift. The following are the books which at one time or other Mr. Briggs has

compiled. They are not many in number, but are full of interest, and the poems possess rare beauty of diction and extreme purity of thought :—

- "Melbourne ; a Sketch of its History and Antiquities," etc., a 4to. pamphlet of 36 pages, published in 1839, when he was in his twenty-first year.
- "The History of Melbourne, in the County of Derby, including Biographical Notices of the Coke, Melbourne, and Hardinge families," a royal 8vo. volume of 206 pages, published in 1852, without date.
- "The Trent and other Poems," an 8vo. volume of 50 pages; published at Christmas, 1857.
- "The Trent and other Poems," a reprint of the last, with three additional poems ("To Thos. J. Cantrell, Esq.," "Moonlight," and "Oh, spare our loved ones yet,") and extended notes. An 8vo. volume of 86 pages, published in 1859.
- "The Peacock at Rowsley," a series of pleasant chatty sketches, reprinted from *The Field*, as a shilling pamphlet of 70 pages, in 1869.*
- "Guide to Melbourne and King's Newton," a Sixpenny Guide Book of 30 pages, reprinted from the *Derby Reporter*, published in 1871.
- "The History and Antiquities of Hemington," a privately printed 4to. volume of 16 pages, issued in 1873, and of which only twelve copies were printed.†

Mr. Briggs contributed to the "RELIQUARY" the commencement of a series of papers, "A Fauna of Derbyshire," which however were not completed ; "Memorials of King's Newton ;" "Notice of Anglo-Saxon Pottery at King's Newton ;" and "On Roman Remains near Northampton ;" besides some minor contributions. To *The Field* he was for many years a regular contributor of notes upon Natural History subjects, usually under the *nom de plume* of "The Naturalist." To the *Derby Reporter* he was a valued contributor, and his series of papers, "Leaves from the Book of Nature," "Rambles by Rock, River, and Ruin," and "Feather, Fur, and Fin," were of especial interest. Mr. Briggs also occasionally contributed to the *Journal* of the British Archæological Association, the *Zoologist*, the *Critic*, the *Sun*, and other serials. Mr. Briggs had for many years been collecting information from every available source, for a work he had announced for publication, on the "Worthies of Derbyshire ;" and he had also of late years devoted some of his time and means to the collecting of Derbyshire portraits and other matters illustrative of his native county. At the time of the Restoration of Melbourne church, Mr. Briggs took an active and untiring part in all the arrangements, and was one of the most useful members of the committee.

Of my late friend's poetical productions I once wrote as follows,

* Reviewed in the "RELIQUARY." Vol. X., p. 121

† A notice of this work appeared in the "RELIQUARY." Vol. XIV., p. 54.

and the opinion I then expressed, I now fully and emphatically endorse. It was in 1857 that I wrote, on the appearance of his "Trent and other poems":—

"Our good friend Mr. Briggs, so long, and so well, known as a writer on Natural History, and as a topographer, has now in the volume before us, made his appearance in quite another, but equally as pleasing, a character. The study of nature, which to him has always been so pleasing and attractive a study, has evidently led him on to that highest phase of appreciation of her beauties, the power of clothing every object around him with poetic imagery and similitudes. Throughout his many published papers on Natural History and the Study of Nature, it has always been easy to see that his soul was imbued with poetry, and that that gift gave a tone and colour to all his feelings. His descriptions of scenery, though in prose, were nevertheless true poetry, and were rendered in not a few instances completely fascinating. Having before given us nature's prose thus clothed, he has now in the graceful little volume before us, presented us with the real sterling poetry of nature in its most attractive form—that of truthfulness of description. Mr. Briggs in one of his stanzas says—

'Long dormant in some chamber of the brain,
A valuable acquirement may have lain,
Till accident or circumstance arise,
To bring to light the undiscovered prize.'

And most fully has his elegant volume before us proved and borne out the truthfulness of these lines. Whatever 'circumstance' or 'accident' may have arisen 'to bring to light' 'the valuable acquirement' of poetry which had for so long a time had its quiet resting-place in 'some chamber of the brain' of Mr. Briggs, we know not, but this we know, that it is an acquirement, or rather a gift, which has too long been dormant, and which we trust may now, having been brought to light and life, bask and gambol for many long years in the sunshine of public favour. Some lines in the poems are extremely powerful and quite original, others possess an exquisite sweetness, and all have a purity and truthfulness of description about them which show that Mr. Briggs is perfectly master of his pen. As an example we give one or two extracts. Here is an exquisite picture of nature—

"'Tis eve—'tis gentle eve—that calm, sweet hour,
When, in their sleep, Dews kiss each fresh young flower;
The thrush hath hushed his song, the merle her lay,
And the lone plover mourns departing day;
The buoyant lark that filled the morning sky
With sprightly song, sleeps in the clover nigh;
Those rural sounds that cheered the busy day,
Grown faint and few, have sweetly died away,
Till all things round from noise and motion cease,
And in Night's ear, Eve softly whispers, "Peace." "

And here, one of originality and power:—

* * * * *
'Is it the storm? the thunder cloud?
The lightning in his ire
Scribbling on scroll of blackest night
His autograph in fire.'

As a sonneteer Mr. Briggs was successful and felicitous. He had a happy turn of thought, a smooth diction, and an easy flow of words that rendered his poetic productions, though but few in number, great favourites with those who had the opportunity of perusing them. One of his sonnets—that on "Silence"—which he wrote in my wife's album, I copy as an example:—

"Silence hath set her finger with deep touch
Upon creation's brow. Like a young wife, the Moon
Lifts up Night's curtains, and, with countenance mild,
Smiles on the beauteous Earth—her sleeping child.

For joy the wild flowers weep. Soft incense, such
 As steals from herbs, 'midst fields in June,
 Freights the night air. Each light tree's waving tress
 Is edged with silver. Flocks lie motionless.
 How sweet are hours spent in such scenes as this !
 When Peace looks down from Heaven in plaintive mood,
 And Earth, in deep tranquility of bliss,
 Becomes a suitor to fair Solitude !
 What noble actions spring to fruited prime—
 Spring—from the seeds Thought sows at such a time !

Of King's Newton, his native village, my friend thus sweetly wrote :—

" Sweet NEWTON, first to thee my song I raise ;
 Thy charms, loved hamlet, need no poet's praise ;
 O'er thy green meads first trips the laughing Spring,
 And shakes primroses from each flower-wreathed wing ;
 There the first swallow skims the daisied vale,
 And the loved cuckoo breathes her mellow tale ;
 And merry chaff-chaff from the budding tree,
 Gives out his joyous notes so wild and free.
 And when old Autumn sheds o'er field and bower
 The radiant hues of many a gorgeous flower,
 And bids the sun lead down his stately dance,
 Thy fields are last to catch his parting glance.
 Within thy bounds I drew mine earliest breath,
 And there, grant, Heaven, these eyes may close in death !

Oh ! beauteous hamlet, what sweet charms are thine,
 As now o'er all the en-silvered moonbeams shine !
 How still—how peaceful—are the hut and hall,
 As drowsy Night enwraps them in her pall !
 So softly nestling in their nook of trees,
 Whose foliage stirs not in the cool night breeze.
 Thy orchard-blossoms steeped in rose and white,
 Seem sweetly resting in the silver light ;
 Thy brooklet, dancing on in joy and mirth,
 Breathes its low music to the listening earth.
 Time was (ere yet thy raven wing, Decay,
 Had from the hamlet swept its stones away),
 That on yon knoll an old grey Church-tower stood,
 Which flung rich Sabbath music o'er Trent's flood.
 There, too, half overgrown with weeds and moss,
 And grey with age, a simple village Cross,
 Where prayed in stone (of face and feature mild),
 Apostle, Saint, the Virgin and her Child,
 And there was, too, within a little dell,
 A limpid fountain named the ' Holy Well,'
 Where pilgrims came to drink the sacred wave,
 That heal'd their wounds, and snatch'd them from the grave.
 Those times, those customs now have passed away ;
 Those pilgrim feet no more a-near them stray,
 But still the waters bubble as of yore,
 And yield a grateful offering to the poor.
 Oh ! when on earth we've lived our transient day,
 And clay has mingled with its native clay,
 Some small memorial may we leave behind,
 That we have sought to benefit mankind.
 Oh ! may we cause to flow some little well,
 A blessed spring, within life's narrow dell,
 Whose waves may gladden the then sterile ground,
 Make the world better, than the world we found."

What could be more beautiful, pure, and lovely, than this sweet poetic offering to his native place ? and what more consoling than to

know that his prayer so plaintively and earnestly expressed in his couplet :—

“ Within thy bounds I drew my earliest breath,
And there, grant, Heaven, these eyes may close in death ! ”

was granted, and that his “ eyes closed in death ” within only a few yards of the spot whereon he had penned the lines.

For some months my dear friend's health had been gradually failing, and he had suffered much, but his spirits did not forsake him, and his philosophic mind gave him content in his suffering. On the last day of February, in the present year, he wrote to me one of his most hopeful and chatty letters, on all sorts of pleasant topics, and in the course of it, after speaking of the new acquisitions to his collection of Nichols and Shaw, went on to say, “ When shall we have ‘ Jewitt's Derbyshire ’ amongst the noble array of County Histories ? I hope before long. As for myself, I shall be obliged to relinquish a vast deal that I had cut out, and consider myself somewhat of an invalid for the rest of my life, and must content myself with collecting books, and amusing myself with my little garden, by growing tulips and roses, and such like little treasures.” Little did *he* think, and little did *I* think, that within three short weeks of writing this, one of the last letters he ever wrote, he would be no more, but would have passed away from amongst us, leaving “ the tulips and roses and such-like treasures,” which he had planted, to bloom for other eyes, and to be lovingly tended by other hands. But such was the case. On the 23rd of March, early in the morning, he breathed his last, and his spirit returned to his Maker, leaving a loving, and genial, and happy memory in the minds and hearts of his circle of friends, and a void in their midst that can never again be filled.

It only remains to add that in 1869 Mr. Briggs was married to Miss Hannah Soar, of Chellaston, and that he has left by this truly happy union four very young children—one son and three daughters—to lament his death. These are Mary, or “ May,” born in 1869 ; John Joseph, born in 1870 ; Alice, born in 1872 ; and Avena—my own and my wife's God-daughter—born in 1874. Mr. Briggs was buried in the Melbourne Cemetery, on the 28th of March, in a grave at the feet of his father and mother, in a spot which he had himself chosen, and where he and I have often stood together.

Winster Hall, Derbyshire.

Quarterly Paper on Improvements in Art Manufactures.

MR. CADMAN'S COSAQUES.

If there be one way more pleasing than another, in which Art of a high class can, and ought to be, wedded to manufactures which enter into the knick-knackery and smaller elegancies of fashionable and homely life, it is in the production of cosaques, bonbons, and the other "pretty trifles" that enter so largely into our enjoyments at every festival, and every phase of home-life. The mission of the manufacturer in educating the popular taste has, in these elegancies, a scope for its exercise which no other series of articles present, and therefore there is more room for inculcating a pure and healthy taste, with them, than with any other things that could be named. The influence which even these trifles exert on the mind, and the impressions for good or evil that they produce, are *lasting*, and therefore it behoves the producer to offer nothing but what is intrinsically beautiful, and pure, and lovely to the eye, and to the imagination of those for whom his handiwork is intended. The maker of "pretty-pretties" cosaques, bonbons, festival cards, and souvenirs of one kind or other, *ought* always to bear prominently in his mind the fact—the important fact—that his goods are intended to be brought to the loving eye, and to the fair fingers of the best and purest and most innocent and lovely of our fair friends, and are sure to be not only earnestly and carefully examined, but their characteristics conversed about, not only at the moment when they are first seen in the midst of a joyous party, but afterwards in the quietude of home. And not only so, but the charming little pictures and other ornaments with which they are adorned are preserved with care, and often looked upon with pleasure in later days, and even years, when they recall some pleasing episode in the life of the owner, or bring back some thought of the dear friends who were present when it was given. The cosaque, or the bonbon, thus becomes a teacher—a pleasant and important teacher—presenting in pleasing and attractive guise, beauties of Art which become a joy to the mind of the possessor. So powerful an agent are they that it becomes very essential, nay imperatively necessary, that the Art wedded to them should be pure and noble Art, and that nothing crude or objectionable should be permitted to form a part of their design.

It is not all designers, or makers, or caterers, that pay sufficient attention to the importance of making every portion, however subordinate that portion may be, of their productions perfect in its way, and that shall be in harmony both in interest and in sentiment, with the rest. It is truly pleasing to us to find that, at all events, one manufacturer has thoroughly studied these matters, and has given a stamp of excellence to everything he produces that ought to be emulated by all. We allude to Mr. W. S. Cadman, of Hatton Garden, London, who, we believe, is one of the largest, as he certainly is the most talented, of all the wholesale makers and importers of these charming trifles. His productions are pre-eminently beautiful, and of all the number of designs we have seen, not one has a single fault to disfigure it. This is saying much in favour of Mr. Cadman's productions, but it is no more than is justly due to him. No matter whether elaborate and costly, or simple and inexpensive in their character, his cosaques and bonbons are alike designed with good taste, and are unexceptionable in the beauty of their artistic treatment, and in the harmony and brilliancy of their colouring. We feel that we cannot do better than devote some space in our notes on "Improvements in Art Manufactures" to an examination of a few of the more striking of his designs. We do so because we feel that Mr. Cadman's labours deserve to be more widely known than such productions usually are.

First, with regard to the "costume cosaques." These are made in infinite variety, and arranged in charming boxes, each one of which bears on its cover a picture which, only a few years back, would in itself have been considered an achievement in Art to be envied by all. Three of these varieties of "costume crackers" have been submitted to us, and we pronounce them to be perfect in modelling, in harmonious arrangement of colour, and in variety and excellence of their contrasts. One of these bears, at the bottom, an admirable spurred boot of a chasseur; another a charmingly modelled skating boot, with silver skate and "all complete;" and the third, a deliciously beautiful model of a lady's delicate foot encased in the most lovely walking boot (silk "patterned" stocking and lace ruffle) that the mind can conceive. These, especially the latter, must have been the work of a more than ordinarily clever artist, for it would be impossible to imagine a more gracefully formed or more elegantly turned foot and ankle than he has produced. The rest of the cracker, which in this case rises from the modelled leg, is finished in lace, gold and silver paper, and brilliantly coloured pure gelatine, and each has attached to it an exquisitely beautiful coloured picture. Others, which also contain articles of costume of a markedly superior character to any we have

yet seen, are of large or medium size, and present every possible combination and arrangement of colour in lace, gelatine, and paper, and are adorned with the most delicately finished embossed and coloured pictures of figures, groups, heads, or flowers. Some of these are of unusually large size—a foot or so in length, and of proportionate thickness—and contain full-sized, and admirably made, “Angot” and other costumes; these are not only unsurpassed but, so far as our knowledge goes, have not been approached by the productions of other houses.

Another strikingly beautiful and purely artistic design deserves special mention. It is a chastely modelled cornucopia in silver, heightened with colour, from which rises the cracker containing articles of costume, and surrounded by lovely accessories of one kind or other. In one series real grasses add their charm to the composition, and in another the cornucopia is filled to repletion with exquisite artificial flowers—fit for the head of a queen—leaves, and real grass, in which birds of gay plumage appear to disport themselves. These are amongst the most elegant and perfect achievements of Art.

The series of fancy cone-shaped cosaques presents many novelties in arrangement as well as in decoration, and these seem to us to be especially suitable for the wedding breakfast and for marriage festivities generally; as well as for any other festive or joyous occasion. They are mostly of mat silver—some are gold—and have frosted cambric leaves and flowers, lilies of the valley, and the like (real artificial flowers of the best make and fit for the hair or other use); white or red coral; fancy grasses of ethereal lightness; dewdrop grasses; silver true-lovers’ knots; holly leaves and berries, true to nature; floral crosses; and numberless other charming ornaments.

The chocolate bonbons are among the most remarkable Art productions of this class. They are produced in an endless variety of ways, but all are alike faultless in design and perfect in execution. Three varieties of these have come under our notice. One is of mat silver, with mat silver holly leaves, white cambric frosted vine leaves, red holly berries, chenille bows, and charming coloured heads. Another is of mat silver with silver true-lovers’ knots, silver, coral, dewdrop grass, and white cambric frosted vine leaves. These are fit for the wedding table of Queen Mab herself, so fairy like, light, and heavenly do they seem! Another design (and it is the most elaborate ever produced), has besides its mat silver case, a trophy of out-door tools and implements—the scythe, the ladder, and sickle; the “spade, the rake, the hoe;” the hat, the fork, and the basket; and a dozen other objects all in silver, and filled in with grasses, leaves, and rosebuds. It is a gem of Art, and worthy of the highest commendation.

Another series, of equal beauty and intricacy in decoration, contains real jewellery—brooches, scarf pins, rings, etc.—of artistic design and good workmanship, fit to be worn by any recipient; bottles of scent; and other appropriate articles for presents. Another series bears lovely shells and corals, with mosses and-bronze sprays of flowers along with gelatine and gold and silver paper. Others again are differently, and more or less elaborately decorated, but all are equally characterized by good taste, artistic feeling, and faultless workmanship.

Mr. Cadman deserves the thanks—the *substantial* thanks—of every family circle, and of every guest at a festive meeting or juvenile party, for the novelties in the way of cosaques games he has latterly introduced. They are the most charming of all amusements for the friendly circle, and are replete with innocent fun and mirth. The “New Lottery Cosaques” contains in the centre of the box an Art object of exquisite beauty, as a prize to the winner of the game—and it is a prize worth having, and fit for any drawing-room or boudoir; it is one of those lovely articles of bijouterie in ormolu and other substances in which the French Art-workers in metal so excel, and is of wonderful elegance both in form and in workmanship. Another game is a box of “Yes or No” cosaques, in a highly improved form; and another—decidedly the nicest thing yet devised for juvenile parties—is the “Little Dot” cosaques, each one of which, in the box, bears a verse of the story and an exquisite picture to accompany it. It is well arranged, simple, and good, and reflects the highest credit on Mr. Cadman for the way in which it is produced. Another game, of equal beauty and interest with the “Lottery,” is “Hunt the Slipper;” the slipper being delicately formed of velvet, silver, satin, and silk cords, and lovely in its ornamentation. This and the “surprise pictures” are marvels of cleverness.

We conclude our notice of Mr. Cadman’s pleasing productions, with an emphatic word of approval for all he has done. Assuredly no other house has ever produced so many true elegancies as he has, and no one so well deserves the fame he has attained as does he. His is purely, and legitimately, a *wholesale* establishment, but his charming goods are to be found for sale in every respectable confectioner’s shop and Italian warehouse in the kingdom, and in all cases are pre-eminent over others.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

MR. BENTLEY'S PHOTOGRAPHS OF CHATSWORTH.

WE have on various occasions had the pleasing task of calling attention to the charming photographic pictures from time to time produced by Mr. B. W. Bentley, of the Quadrant, Buxton, but on no occasion has that pleasure been so great as now, when we have before us the series of Chatsworth views he has recently issued. They are simply and truly the perfection of photographic Art, and are marvellous examples of manipulative skill, combined with rare taste in choice of position, and in arrangement of light and shade. The views which are now before us, and to which we desire to call special attention, consist of an exterior of the west front, from the terrace-walk; about half-a-dozen interiors; and some fourteen pictures of statuary, etc. The interiors are the Chapel, with its cedar-wood wainscoting, its walls and ceilings painted by Verrio and Laguerre, its grand marble altar-piece, and its wondrous examples of wood-carving by Grinling Gibbons and Watson; the Library, with its matchless collection of literary treasures ranged in tiers of frames, its panelled ceiling painted by Charon, and its sumptuous furniture; the Private, or West Library, with its delicately frescoed ceiling, panels, and pilasters, its collection of books, and its luxurious furniture; and two views of the Sculpture Gallery, with its matchless Art-treasures, the masterpieces of Canova, Thorwaldsen, Chantrev, Schadow, Finelli, Trentanove, Kessels, Tadolini, Albaccini, Pozzi, Tenerani, Gibson, Gott, Westmacott, Bartolini, Baruzzi, Campbell, Rinaldi, Rennie, Rosalendi, Wickmann, Nollekens, Bonelli, Danton Jeune, and others; the Great Hall; and the vista of the State Apartments. These interiors are perfect masterpieces of photographic art—the points admirably chosen, the light and shade exquisitely managed, the effect striking and good, the tone rich and full, and the detail, even to the minutest points, almost microscopically sharp and clear.

Of the separate pictures of the statuary it is impossible to say enough; but, as a general remark, we may say, emphatically, that of all the thousands of photographs of sculpture we have seen, none are equal in beauty of colour, in softness of effect, in arrangement of light and shade, in truthfulness of detail, and in perfect artistic treatment, to these by Mr. Bentley. Many of them are perfect studies of art, and the very texture of the marble is imparted in all its freshness and beauty (and what may be called its "bloom,") to the paper. Verily, Mr. Bentley may be proud, and justly proud, of his achievements in this most difficult branch of photography; they are, unquestionably, the finest things yet produced in this wondrous Art. It would ill become us, when all these pictures of sculpture are so faultlessly good, to attempt to point out even one which is better than its companion, but we cannot help expressing our unbounded admiration of the effect produced in the grand group of Mars and Cupid, the Mother of Napoleon, and the lovely figure of Venus with the Apple—these it would be impossible to surpass in exquisite manipulation, and in perfect artistic treatment, and yet they are only on a par with the rest of the series produced by Mr. Bentley.

We must not omit naming two charming views, an interior and an exterior, of the grand Conservatory. In the former every leaf of the varied foliage is shown with more than pre-Raphælite exactness, and in the latter, evidently taken in the subdued light of evening, showing all the transparent brilliancy of the glass without its glare, and giving all the details of the "ridge and furrow construction" with marvellous exactitude. Nor must we omit naming a great achievement in photographic art—the copy of one of the painted ceilings. We are not aware that this has ever before been attempted, but its success opens out a wide field for Mr. Bentley in reproducing the gems of art of Laguerre, of Verrio, of Thornhill, and of others, which adorn so many of the apartments of this and other mansions.

Mr. Bentley is thoroughly devoted to his Art, and whether in landscape, in external architecture, in interiors, in sculpture, or in portraiture, ranks high in his profession. We know none better.

NOTTINGHAM FACTS AND FICTIONS.*

IN the little volume under the above title, Mr. J. P. Briscoe, the learned librarian of the Nottingham Free Public Library, has collected together a number of notes upon curious manners and customs; legends, traditions, and anecdotes; and demonology, witchcraft, and miscellaneous superstitions relating to the county of Nottingham. It is an interesting collection of jottings, and contains many very singular matters, some of which will entertain and amuse, while others will afford subject for deep thought in the reader. It is a readable pleasant book.

* Nottingham: Shepherd Brothers, Angel Row. 1876.

CHURCH BELLS OF LEICESTERSHIRE.*

It was high time that Leicestershire, whose county town had for many centuries been famed for its bell foundries, should find an historian for its campanology. Few counties afforded a more interesting field for investigation, and few promised so rich a harvest waiting for the gathering, of curious bell marks and inscriptions, as it, and the wonder has been that of the many able antiquaries who reside in or near, or have been connected with the county, no one until now has taken up the subject. It has at length fallen to the lot of Mr. Thomas North, to whom the antiquarian world is indebted for many valuable contributions to its literature, to take up the subject, and this he has done in that masterly and satisfactory manner that characterises all his writings. It is well that the campanology of the county *was* left for him, for, in his hands, lovers of bell-lore might be sure of seeing it well done. The result of Mr. North's labours is now before us in the form of a handsome quarto volume beautifully printed, well illustrated, and full of valuable information.

The volume opens with a concise but well-written introductory history of church bells, and then passes on to a summary of those of Leicestershire. In that county, we gather, there are 998 church bells, of which 147 were certainly cast before the year 1600. Some of the churches contain complete rings of ancient bells; but the highest number of bells in any of these rings is three. Of the inscriptions upon these old bells two are dedications to the Trinity; seventeen either as invocations, or otherwise, to our Saviour; thirty-two to the Virgin Mary; thirty to various Saints; ten have letters of the alphabet; and the remainder have various inscriptions. The earliest dated bell is 1584. Next Mr. North gives us an excellent chapter on the Leicester bell-founders, which includes notices of John de Stafford, William Milles, Thomas Newcombe. Thomas Newcombe the younger, Robert Newcombe, Edmund Newcombe, William Newcombe, Francis Watts, Hugh Watts, George Curtis, Thomas Clay, Edward Arnold, and the Messrs. Taylor, an array of founders of which the county has reason to be proud. Next we have brief notes of other founders whose bells are met with in Leicestershire. These are John de Yorke, Austen Bracher, and others of London; Richard Mellour, the Oldfields, the Hedderlys, and Noon of Nottingham; Hedderly and Halton, of Bawtry; the Eldridges of Wokingham and Chertsey; the Rudhalls and others, of Gloucester; Norris and Rigby, of Stamford; Penn, of Peterborough; the Bayleys, of Chacombe; the Eayres, Osborn, and Arnold, of Kettering, St. Neots, and Downham Market; Briant, of Hertford; and the modern London and other foundries. Next we have a chapter on "Peculiar Uses" of bells, followed by a useful list of Latin inscriptions on Leicestershire bells, with translations. The remainder of the volume—176 pages—is devoted to the description of the bells themselves. The Churches are arranged by Mr. North alphabetically, and under each the inscriptions are carefully given, the founders' marks and ornaments (not in all cases) noted, and in many instances particulars as to the local uses of the bells, and extracts from registers regarding them, are added.

The book is beautifully printed, and the illustrations, which are numerous, are well arranged. We repeat that this is one of the best and most important additions to bell literature that has been made, and we congratulate the county of Leicester on having in its midst an author so well qualified for the task as Mr. North. May his health, which has long been failing, be speedily restored, and may he be spared to continue his antiquarian and other labours for many a long year to come.

* Leicester: Samuel Clarke, 1 vol. 4to., 1876, pp. 310. Illustrated.

OLD CAMBRIDGE.*

UNDER the title of "Old Cambridge," Mr. W. B. Redfarn has succeeded in producing an Art-volume of extreme beauty, and of far more than average interest. The volume consists of a series of six-and-twenty folio plates, drawn by Mr. Redfarn, of old buildings and other objects in Cambridge, each of which is accompanied by descriptive letter-press. The drawings are sketches, but are so truly artistic in their treatment, so truthful in their detail, and so masterly in their execution, that they leave nothing to be desired; and they are printed on appropriate toned paper, and issued in a sumptuous volume. Mr. Redfarn has done good service to Cambridge by thus devoting his talents and his skill to the illustration of its architectural antiquities, and placing on record particulars connected with them. He is a gifted artist, and his sketches bear the impress of a master mind, and one deeply and keenly alive to the beautiful and the picturesque. The volume is issued by Mr. W. P. Spalding, to whom it is impossible to accord too much credit for the admirable and faultless manner in which it is produced. We cordially and emphatically commend "Old Cambridge" not only to Cambridge men, but to all lovers of the beautiful, and to all who take an interest in the old buildings of our country, now so rapidly passing away.

* Cambridge: W. P. Spalding, 43, Sidney Street. 1876.

MR. HAIGH'S PORTRAITS OF H.R.H. PRINCE LEOPOLD.

It will be remembered by our readers that only a very short time back H.R.H. Prince Leopold was installed Provincial Grand Master of Oxfordshire in the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. The occasion was a very brilliant one, and following so closely upon the installation of his brother, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, as Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Order, was an event to be remembered and chronicled in the annals of Masonry. From the first moment when Prince Leopold became a Mason, he has, by his kindness, his thoughtfulness, and his studious habits, endeared himself to the Brethren, and has won not only the golden opinions, but the love of all with whom he has come in contact. It was a happy thought of Mr. E. M. Haigh—(himself a P.M. and P.G.S.)—the eminent photographer of 213, Regent Street, to commemorate this occasion by the preparation of a series of portraits of the Prince in full Masonic costume, and this thought he has carried out in the most satisfactory manner. To Mr. Haigh, H.R.H. Prince Leopold gave a special sitting, and the result has been the giving to the world of a number of portraits which are brilliant as specimens of artistic photography, and matchless as truthful and striking portraits. Those which have been submitted to us are both of cabinet and carte-de-visite sizes, and exhibit both three-quarter seated, and standing, figures. The Prince is represented in full masonic costume, and wears the jewels of Nos. 1 and 10 Lodges; the Worshipful Master's chain of the Antiquity Lodge; as well as the sumptuous collar and badge pertaining to his high office of Provincial Grand Master of Oxon.

The pose of the figure in each case is excellent, and the accessories are well and wisely, and with good taste, introduced; the tone of the pictures is rich, full, soft, and mellow; and the effect of light and shade artistically managed. As portraits they are faultless. All who have met H.R.H. at Oxford or elsewhere, will recognise these as being "*him to the very life*"—even to the thoughtful, somewhat sad, but eminently gentle and kindly expression that is so characteristic of his nature. Mr. Haigh is an artist of the highest standing in his profession, and these portraits are amongst his greatest achievements. No "*Mason's*" album—or, indeed, no album of any loyal Englishman—*can* be complete without these portraits.

LICHENS FROM AN OLD (PAISLEY) ABBEY.*

UNDER the poetical title of "*Lichens from an Old Abbey*," Messrs. Parlane, of Paisley, have recently issued a very gracefully written volume of historical lore, whose subject is the history of the Abbey of Paisley, and of the various historical events and personages at one period or other connected with it. Usually a title page, except in the case of novels, indicates, to some extent, the nature of the book itself, but in this case no one, reading the words, "*Lichens from an Old Abbey*," could form the slightest idea of the store of valuable information that follows, or of the pleasant way in which that information is treated. It is a charming book, and does credit to the head, the heart, and the pen of the writer, and to the publishers who have issued it in such a faultless manner. A brief recapitulation of the subjects of the various chapters is all we can find space to give, but that will be amply sufficient, we opine, to send our readers to the book itself. First we have a brief historical sketch of the history of the "*Monks of Clugny*," followed by "*The First Lord High Steward*," his gifts and charters; "*Robert de Croc*," the foundation of "*the Fair Abbey*;" "*the Lady of Molla*," "*the Shadowy Knight*," "*the Gift of Dalmulin*," "*Kyle*," "*Alexander, the Crusader*," and "*Scotland's Sorrow*." Then we have delightful chapters on "*Sir William Wallace*," "*Walter and Marjory*," Walter being the Young Lord Steward, and Marjory the only daughter of the Bruce; "*King and Queen*," and "*Monks as Historians*." Another good historical chapter or two on the "*Chronicles Clugneuse*, and the Abbot Jarvis, brings the reader to the "*Lord of the Isles*," and the troublous times which brought him to the cloister to waste away, the "*Schawes of Sauchie*," and the "*Abbot's Charter*." The "*Chapel of St. Mirrinus*" is next described, and we are then treated with pleasant "*Visions*," and charming word-pictures of James IV. as a "*royal recluse*" at Paisley, and of his wife, "*Queen Margaret's Pilgrimage*." The "*Year of Flodden*" comes next, to be succeeded by "*Abbot Johns*," the "*Two Harps*," and a "*Warning*" of John Knox. The remainder of the volume is of equal interest, and each chapter is full to overflowing with historical lore, gracefully and chattily told. Altogether this is a charming book; it is the poetry of history, or rather history recounted and gilded by a poetical mind.

* *Lichens from an Old Abbey; being Historical Reminiscences of the Monastery of Paisley.* Paisley: J. and B. Parlane, 1 vol., 4to., pp. 320. 1876. Illustrated.

TAMWORTH CHURCH,* AND THE MARMION FAMILY.†

It is always a pleasure to us to call attention to books upon topography, and especially so when those books give evidence, as the one before us unmistakably does, of extreme industry, deep research, and enlightened treatment on the part of its author. The volume we now desire to notice is devoted to the history and description of the fine old Collegiate Church of St. Eadgetha, or Edith the Virgin, at Tamworth, and it is, assuredly, one that may well be taken as a model for other writers on similar subjects to follow. Commencing with a chapter on the introduction of Christianity into this country in 597, and following with another on the virgin-saint Eadgetha, the foundress of Tamworth Priory, and its first Abbess; we next have the "earlier" and the "later" histories of the Collegiate Church, from the time of Edgar (who re-founded it in 968), through the Marmions and others to its destruction by fire in 1845, and from that time downwards until the dissolution. These chapters show how carefully, how unweariedly, and how intelligently Mr Palmer has sought out and weighed every tittle of information that can be procured which can throw light on his subject, and these he has skilfully digested and summarised, and woven into a narrative poem of conspicuous excellence.

The remainder of the volume is devoted to an architectural description of the Church and its surroundings. One of the peculiarities of the tower is its double spiral staircase, consisting of two separate and distinct flights of stone steps, winding round the same newel; the floor of the one flight forming the roof of the other, and the whole being enclosed within a cylinder six feet in diameter, and lighted from without by loopholes. Thus one party of people may be going up the tower while another party is coming down, without either meeting or seeing each other. "One flight of steps," says Mr. Palmer, "begins in the Churchyard at a doorway above which was once an image in a large canopied niche. About two-thirds up these stairs is a blind passage in the S. wall, where three large splayed loopholes, with trefoiled heads, overlook the town, castle, and surrounding country. The stairs, of 106 steps, then end a little above the door to the top of the tower. These stairs would have been very useful if the tower was designed for beacon-fires and signals in times of trouble and warfare. The other flight begins at a plain doorway within the tower, and leads into all the rooms;" this flight is of 101 steps, and ends at the door at the top of the tower. Of this staircase we are enabled, through the courtesy of the learned author, to re-produce an engraving, as also the one of an interesting relic of the old wall-painting in the Church (Plates VII. and VIII.) It bears the inscription in Latin verse:—

"O dominus dives
Non omni tempore vives
Fac bene dum vivis
Post mortem vivere si vis.
Miserere Jesu Christi."

Of the seal of the Collegiate Church, engraved on Plate VIII., Mr. Palmer says that only one very broken impression of the seal as used before 1500 has come under his notice, and that it apparently bore the figure of St. Edith, with the surrounding inscription illegible except the words rum commune ec..... "Thomas Parker, who was Dean from 1525 to 1538, had a seal made up for this Church by changing the lettering and arms in a fine large oval [vessica] seal, which had been made after the reign of Henry IV. for some other foundation. It bears five canopied figures—the Blessed Virgin and Child; an Archbishop; a Bishop; St. Catherine with the wheel; and a Bishop praying. The debased lettering is out of character with the rest, S. COMMUNE. COLLEGIATE. DE. T. WORTH. On one escutcheon, where may still be traced the original arms in the three fleurs-de-lis of the 1st and 4th quarterings of England and France, and the initials T. P. [Thomas Parker]. On the other escutcheon the arms of Parker."

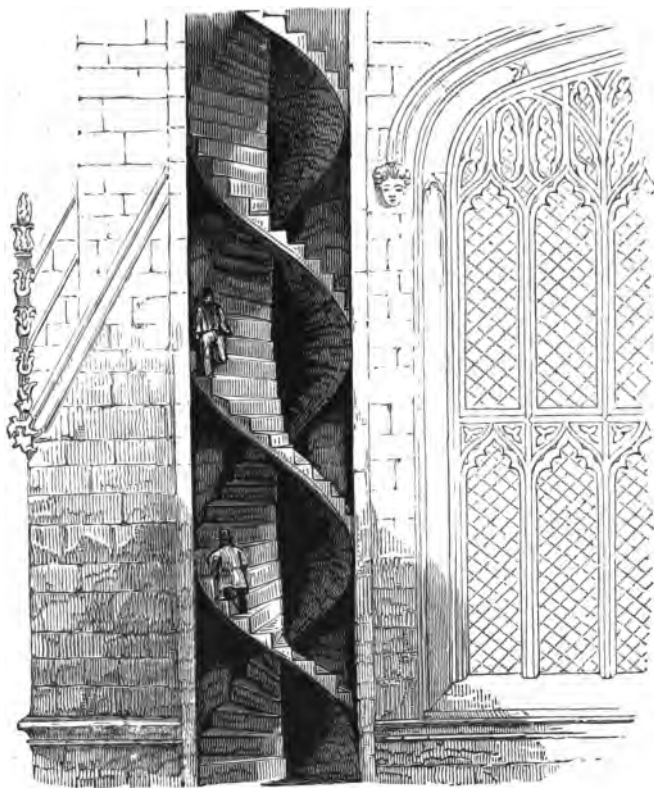
Well, indeed, would it be if other towns and other Churches met so able, so truthful, so reliable, and so earnest an historian as Tamworth has in the Rev. C. F. Palmer, who in addition to this admirable book, has compiled and issued an exhaustive and erudite history of the grand old family of Marmion,† Lords of the Castle of that town. To this book we direct special attention, as one of the best of family histories, and as one treating of the hereditary champions of England, before that office passed to their successors the Dymokes. It is full of historical and genealogical interest.

* *The History and Antiquities of the Collegiate Church of Tamworth.* By CHARLES FERRERS R. PALMER, O. P. Tamworth: J. Thompson. 1 vol. 8vo. 1871, pp. 144. Illustrated.

† *History of the Baronial Family of Marmion, Lords of the Castle of Tamworth.* By CHARLES FERRERS R. PALMER, O. P. Tamworth: J. Thompson. 1 vol. 8vo. 1875. pp. 138.

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DOUBLE SPIRAL STAIRCASE IN THE TOWER.



THE CRYPT.

TAMWORTH CHURCH.



SEAL OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH.



WALL PAINTING.

PENDENNIS AND ST. MAWES.*

TWO, among the many important fortresses of Cornwall, are those of Pendennis and St. Mawes, whose history is so ably told in the admirable volume before us. Pendennis (from *Pen*, a head or promontory, and *Dinas*, a fortress or bulwark) Castle stands on the promontory of that name; the land being so nearly surrounded by the sea as to be all but an island. It seems to have been fortified by the Danes as early as about A.D. 807, and then to have had a triple entrenchment of turf, earth, and stones, enclosing an area of about twenty acres. This entrenchment, however, is by other writers said to have been Celtic or Roman, and not Danish. In the reign of Henry VIII. a block-house was erected. In 1539 the building of the castle was ordered, and it was "commenced and finished between 1542 and 1544." Henry VIII. is said to have paid Cornwall a visit, to inspect the sites of his proposed castles of Pendennis and St. Mawes, and that he passed two nights at Tolvern, at that time a seat of the Arundells. Several additions have from time to time been made to the stronghold, but the original building still seems to remain much as when first erected. St. Mawes was built at the same period as Pendennis, the land on which it was erected being formerly a part of the possessions of the Priory of Plympton St. Mary.

It is to the history and description of these two castles that the present volume is devoted; and it is not too much to say, when we assert that it is one of the most complete, pains-taking, and reliable histories yet produced. Its author, Captain S. Pasfield Oliver, R.A., F.G.A., has left no source of information unexplored, and has shown himself one of the most intelligent, industrious, and reliable of topographers. The volume opens with an admirable chapter on the history of Pendennis, and this is succeeded by an interesting account of the Killigrews and Parkers, and the scandals pertaining to their connection. The third chapter gives the history of the castle, and of the events connected with it, arranged chronologically under its Governors, through the troublous times from 1635 to 1650; and the fourth brings that history down to the year 1873, at which time the learned and gallant author of the book was "the sole representative of the ancient Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor" of Pendennis. The history of St. Mawes is embraced in three chapters, of the same general character as those devoted to Pendennis, and thus the volume is rendered as complete as it is possible to make it. The volume is beautifully illustrated with a number of views and engravings of architectural features and details. It is beautifully printed, and is produced in a manner that does the highest credit to the taste and skill of Mr. Lake, of Truro, its enterprising and liberal publisher.

* *Pendennis and St. Mawes; an Historical Sketch of two Cornish Castles.* By S. PASFIELD OLIVER, F.G.A., F.R.G.S., Captain Royal Artillery, &c., &c. Truro: W. Lake; London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1 vol. 4to., pp. 102. 1875. Illustrated.

THE LANCASHIRE LIBRARY.

IN connection with our review of Col. Fishwick's book in our last number, we have pleasure in giving insertion to the following letter, with which he has favoured us; simply premising that our opinion was not a lightly formed one. It is not all readers of the "Lancashire Library" who are, or can be, possessors of the Transactions of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society, or of the Manchester Literary Club.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "RELIQUARY."

DEAR SIR,—Whilst I am fully sensible of the kind manner in which you have reviewed this, as well as my other works relating to the county, I will ask your permission to point out in what respect full justice has not been meted out to me, in your otherwise gratifying and flattering notice of "The Lancashire Library."

You say that my work is only "a commencement—and a good and noble commencement—of such a work as he intended it to be." Now this statement can only be correct on one supposition, and that is, that the words on my title-page "*relating to the County of Lancaster*," are held to include all books and pamphlets written by residents in, and natives of the county (and we may add books printed in the county), but to prevent any misunderstanding—which I foresaw might otherwise arise—in my preface I inserted in *italics*, "I have not included books which were published in the county, or were written by Lancashire men, *yet do not in any way refer to the county*. Works to be included in my list must be written about or refer to Lancashire places, persons, or things."

Taking this as the basis, I think I can claim to have made something more than a "commencement," in fact I have been astonished at the very few works which have been overlooked—some omissions I knew there must be—but they are very much less than I expected.

Again, the plan which I have adopted is said to be a "mistake," because it *excludes*

books *not referring* to the county, but written by natives, and pamphlets printed since 1720. I hold that for these very reasons it is the best plan that could be laid down. To make the bibliography of Lancashire complete we want two things, an account of Lancashire books, and an account of Lancashire authors; the first of these I have endeavoured to complete, and the second is, and for some time has been in progress, under the editorship of the "Manchester Literary Club." The two works are quite distinct although they run in parallel lines.

As to pamphlets printed since 1720, I will only say, had I included them *all*, instead of one volume I should have had ten or a dozen, and at the best it would have been a veritable "chronicle of small beer." The extent of Lancashire pamphlet literature since 1720 is very great; in the Rochdale Free Public Library, which has only existed some three years, we have at least 400 or 500 pamphlets, in some form or other connected with the town, but when you take Manchester and Liverpool, their name indeed becomes "legion." By-the-bye, the "Pamphlet Literature of Liverpool" has already been compiled [see "Transactions of Lancashire and Cheshire Historical Society"].

With apologies for taking up so much of your space, I remain, Yours truly,
HENRY FISHWICK.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

RALPH, LORD CROMWELL, CONSTABLE OF NOTTINGHAM CASTLE, AND STEWARD AND WARDEN OF SHERWOOD FOREST.

Temp. Henry VI.

(COMMUNICATED BY JOHN POTTER BRISCOE, F.R.H.S., ETC.)

AMONGST the records of the Court of Chancery, preserved in the Tower of London, is a grant to Ralph, Lord Cromwell, of the Offices of Constable of Nottingham Castle, and Steward and Warden of Sherwood Forest (dated 1st February, 23 Henry VI.) of which the following is a translation:—

"FOR RALPH, LORD CROMWELL.

"The King, to all to whom, &c., greeting. Know ye that we of our especial grace, and in consideration of the good, gratuitous, and noble service which Ralph, Lord Cromwell, Knight, hath many times rendered, and continueth daily to render, unto us, of our mere motion and certain knowledge have granted and confirmed, and by these presents do grant and confirm to the same Ralph, and his heirs, the Office of CONSTABLE OF THE CASTLE OF NOTTINGHAM, and the Office of STEWARD and the Custody (WARDENSHIP) of our FOREST OF SHIREWOOD, and of our PARKS OF BESKEWODE (Bestwood), AND CLYPTON (Clipstone), and of our WOODS OF BILLOWE (Bilbagh), BIRKELAND (Birkland), RUMWODE, OUSELANDE, and FULWOOD, in the County of Nottingham, and the Agisment of the Herbage and the Pannage of our Parks aforesaid, and the Pannage of the said Woods of Billowe, Birkelands, Rumwode, Ouselane, and Fulwoode; and also our Mills of Nottingham, called the Castle Mills, and our Rivers of Trent and Lene (Leen), in Nottingham aforesaid, and the free Fishery in the same, and all our Meadows under the said Castle there, between the same Castle and the River of Trent, in Nottingham called the Kings-medowe, and Constableholme; together with our pasture there, called the Conyngarth, otherwise Castle-apilton, and the Mildam, with three parcels of Meadow lying upon the bank of the River Lene, and the Castlehills, and (with) other the Meadows and Pastures whatsoever which any other Constable of us, or of our Progenitors, by reason, or cause, of the office of Constable there at any time heretofore had or occupied. Also we have granted, and by these presents do grant, and confirm, to the said Ralph, and his heirs, that he, and his heirs, shall hereafter have all Chattels waived and estrays in anywise arising within the said Forest and Woods, and all Profits and Emolument of all the Chimminage within, and through, all the Forests, and the Parks and Woods aforesaid, and the same Chimminage; which said Profits, Emoluments, and Chimminage pertain, or ought to pertain, unto us, in anywise wheresoever in the Counts, of Nottingham, by reason of our said Forest, and of our Castle of Nottingham. And also, that the same Ralph, and his heirs, shall have all and singular Fines, Issues, and Amerciaments, of whatsoever Men and Tenants of us, and of our heirs, entirely Tenants, and not entirely Tenants, and of other Men and Tenants whomsoever, resiant within the Forest aforesaid, in anywise arising, and forfeitures for the not Lawing of their Dogs, called Dogsilver, according to the usage and custom of the Forest, as often as such Men, and Tenants, and Resiants, or any of them shall happen to make Fines, forfeit Issues, or be amerced for the not Lawing of Dogs, as well before the Justices of us, and of our heirs of the Forest, as before any other Justice, and Ministers whomsoever, of us, or of our heirs. To have, perceive, hold, and occupy, the same Offices and Custody (Wardenship), Mills, Fishery, Meadows, Pas-

tures, and other the Premises of the said Ralph, his heirs and assigns, of us and of our heirs, by Fealty only, for all Service, Exaction, and Demand, without any thing to us, or our heirs, to be therefore rendered, or done. Together with the profits rights, emoluments, commodities, and other the appurtenances whatsoever, to the same Offices and Custody (Wardenship) and other the premises in anywise belonging or pertaining. Also to receive in and for the same Offices and Custody, the Wages, Fees, and Rewards, to the same in anywise due and accustomed, and the like Wages and Rewards as any other in the same Offices and Custody heretofore had and received. Although express mention of the true annual value of the Offices and Custody and other the premises according to the form of the Statute heretofore enacted, or of other the gifts and grants by us, or our progenitors heretofore made to the said Ralph be not made in these presents, or any Statute, Act, Ordinance, or Restriction to the contrary thereof made notwithstanding. In witness, &c. Witness the King at Westminster, the first day of February (23 Henry VI.)

"By Writ of Privy Seal, &c."

DERBYSHIRE MINISTERS, 1648.

I SHOULD feel obliged to any of your readers who could help me to particulars about the following ministers in Derbyshire:—

MR. JOHN BROCKLEHURST, January, 1648, offered himself to the Presbyterians of Manchester for Ordination. He was then aged about 28 years. He brought from divers ministers a certificate of his unblamable life and of his sufficiency in learning. He represented that he had a "full and free call" to *Heath*, near Chesterfield. On this occasion he underwent examination in languages, divinity, &c.; defended a thesis; and was approved. In the following month he was, after taking the "National Covenant," ordained by Mr. Angier, Warden Heyrick, and others. I do not find Brocklehurst named by Calamy.

MR. THOMAS FOWLER, in October, 1648, also came for the same purpose to Manchester, "out of the County of Derby." He brought the usual certificates; also a testimony of his call to *Sandiacre*, near Derby. His examination was satisfactory, and he was accordingly ordained, 21 November, 1648. Under Sandiacre, Calamy has a Mr. Joseph Moore, but he does not appear to mention Fowler. JOHN E. BAILLY.

THE KEELINGE FAMILY.

I GREATLY fear that the pedigree of Keeling of "Bewardsley," showing the descent of Mary, the wife of Thomas Fletcher, from that family (which W. G. D. F. asks for in the "RELICUARY," XV. 240) will never be furnished.

In a foot-note to the pedigree of Fletcher, in Burke's *Commoners*, IV. 50, it is stated as follows:—"The family of Keeling was seated at 'Bewardsley' in the county of Stafford, at the time of the Visitation of 1663, though Richard Keeling, the grandfather of William there mentioned, was then living at Sedgley. Sir John Keeling, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, was also of the Staffordshire family." This conveys a little more information than the article quoted by W. G. D. F. from the *Armory*.

But what does it mean? Who was the "William there mentioned," who had a grandfather, Richard, "then living at Sedgley!" Certainly not the William then aged 23, for his grandfather's name was *William*; and certainly not the last-named William, for his grandfather could not have been living in 1663. As for Sir John, he may have been a member of this well-known "Bewardsley" family, but a Harl. MS. declares that he was the grandson of "William Kelyng of the county of Worcester, afterwards of the town of Bedford, gent."

By the way, I find that this family of Fletcher has recently acquired a new ancestor in the person of "Thomas Fletcher, of Worley, co. Stafford, who married 11 Elizabeth, 1568, Barbara, daughter of Sir James Foljambe, Knt.," and was the father of Thomas, of Water Eyton, from whom, according to the *Commoners*, and the 1844 edition of the *Landed Gentry*, the family could be only "authentically deduced."

This new ancestor has been found in the *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, Vol. II., pp. 70–78, where it is stated that Barbara, daughter of Sir James Foljambe, was married to "John Fletcher, of Morsey, co. Stafford;" in another place called "Thomas," and of "Morrey."

Thomas was no doubt the correct baptismal name of this gentleman, for we further read that "Thomas Fletcher, of Barton-under-Needwood, gent.," received in the 11th of Elizabeth, 300 marks from Sir James Foljambe's executor as "portion of Barbara, daughter of Sir James, and wife of the said Thomas."

The selection of "11 Elizabeth," by the compiler of the *Lineage* in Burke, for the date of the marriage of Thomas and Barbara, sufficiently indicates the source of his information.

H. S. G.

FORTY DAYS WITHOUT FOOD AND DRINK !

IN the Tower of London is preserved a curious record of a pardon which was granted to Mistress Cecily Rydgeway in 1334, of which I append a copy :—

"The King [Edward the Third] to all Bailiffs and other his liege subjects, to whom these presents shall come greeting.

"Be it known unto you that whereas *Cecily*, who was the Wife of *John Rydgeway*, was lately indicted for the Murder of the said *John* her Husband, and brought to her Trial for the same, before our beloved and faithful *Henry Grove*, and his Brother Judges, at Nottingham; but that continuing Mute and refusing to plead to the said Indictment, she was sentenced to be committed to close custody, without any Victuals or Drink for the space of *Forty Days*, which she miraculously and even contrary to the course of human nature went thro' as we are well & fully assured of from Persons of undoubted Credit; we do therefore for that reason & from a principle of Piety to the Glory of GOD, and the blessed VIRGIN MARY, his Mother, by whom it is thought this Miracle was wrought, out of our special Grace and Favor, pardon the said *Cecily* from the further execution of the said Sentence upon her, and our Will and Pleasure is, that she be free from the said Prison, and no further Trouble given her, upon the account of the said sentence.

"In witness whereof &c. Dated Oct. in the 31st year of the Reign of Edward the third [1334]."

J. POTTER BRISCOE.

Nottingham Free Public Library.

DANISH SOLDIERS AT BEVERLEY.

ON one of the buttresses on the south side of St. Mary's Church, at Beverley, is an oval tablet to commemorate the fate of two Danish soldiers, who, during their voyage to Hull, to join the service of the Prince of Orange, in 1689, quarrelled, and having been marched with the troops to Beverley, during their short visit there, sought a private meeting to settle their differences by the sword. Their melancholy end is recorded in a doggerel epitaph, on the monument, as follows :—

"Here two Danish soldiers lye,
The one in quarrell chanc'd to die;
The other's head, by their own law,
With sword was serv'd at one blow.
December 23rd, 1689."

In the parish registers the following entries occur :—

1689, Dec. 16.—Daniel Straker, a Danish trooper buried.

„ Dec. 23.—Johannes Frederick Bellow, beheaded for killing the other, buried.

We have in the "Diary of Abraham de la Pryme," the Yorkshire Antiquary, some very interesting particulars respecting the Danes. Writing in 1689, the diarist tells us :—"Towards the end of the aforegoing year, there landed at Hull about six or seven thousand Danes, all stout fine men, the best equip'd and disciplin'd of any that was ever seen.

"They were mighty godly and religious. You would seldome or never hear an oath or ugly word come out of their mouths. They had a great many ministers amongst them, whome they call'd pastours, and every Sunday almost, ith' afternoon, they prayed and preached as soon as our prayers was done.

"They sung almost all their divine service, and every minstre had those that made a quire whom the rest follow'd. Then there was a sermon of about half-an-hour's length, all *memoratum*, and then the congregation broke up. When they administered the sacrament, minstre goes into the church and caused notice to be given thereof, then all come before, and he examined them one by one whether they were worthy to receive or no. If they was he admitted them, if they were not he writ their names down in a book, and bid them prepare against the next Sunday. Instead of bread in the sacrament, I observed that they used wafers about the bigness and thickness of a sixpence.

"They held no sin to play at cards upon Sundays, and commonly did everywhere where they were suffered; for indeed in many places the people would not abide the same, but took the cards from them.

"Though they loved strong drink yet all the while I was amongst them, which was all this winter, I never saw above five or six of them drunk."

The diarist tells us the strangers liked this country. It appears they worked for the farmers, and sold tumblers, cups, spoons, &c., to the English, which they had imported. They acted in the court-house a play in their own language, and realised a good sum of money by their performance. The design of the piece was "Herod's Tyranny," "The Birth of Christ," and the "Coming of the Wise Men."

WILLIAM ANDREWS.

THE RELIQUARY.

OCTOBER, 1876.

WIGWELL GRANGE, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY, AND ITS CONNECTION WITH DARLEY ABBEY.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.,

ETC. ETC. ETC.

IN the possession of my friend, William Henry Goodwin, Esq., owner of the estate of Wigwell Grange, in the county of Derby, is an extensive series of curious and interesting deeds relating to that property. These deeds, which together form, perhaps, one of the most complete and regular series in existence, he has permitted me to use in the drawing up of a notice of Wigwell, and it is with peculiar pleasure that I now proceed to make use of them. The documents, many in number, I have carefully examined and gone through, and have, to the best of my ability, arranged them chronologically. They commence about the year 1200, and run regularly down, in almost unbroken succession, till comparatively modern times. They present such a chain of history as but few places can boast, and I am glad, through the pages of the "RELIQUARY," to make them public.

Wigwell, or rather certain lands in Wigwell were, about the year 1200, given to the Prior and Canons of the Abbey of St. Mary, at Darley juxta Derby, by "Vincent, the Chaplain" of Wirksworth, and Henry Braund, his brother, and by divers other persons, "to have and to hold to the aforesaid Canons in free, pure, quiet, and perpetual alms, with all the appurtenances, liberties, and easements." These deeds of gift form the first of the series of documents belonging to Mr. Goodwin, and the others follow in regular succession. The land thus granted to the Canons was formed into a Grange for the Priory,

and so continued until the dissolution. In the *Valor Ecclesiasticus* of Henry VIII., Wigwell is named, but not in the Ministers' Accounts of the 32nd of that monarch. It is only casually named in "Dugdale's *Monasticon*," and the references in county histories as to its connection with Darley Abbey are meagre in the extreme; Lysons simply remarking—"Wigwell Grange was given in the reign of Henry III., by William Le Foune and others, and confirmed by William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, to the Abbot and Convent of Darley; and it is said to have been the favourite summer residence of the Abbots of that house;" and Glover stating that among the possessions of Darley Abbey were "at Wigwell, one messuage and eighty acres of land."

The old buildings at Wigwell Grange have long since passed away, and a modern mansion has been erected on their site. Remains of the fish stews, and of other portions of the monastic grange still, however, remain, and give evidence that the original establishment was of no mean order.

Wigwell Grange, as it now stands, is one of the most delightfully situated of country residences, the grounds commanding lovely views of the surrounding neighbourhood towards Alderwasley, Crich, and Cromford. It is a charming residence, situated within its own extensive grounds, and conveniently placed within a couple of miles of Wirksworth.

It is not, however, with the present mansion that I have now to do, but with the history of the estate in past ages. I therefore at once proceed to an examination of the remarkable series of deeds to which I have alluded—simply premising that they were some time ago submitted to an expert, and that where I have given translations they are his.

The first I give is the grant of lands, etc., to the Prior and Canons by "Henry Braund," and his brother, "Vincent the Chaplain." It is as follows :—

circa
1200.

(Grant from Henry Braund to the
Canons of Darley, of lands in
Wiggewell.)

Know ye present and to come that I Henry Braund of Wirksworth have given granted and by this my present Charter confirmed to God and the Church of the blessed Mary of Derley and to the Canons there serving God, a fourteenth part of two cultures of land with appurtenances in Wyggewelle (to wit) which two cultures Vincent the Chaplain, my brother, gave to the same Canons. To have and to hold to the aforesaid Canons in free pure quiet, and perpetual Alms with all the appurtenances, liberties and easements. Moreover I have granted and by this my present writing confirmed to the same Canons the aforesaid two cultures of land with all their appurtenances which the aforesaid Vincent my brother gave to them with his body, To have and to hold to them in free pure quiet and perpetual Alms with all their appurtenances liberties and easements, so that neither I nor my heirs shall ever have any right claim or demand in the said two cultures of land with their appurtenances nor thereof move a plea against them. And I and my heirs will warrant the aforesaid fourteenth part of land with the appurtenances as is aforesaid to the aforesaid Canons against all men for ever. In Witness whereof to this my present writing I have put my seal these being Witnesses Lord Robert de Esseburne, Jordan de Snitterton, Hugh de Meynil, Knights, Henry de Carduil, William Le

Liu, John de Plaustowe, Jordan de Ibul, William de Normanton, Thomas Coquo [coquo], Richard Le Tollere and others.

The deed measures 8 by 5 inches, and is written in 13 lines. Endorsed in the same hand



Heur de Braund de Wykesworth

In a somewhat later hand another endorsement, and in a more modern hand :—

" 13 without date

" Heur de Braund de Wykesworth grants & Releases to Abbey of Derley 14th pt of Two Plow Lands in Wyggewelle w^{ch} his brother Vincent the Chaplain gave with his body to the Canons there."

Seal broken, in hard green wax. It bears a head, and the legend, DVLCHS AMORIS ODOR.

The next is a grant from Robert, son of Richard Arkel :—

circa
1200.

Grant from Robert the son of Richard Arkel of land in Wiggewell to the Canons of Derley.

Know ye present and to come that I Robert the son of Richard Arkel have given, granted, and by this my present deed confirmed to God and the Church of the blessed Mary of Derley and the Canons there serving God, a fourteenth part of two cultures of land with the appurtenances in Wyggewalle which Robert Le Wyne formerly held of me. To have and to hold to the same Canons in free pure quiet and perpetual Almes of me and my heirs for ever. And I and my heirs will warrant acquit and defend the said fourteenth part of land with the appurtenances to the aforesaid Canons against all men for ever. In witness whereof to this writing I have put my Seal These being Witnesses Lord Robert de Esseburne, Jordan de Snitterton, Hugh de Meynil, Knights, Robert de Aldewerc, Ranulph de Wakebrugge, Peter de Vlkerthorpe [Oakathorpe], William Le Liu [qy. Liu Low], Alexander de Lowes, John de Plaustowe, and others.

7 by 3½ inches, in 8 lines, endorsed in the same hand

**Rob^m fil Ric^m Arkel
de la Wiggewell**

and in a somewhat later hand another endorsement

The Seal is lost.

The third is a grant from William Le Sureis, of Wirksworth :—

circa
1200.

Grant from William Le Suries to the Canons of Darley, of land in Wiggewell.

Know ye present and to come that I William Le Sureis "de Wykesworth" have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to God and the Church of the Blessed Mary of Derley and the Canons there serving God, a seventh part of two cultures [or wongs] of land of Wiggewell with the appurtenances which Robert Le Wyne formerly held of me, To have and to hold of me and my heirs to the same Canons in free pure quiet and perpetual Alms, with all their appurtenances liberties and easements. And I and my heirs will warrant acquit and defend the aforesaid seventh part of land with the appurtenances as is aforesaid to the aforesaid Canons against all men for ever. In Witness whereof to this writing I have put my Seal, These being Witnesses Lord Robert de Esseburne, Jordan de Snitterton [Jord de Snitētone], Hugh de Meynil, Knights, Henry de Cardiu [Cardiul].

William Le Liu [LIU] Jordan de Ibul, John de Plaustowe, William de Normanton [**Normont**] Thomas Coco [or Coco gy. Coke? **coco**]



This deed is 6 inches by 3½ and is comprised in 11 beautifully written lines. It is endorsed in the same hand

Robt Le Wyne & Wykesworth

and in another very similar but slightly later hand another endorsement.

The Seal is broken. It is circular, and bears a fleur-de-lis with the legend, + SIGILL WILL' I L[E SVREIS]

The fourth is a grant from "Robert fil Gilbert," Wirksworth :—

circa
1200.

Grant from Robert son of Gilbert to the Abbot of Derley of Lands at Wigwell.

"Know ye present and to come that I Robert the son of Gilbert of Wykesworth have given and granted and by this my present charter confirmed to God and the Church of the Blessed Mary of Derley and the Canons there serving God a seventh part of the land with the appurtenances of two cultures in Wyggewell which Robert Le Wyne formerly held of me, To have and to hold to the same Canons of me and my heirs in free pure quiet and perpetual Alms with all the appurtenances liberties and easements, And I and my heirs will warrant acquit and defend the aforesaid land with the appurtenances as is aforesaid to the aforesaid Canons against all men for ever. In Witness whereof to this Writing I have put my seal, These being Witnesses :—Lord Robert de Esseburne, Jordan de Snitterton, Hugh de Meynel, Knights, Henry de Cardul, John de Planstowe, Jordan de Ibul, William de Normanton, Thomas Coco [?] and others."

This deed is 5½ by 4 inches in size, and is beautifully written in 12 lines, endorsed in the same hand



Robt filius Gilbert de Wykesworth

and in a rather later hand the usual endorsement.

Seal quite perfect in hard green wax. It is circular, and bears a highly ornate fleur-de-lis, and the legend, + SIGILL' ROBERTI FILII GILBERTI DE

The next is a grant from Ranulph, son of Walter, the Priest of Wirksworth :—

circa
1200.

Grant from Ranulph son of Walter
to the Canons of Derley of Land
in Wigwell.

Know ye present and to come that I Ranulphus the son of Walter the Priest of Wyrceswrthe [Ranulf' filius Walter' p'sbri de] have given granted and by this my present charter confirmed to God and the Church of the Blessed Mary at Derley and to the Canons there serving God, a fourteenth part of two cultures of land with the appurtenances in Wiggewalle which Robert le Wyne formerly held of me To have and to hold to the same canons in free pure quiet and perpetual Alms of me and my heirs for ever And I and my heirs will warrant acquit and defend the said fourteenth part of land with the appurtenances to the aforesaid canons against all men for ever In Witness whereof to this writing I have put my seal These being Witnesses Lord Robert of Ashbourne [Dnis Robto de Esseburne], Jordan de Snitterton [Jord de Snitetona], Hugh de Meynil, Knights, Robert de Aldwark [Robto de Aldewerc], Ranulpho de Wakebridge [Ranulfo de Wakebrugge] Peter de Okerthorp [Petro de Vlkerthorp] William Le Liu [Will'o Le Liu] Alex de Lowes John de Plaustown.

This deed is 6½ by 8½ inches in 9 beautifully written lines, endorsed in same hand



Ranulf' filius Walter' p'sbri de Wyrceswrthe

and in a rather later hand the usual endorsement.

Seal in hard green wax, perfect. It is vesica shaped, and bears a fleur-de-lis and the legend, in rudely formed letters, + SIGILL' RANL'A FIL WALTER DE

The next is headed as follows :—

In an ancient MS. Book in the Registry of the Dean & Chapter of the Cathedral Church of Lincoln is contained what is here translated :—

The Abbot of Derley } Be it remembered—That whereas a Controversy had been between
H..... Dean and Chapter of the Church of Lincoln of the one part
and the Lord W..... Abbot and Convent of Derley of the other part
upon the tithes as well great as small arising from the land which the
same Abbot and Convent have of the gift of Vincent formerly Chaplain
of Wirksworth and from five acres of land which they have of the gift of

William Earl of Ferrers in the Parish of Wirksworth, thus it was amicably agreed between them (that is to say) That the said Abbot and Convent and their successors so long as they should hold and cultivate the aforesaid land at their own costs for good peace they should faithfully pay to the Church of Wirksworth after the rate of one hundred sheep of all kinds soever three shillings, and for one hundred lambs three shillings Also for every Cow with a Calf one penny yearly within the octaves of the Holy Trinity. And that when they shall have less than one hundred sheep or than a hundred lambs they shall pay less, but in regulating the proportion in lambs they shall be taken into the number of their sheep. So nevertheless that in adding to or lessening the number of their sheep the Custom of the Archdeacon of Derby be observed. And for all other small tithes to be paid by reason of the aforesaid land from the aforesaid Abbot and his convent they shall give yearly twelve pence within the aforesaid term, but absolutely remitting to the said Abbot and Convent the tithe of the Curtilage saving also to the said Dean and his successors all tithes of sheaves and hay and mills, but they shall receive for the secular servants for hire of the same lands of the said often named Abbot and Convent and for Sacraments in the aforesaid Church of Wirksworth; and they shall pay all kind of tithes oblations and obventions as other Stipendiaries of the Parish to the same [church] but if they shall give up the said lands or any part thereof to be cultivated by others, the tenants themselves as other parishioners shall duly pay with all integrity all kind of tithes and oblations to the said church of Wirksworth. And if it shall happen that the said Abbot and Convent being unmindful shall have neglected to pay the money in any year within the aforesaid term, it shall be lawful to the said Dean of Lincoln for the time being to admonish them in these presents and compel them by ecclesiastical censure to make full payment thereof notwithstanding any privilege of theirs granted to them from the Apostolic See if they have such, which may suspend or render invalid excommunications, And that the aforesaid might for ever remain ratified and unshaken, to this present writing made in form of a Chirograph, the seals of the said Dean and Chapter of Lincoln also of the Abbot and Convent of Derley mutually are affixed These being Witnesses Masters R..... the Precentor and Ralph the Treasurer of Lincoln Master S de Lordon, R de Belleshon, Richard de Wisbech, Canons of Lincoln, Master J. de Derby, S de Farewell Clerk, and others. Dated at Lincoln on Wednesday next after the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, in the year of our Lord 1249.

The next is a very interesting charter of William. son of Ralph Le Fong :—

1252.

Grant from William, son of Ralph le Fong to the Canons of Derley of land in Haselhay near Wiggewelle.

Know ye present and to come that I William the son of Ralph le fong have given granted and by this my present Charter confirmed to God and the Church of the Blessed Mary of Derley and to the Canons there serving God, all that land with the appurtenances which Ralph my Father and I have held in Haselhay near Wyggewelle which lies between the land which the same Canons have of the gift of the Lord the Earl and the land which Euge held which lies for four acres of land To have and to hold to the same Canons in free, pure, quiet and perpetual Alms with all the appurtenances liberties and easements, And I, William, and my heirs will warrant acquit and defend against all men for ever to the aforesaid Canons all the aforesaid land with all its appurtenances as pure and perpetual Alms. And for this gift grant confirmation and warrant the aforesaid Canons have given to me twenty shillings of silver. In strength and testimony of which to the present writing for me and my heirs I have put my Seal These being Witnesses—Robert Le Vavassur Robert de Esseburne Hugone de Meynil, Knights, Ranulph de Audewere, William his son, Henry de Herlaston, Henry de Alsop, William Le Foreyst Giles (Egidio) son of Herbert

de Duffield and others. Dated in the year of grace 1252 on Friday next after the Feast of St Cedd the Bishop. Farewell.

Willelmus de Leffing



This charter 8½ by 4½ inches is in splendid preservation and beautifully written, occupying 10 lines of writing. The seal is perfect. It is endorsed

**Carta Willⁱ Le Fonn de iii^j acs
tre ap Wyggewell.**

And in a later hand :

"dated Friday after St Cedd. W^m Son of Ralph de froung grants to Abby of Derley 4 ac^r at Hassylhay at Wyggewell."

And in a later hand still

"Dat^d in the year of Grace 1252
Grant from W^m son of Ralph Le fong to the Church of Derley and the Canons there of Lands in Haselhay near Wyggewelle."

The Seal is vesica shaped. It bears a hind or lamb in front of a conventional tree, upon which are two birds, and the legend, S.W.L.E.FOVNG.FIL.HADVL.F.L.E.FOVNT

The next in order is an interesting deed of composition :—

Composition between the Vicar of Wirksworth and Abbot & Convent of Derley for tithes in respect of their lands in Wirksworth.

1275.

Be it remembered that Whereas in the year of grace 1275 a controversy had arisen between Master Nicholas de Oxton perpetual Vicar of the Church of Wirksworth of the one part and Brother Henry Abbot of Derley and of the same place Convent of the other part upon the small tithes arising from the lands which the said Abbot and Convent had in the Parish of Wirksworth. At length on the feast of the Blessed Pope Gregory in the year aforesaid by the intervention of good and lawful men this amicable Composition came to pass (that is to say) That the aforesaid Abbot and Convent and their Successors so long as they held and cultivated at their own expence the said lands, for good peace they should faithfully pay for wool of a hundred sheep of all kinds whatsoever three shillings and for each Cow with a Calf one penny yearly within eight days of the Holy Trinity to the aforesaid Church of Wirksworth And that when they shall have less than one hundred sheep they may pay less So nevertheless in adding to or lessening (the number) of sheep of the said Abbot and Convent the custom of the Archdeacon of Derby shall be observed ratably at the time And for all other small tithes payable by reason of the aforesaid lands by the aforesaid Abbot and Convent they shall pay yearly within the aforesaid term twelve pence remitting nevertheless absolutely to the said Abbot and Convent the tithe of the Curtilage, but for the secular servants hired of the often named said Abbot and Convent in the said lands and those administering the Church sacraments in the aforesaid Church of Wirksworth they shall receive, and they shall pay all kinds of tithes oblations and obventions as other Stipendaries of the Parish to the same Church. But if the said lands or any part of them shall be let to others to be cultivated, they the tenants as other Parishioners shall duly with all integrity pay all kind of tithes and oblations to the said Church of Wirksworth. And if it shall happen that the said Abbot and Convent in any year within the said term be unmindful and shall neglect payment of the money, it shall be lawful to the said Vicar and his Successors for the time being to compel them by ecclesiastical censure by admonition in

these presents to pay the said three shillings and twelve pence and tithe of Cows and Calves as is aforesaid to be done, notwithstanding any privilege of theirs granted to them by the Apostolical See if they should have any such which might suspend or render invalid excommunication. And that the aforesaid may remain ratified and unshaken for ever the said parties themselves have strictly taken their Corporal Oath faithfully to keep the aforesaid Composition. And for the greater security of this present writing made in the form of a Chirograph interchangeably have put their Seals together with the Seal of the Official of Coventry and Lichfield. These being Witnesses Master John de Weston Robert de Saint Peter Richard de Morley William de Henouer Hugh de Esseburn Philip de Wirksworth Clerks Master Roger de Draycote Clerk Master William Godman Chaplain & others. Dated at Esseburn the day & year abovesaid.

Then follows a confirmation of the deed of composition :—

1278.

Confirmation of a Composition made by a former Vicar of Wirksworth and the Abbot & Convent of Derley respecting tithes of their lands in Wirksworth.

To all sons of Holy Mother Church to whom this present writing shall come, William Godman perpetual Vicar of the Church of Wirksworth sends greeting in the Lord everlasting. Know ye that I have inspected a certain composition made between the Religious Men the Abbot and Convent of Derley of the one part and Nicholas de Oxton my predecessor of the other part under this form—Be it remembered that whereas in the year of grace 1275 a Controversy had arisen between Master Nicholas de Oxton perpetual Vicar of the church of Wirksworth of the one part and Brother Henry Abbot of Derley and of the same place Convent of the other part upon the small tithes arising from the Lands which the said Abbot and Convent had in the Parish of Wirksworth. At length on the Feast of the Blessed Pope Gregory in the year aforesaid by the intercession of good and lawful men this amicable composition came to pass, that is to say That the aforesaid Abbot and Convent and their successors so long as they held and cultivated at their own expense the said lands, for good peace, they should well and faithfully pay, for wool of one hundred sheep of all kinds whatsoever three shillings, and for every Cow with a Calf one penny yearly within eight days of the Holy Trinity to the aforesaid Church of Wirksworth. And that when they shall have less than one hundred sheep they shall pay less. So nevertheless on adding to or diminishing the sheep of the said Abbot and Convent the custom of the Archdeacon of Derby shall be observed rateably at the time. And for all other small tithes payable by reason of the aforesaid lands by the aforesaid Abbot and Convent they shall give yearly within the aforesaid term twelve pence nevertheless absolutely remitting to the said Abbot and Convent the tithe of their curtilage and for the secular servants of the frequently before named Abbot and Convent hired by them in their said lands, and those administering the Church sacraments in the aforesaid Church of Wirksworth, they shall receive, but they shall pay all kind of tithes oblations and obventions as others to the stipendiaries of the parish to the same church. And if the said lands or any part of them shall be let to others to be cultivated they the tenants as other parishioners shall duly and with all integrity pay all kind of tithes and oblations to the said Church of Wirksworth, And if it shall happen that the said Abbot and Convent in any year within the said time is unmindful and shall neglect payment of the money, it shall be lawful to the said Vicar and his successors for the time being to compel them by ecclesiastical censure in admonishing them in these presents to pay the said three shillings, and twelve pence, and tithe of Cow and Calf as is aforesaid to be done. Notwithstanding any privilege of theirs granted to them from the Apostolical seat, if they should have any such which might suspend or render invalid excommunication. And that the aforesaid may remain ratified and unshaken for ever, the said parties have strictly taken their corporal Oath faithfully to keep the aforesaid Composition. And for the greater security of this present writing made in form of a chirograph interchangeably have put their seals together with the seal of the official of Coventry and Lichfield. These being witnesses—Master John de Weston, Robert de St Peter, Richard de Morley, William de Henouere, Hugo de Esseburne, Philip de Wirksworth, clerks, Lord Roger de Draycot clerk, and Lord William Goodman, chaplain,

and others Dated at Esseburne (Ashbourne) the day and year aforesaid I therefore inspecting the aforesaid Composition and with diligence and consideration having examined all things therein contained, and the rights of the said Abbot and Convent belonging to the matter, weighing well the same it manifestly appears to be in full right secured to them by those premises and the said composition to be beneficial to the said Vicar and to the Vicar for the time being, the same for me and my successors I have sworn by touching the Holy Evangelists we will for ever observe and never in future wholly or in part act against the same And for the greater security of this matter I have caused this present writing to be strengthened with my seal, and the seal of the Official of Coventry and Lichfield I have procured to strengthen the same These being Witnesses—Master Robert de St Peter Philipp de Wyrkesworth Peter de Mackworth, William Brun, Clerks, Lord Roger de Draycot Clerk, Nicholas de Sancta Helena, Chaplain, and others. Dated at the feast of Pentecost in the year of Grace 1278

This deed is 10 inches by 6 inches, and is comprised in 22 lines of beautiful writing. It is endorsed—



"*Pur' uos & Cum & Godman Vicar de
Wyrkes Sp̄ decimus de Wyggewell*"

In a later hand—"No. 4 1278"

"Wigwall Tythes"

The Seal is perfect. It bears a bird and foliage and the legend, *SANCTVS CLEMENCIE*

The next is the confirmation of the composition by the Bishop :—

1285

Confirmation by the Bishop of Coventry & Lichfield of a Composition between the Vicar of Wirksworth & the Abbot of Darley for tithes in respect of their lands at Wirksworth.

To all sons of Holy Mother Church to whom this present writing shall come, Roger by Divine permission Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield sends greeting in the Lord everlasting. Our beloved sons in Christ the Abbot & Convent of Derley have humbly laid before us a certain writing signed containing this tenor—Be it known to all sons of the Holy Mother Church to whom this present writing shall come we Oliver, Dean and Chapter of Lincoln Church have inspected a deed of Composition entered into between Master Nicholas perpetual Vicar of the Church of Wirksworth of the one part and the religious men of the Abbot and Convent of Derley of the other part under this form—Be it remembered that whereas in the year of grace 1275 a controversy had arisen between Master Nicholas de Oxtun perpetual Vicar of the Church of Wirksworth of the one part and brother Henry Abbot of Derley and of the same place Convent of the other part upon the small tithes arising from the lands which the said Abbot and Convent had in the parish of Wirksworth. At length on the feast of the Blessed Pope Gregory by the intervention of good and lawful men in the year aforesaid this amicable Composition came to pass (that is to say), That the aforesaid Abbot and Convent and their successors so long as they held and cultivated at their own expense the said lands, for good peace they should faithfully pay for the wool of a hundred sheep of all kinds whatsoever three shillings and for each Cow with a Calf one penny yearly within eight days of Trinity to the aforesaid Church of Wirksworth, and that when

they shall have less than a hundred sheep they shall pay less. So nevertheless in adding to or lessening the number of sheep of the said Abbot and Convent the custom of the Archdeacon of Derby shall be observed ratably at the time. But for all other small tithes payable by reason of the aforesaid lands by the aforesaid Abbot and Convent they shall pay yearly within the aforesaid time twelve pence, Remitting nevertheless absolutely to the said Abbot and Convent the tithe of the Curtilage, but for the secular hired servants of the said often named Abbot and Convent in the said lands and those administering the Church Sacraments in the aforesaid Church of Wirksworth they shall receive: And they shall pay all kind of tithes oblations and obventions as other stipendiaries of the Parish to the same church. But if the said lands or any part of them shall be let to others to be cultivated, they the tenants or other parishioners shall duly with all integrity pay all kinds of tithes and oblations to the said Church of Wirksworth. And if it shall happen that the said Abbot and Convent in any year within the said term being unmindful shall neglect payment of the money, it shall be lawful for the said vicar and his successors for the time being to compel them by ecclesiastical censure by admonition in these premises to pay the said three shillings and twelve pence and tithe of Cows and calves as is aforesaid to be done. Notwithstanding any privilege of their's granted to them by the Apostolic See, if they should have any such which might suspend or render invalid excommunication. And that the aforesaid might remain ratified and unshaken for ever the said parties themselves have strictly taken their corporal oath faithfully to keep the aforesaid Composition, And for the greater security of this present writing made in the form of a Chirograph interchangeably have put their seals together with the seal of the Official of Coventry & Lichfield, These being Witnesses Master John de Weston, Robert de Saint Peter, Richard de Morley, William de Heanor (Henoure), Hugh de Ashbourne (Eseburn), Philip de Wirksworth Clerks Lord Roger de Draycot clerk, Lord William Godman Chaplain and others. Dated at Esseburn (Ashbourne) the day and year abovesaid. Therefore that the said Composition really for ever might firmly obtain a remembrance between the said churches our consent first being had careful treaty thereupon had in like manner unanimously we have granted our consent. In witness whereof to these presents is affixed the common seal of our Chapter. These being Witnesses—Master John le Romayn, Chancellor, Richard de la Batayl, Treasurer, Lord John de Wydington, Master John le Flemyng, canons of Lincoln, Master John de Weston, Robert de Saint Peter, Peter de Mackworth, clerks, and others Dated at Lincoln on the feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in the year aforesaid And we, the aforesaid Composition holding to be good and valid lest at any future time any one shall wish to disturb it, we have confirmed the same by our Pontifical Authority. And in testimony of these presents we have caused the present writing to be strengthened with our seal. Farewell. Dated at Heywoode at the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary in the year of grace 1285"

This deed is 12½ by 5½ inches; and occupies 21 closely and beautifully written lines.

The Seal is lost.

It is endorsed

Confirmatio Dñi Rogi Epi sup Decimis
de Wygewell

In a somewhat modern hand is written

"No 5) Dated 25th March 1285
Wigwall Tythes"

(To be continued.)

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF HOLBORN, LONDON.

BY THE REV. CHARLES F. R. PALMER.

(Concluded from page 89).

THE rent of 4s. to the Priory of St. Bartholomew was given up to the Friars on the morrow of the octave of the Ascension (May 17th), 1268;^a and about the following year John le Tyveler sold to them, for 15s., the yearly rent of 18d. which he held.^b

The details which we have given afford some useful and curious information concerning the foundation and progress of a convent of Mendicant Friars in the middle ages. We see the Friars forming a community in the suburbs of a great city, and those suburbs covered with buildings and well populated. The Friars begin in a common dwelling-house, and as their numbers increase, they acquire in the course of forty years, by gift and purchase, parcels of land sufficient to form a commodious site for a regular convent. The lands are cleared of rental incumbrances. The Friars set about their Church, and though probably moderate in size and plain in detail, it takes them more than six years to complete it. Then the convent-dwelling has to be erected, and it is on hand for twenty years. The water-conduit, though made at the royal expense, takes five years to finish. There are direct notices of the dormitory and study-rooms, the burial-ground, and the court; and there must also have been, the cloisters and the gardens, the refectory and kitchens, the chapter-house and the sacristy. The library was doubtless spacious and well supplied with biblical lore and the theological and philosophical learning of the schools. By will dated in 1253, Richard (canonised) Bishop of Chichester, bequeathed to the Friar-Preachers of London, the book of Job, Acts of the Apostles, Canonical Epistles, and the Revelations, glossed, or with a commentary, all in one volume.^c The history of the establishment of the Convent of Holborn is repeated in broad outline in the foundation of other houses in England.

The slow progress of the establishment in Holborn is soon explained. The Friar-Preachers formed a Mendicant Order, and as such held no rents nor revenues, or any other possessions beyond the land and buildings attached to their dwellings. They were entirely dependent on the voluntary gifts of friends and neighbours, whose good will ebbed and flowed with all the uncertainty of popular feelings and caprices. Hubert de Burgh, Earl of Kent, continued to be a munificent benefactor, till he closed his eventful life, May 18th, 1243, at his manor of Banstead. The Friars of Holborn paid all the honours due to him as their founder, and buried him within their Church. On

^a Orig.: D. Lanc., A, No. 203.

^b Orig.: D. Lanc., A, No. 208. Hiis testibus, Ricardo de Ewelle tunc aldermanno, F.....tr .. a t ... erny, Ricardoe, Lucã Parmentario, Bartholomeo Parmentario, Roberto ... no, Galfrido Mareschallo, Henrico .ntar', et aliis.

^c Nicolas's Testamenta Vetusta.

them he bestowed his noble palace in Westminster, which adjoined that of the Earl of Cornwall. This mansion they afterwards sold to the Archbishop of York, and under the name of York Place it was enjoyed by his successors for nearly three hundred years, till Henry VIII. seized it from Cardinal Wolsey, and made it into Whitehall.^d Amongst the legacies of the Earl's will, was the sum of 180 marks, which Egidia, wife of Richard de Burgh the elder, had received, and for which her husband had become bound to him. Egidia was afterwards married to Richard de Roff, who settled in Ireland. In order to recover the debt, a royal writ was issued, Oct. 8th, 1249, for the Justiciary of Ireland to levy the amount wherever he could, and pay it to the Friars or their Procurator the bearer of the writ.^e It is probable that the proceeds of the Earl's testamentary gifts were mostly expended in the building of the Convent.

The Friars subsisted on the alms of the people; and how much they were indebted to the royal bounty in money, fuel, food, and clothing, the following details show, as far as can be gathered from the imperfect records of the time. Henry III. gave, May 8rd, 1238, ten oaks out of Essex forest for fuel;^f Oct. 17th, 1241, an alms of two marks shared by the Friar-Minors;^g Nov. 6th following, ten marks for clothing;^h Dec. 9th, 1243, a habit and a pair of shoes for each of the eighty Friars here against the approaching Christmas;ⁱ Nov. 4th, 1244, 20*l.* to F. Walter, the Prior, to buy habits for himself and his brethren;^j Dec. 21st following, all the Friar-Preachers and Friar-Minors of London, all the poor of all the hospitals of London, and the poor Nuns and all lepers of London to be fed, the next Friday (23rd), for the soul of the Countess of Flanders, at the King's expense;^k Dec. 16th, 1245, twenty marks for buying habits;^l Oct. ? 1247, money, the particulars being lost by the mutilation of the record;^m Feb. 6th, 1247—8, ten marks for clothing;ⁿ April 14th, 1252, 20*s.* for a pittance;^o Dec. 26th, 1255, ten oaks out of the forest of Havering for fuel;^p June 15th, 1258, seven oaks out of Essex forest for fuel;^q Apr. 3rd, 1259, an alms of five marks;^r Aug. 26th following, 10*l.* for clothing;^s Feb. 1st, 1259—60, six oaks out of Windsor forest for fuel;^t Feb. 12th, 2000 herrings out of the King's usual lenten alms of four lasts of herrings distributed amongst thirty poor religious houses;^u Sept. 27th, 1260, 10*l.* for clothing

^d Matth. Paris. Stow's Survey.

^e Claus. 33 Hen. III., m. 3 dorso.

^f Claus. 17 Hen. III., m. 2.

^g Exit. Scac., Mich., 25 Hen. III., m. 2.

^h Liberate, 26 Hen. III., p. 1, m. 17.

ⁱ Liberate 28 Hen. III., m. 18.

^j Liberate 29 Hen. III., m. 16.

^k Claus. 29, Hen. III., m. 17.

^l Liberate 30 Hen. III., m. 21.

^m Liberate 31 Hen. III., m. 1.

ⁿ Liberate 32 Hen. III., m. 11.

^o Liberate 36 Hen. III., m. 11.

^p Claus. 40 Hen. III., m. 18.

^q Claus. 42 Hen. III., m. 6.

^r Liberate 43 Hen. III., m. 5.

^s Ibidem, m. 2.

^t Claus. 44 Hen. III., p. 2, m. 3.

^u Ibidem, m. 3 et ched. The King being in France ordered these alms to be distributed as usual. A last contained 10,000 herrings. It is interesting to know how they were distributed. The following houses shared them thus:—The Nuns of Bromhal, the Nuns of Ankerwyk, each 2000; Nuns of Merlawe Nuns of Clarkenewell Nuns of St. Helena in London, each 1000; Friar-Preachers of London, Friar-Minors of London, each 2000; Friars of Mount Carmel in London, Friars of Penance of Jesus Christ in London, Hospital of St. James near Westminster, Hos-

against the approaching winter ;^v Mar. 21st, 1260—1, 40s. to buy herrings for Lent ;^w Dec. 1st following, 10l. for clothing during the winter ;^x Nov. 27th, 1262, as much clothing against winter as they had last year ;^y and Feb. 27th, 1264—5, three leafless oaks out of Windsor forest, and three out of Essex forest, for fuel.^z The civil wars of Henry and his barons now put a stop to the royal alms. Amongst the *secret* gifts of his Queen Eleanor, were 28s. 2d. for food for the Friar-Preachers and Friar-Minors of London on the feast of St. Martin (Nov. 11th), 1253 ; and 20s. 10d. for the same on the feast of the Epiphany (Jan. 6th) following.^a On May 9th, 1277, Edward I. paid 65s. 10½d. as an alms to the Friar-Preachers, for the food he had provided for them on St. Peter Martyr's day (April 29th) preceding.^b

Although the Friars had royal and noble benefactors, their maintenance depended chiefly on the daily alms of wealthy citizens and commoners. This is exemplified when, in 1255, the outcry rang through the kingdom that a child had been crucified at Lincoln in hatred of Christianity, and a general persecution was raised against the Jews through the fanaticism of a few. Then the Friar-Preachers of London, "*quod dictu horribile est*," exclaims the annalist of Burton, whilst with Matthew Paris he repeats but can hardly credit the report of heavy bribery, 'strove with all their might to obtain the liberation of innocent Jews. For this act of justice, they incurred the great anger of the people, and fell into such contempt, that for many days they suffered hunger and thirst, for, although they begged in their accustomed manner from door to door, none would stretch to them the hand of mercy, or relieve them in their wants. Notwithstanding their great diligence, they failed in their efforts to save the accused, and numbers who lay in chains in London would have lost their lives, if Richard, Earl of Cornwall, the King's brother (who owed the Jews many a loan), had not interfered in their behalf.^c Still at the instance of F. John de Derlington, the King pardoned John, a convert to Christianity, who whilst a Jew was at Lincoln at the date of the tragedy ; and the constable of the Tower of London was ordered, Jan. 10th, 1255—6, to set him free.^d

The Friar-Preachers, and particularly those of London and Oxford, were deeply interested in the conversion of the Jews, and instances of their success appear on record. But it was not without a grave loss to themselves. F. Robert de Redingge, a Friar of London, was au

pital of St. Giles in London, Nuns of Keleburn, each 1000 ; Nuns of Cesterhont, Canons of Ravenston, each 2000 ; Canons of Sandelford, Nuns of Wykes, Nuns of Rueneye outside Hertford, each 1000 ; Friar-Minors of Colchester, Canons of St. Botolph of Colchester, Nuns of St. Margaret near Gatesden, each 2000 ; Nuns of Wynteneye, Leprous Nuns of St. Mary-de-Pratis near St. Albans, each 1000 ; Nuns of Hittingeham in Essex, 2000 ; Canons of St. Werburga near Brehull, Canons of Bilee in Essex, Canons of Berden, Canons of Trenhal, Canons of Bikenacre, Friars of St. Katharine in London, and the Poor of St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, each 1000.

^v Liberate 44 Hen. III., m. 2. ^w Liberate 45, Hen. III., m. 11.

^x Liberate, 46 Hen. III., m. 16. ^y Claus. 46, 47, Hen. III., m. 1.

^z Claus. 49 Hen. III., m. 9. ^a Rotulus Garderobæ Reginæ, 37 Hen. III.

^b Rot. Gard., De oblationibus et elemos. Regis. 5 Edw. I.

^c Annales de Burton. Also Matth. Paris. ^d Pat. 40 Hen. III., m. 18.

excellent preacher and a very learned Hebrew scholar. His intercourse, however, with the Jews resulted in his undergoing the rite of circumcision, taking the name of Haggai, and marrying a Jewess. He then boldly inveighed in public against Christianity, in consequence of which the King gave him in charge to the Archbishop of Canterbury;^{*} and it is probable that his rashness was expiated by a long imprisonment. This was in the year 1275.

The affairs of the Holy Land, and the religious aspect of the Crusades, were also a fruitful field to employ the energies and eloquence of the Mendicant pulpit. The King, Mar. 12th, 1251—2, ordered the Provincial of the Friar-Preachers and the Minister of the Friar-Minors to send up to London, within the quindisme of Easter, a sufficient number of prudent Friars, "*qui habeant scientiam predicandi de Cruce pro negotio ejusdem Crucis.*"[†]

In the internal history of this Convent, a few interesting incidents appear on record.

F. Walter governed the community in 1244.[‡]

The Prior was commissioned. Nov. 8th, 1250, by Innocent IV., to validate, after absolution, the official acts of the Bishop of London (at whose prayer the Pope thus appointed) on account of the excommunication which the Archbishop of Canterbury had promulgated.[§]

F. John de Derlington held the Priorship before 1255, and is named as Prior in Mortlake's grant of 1262, and the quit-claim of 1263. He was a very celebrated biblical scholar, theologian, and writer. In 1256 Henry III. chose him for his confessor and counsellor; in 1279 he was made Archbishop of Dublin, and in 1284 died in London.[¶]

F. John de Sevenak, with F. Andrew Pentecost, had letters of safe-conduct, Mar. 6th, 1276—7, on going over the sea for the King's affairs.[‡] He is last mentioned as Prior about the close of the year 1282.[‡]

F. Nicholas was the last Prior of this house.[¶]

Two of the yearly General Chapters of the whole Order of Friar-Preachers were held in London. The 30th general assemblage commenced May 15th, 1250, in this Convent of Holborn. There were more than four hundred Friars present from all parts of Christendom, even Jerusalem. They treated diligently on the affairs of the Order, and on matters that needed to be corrected. As they had no property of their own, the neighbouring nobles and prelates liberally found them in food for some days. On the first day of the chapter, the King came in person and begged the suffrages of their prayers, sat down to the dinner he had provided for them, and treated them royally as became him. The next day the Queen found them in food, afterwards the Bishop of London, then Sir John Mansell, followed by the Abbot of Westminster, the Abbot of St. Albans, the Abbot of

* Continuatio Chron. Flor. Wigorn.

† Claus. 36 Hen. III., m. 22 dorso.

‡ Vide supra.

§ Bullarium Ord. Præd. † Matth. Paris. Cont. Chron. Flor. Wigorn.

¶ Pat. 5 Edw. I. m. 21.

* L. T. R. Memoranda, 11—12 Edw. I., p. 2, m. 18 dorso.

† Vide infra.

Waltham, the citizens of London, and others, as the same by letter had begged to do.^m The King gave a mitre to the Provincial, probably for this occasion.ⁿ

The other General Chapter was celebrated here in 1268. On Jan. 10th preceding it, the King ordered that 700 complete habits should be provided from the royal wardrobe for the Friars who would assist at it.^o The Chapter began May 20th, and endured for several days. In it F. Humbertus Burgundus de Romanis was permitted to resign his office as Master-General, after he had governed the whole Order for nine years. License was also given for erecting four new Convents of Friars in England and two in Ireland.^p

Some of the yearly Provincial Chapters, for the affairs of the Order in England, Scotland, and Ireland, also met here. In 1277, Edward I., whilst at Flint, paid 2s. to one Thomas, for carrying letters to the Prior Provincial and his Chapter assembled Aug. 15th and following days at London.^q These letters probably contained the usual writ *de orando pro Rege, etc.*

The Friars had not enjoyed their establishment in Holborn for many years, when they found it insufficient for their requirements. Their Provincial, F. Robert de Kilwardby, had been raised to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, thereafter to become a Cardinal, whilst the favour which they secured at the royal court gave them a high position in society. This increasing influence both in Church and State rendered it necessary to possess a metropolitan house less straitened in limits and accommodation than the Convent of Holborn, and not so distant from the heart of London. In 1276 they, therefore, secured a new site in the midst of the city;^r but it was not till June 25th, 1278, that they obtained from the Bishop and Chapter of London the necessary license to erect their new Church and buildings.^s With Edward I. and Queen Eleanor of Castile as their founders and patrons, and under the charge of F. William de Hotham, Provincial (afterwards Archbishop of Dublin), and F. John de Sevenak, and F. Nicholas, successively Priors, the work of the new house was brought to a successful issue. But all this must be detailed another time. It is probable that the Friars kept up their Holborn house for some short time after they had removed to their better site, carrying with them the body of their first founder, the Earl of Kent. On Mar. 3rd, 1285—6, F. William de Hotham, Provincial, and F. Nicholas, Prior, sold all their place, buildings, and habitation, near

^m Matth. Paris. Matth. West.

ⁿ Liberate, 34 Hen. III., m. 7. Rex, Thesaurario et Camerariis suis, salutem. Liberate de thesauro nostro Ade de Basyng viii*l*. vs. iiij*d*. pro duabus mitris et uno pare cirotecarum, de quibus una mitra data fuit Priori Ordinis Fratrum Prædicatorum in vigilia Pentecostes, anno eodem. Teste Rege apud Windesore, xxvi. die Maii.

The Provincials never claimed anything approaching quasi-episcopal powers even within the Order. This is the only instance on record, of the Provincial having anything at all like a bishop's insignia.

^o Claus. 47 Hen. III., m. 13.

^p Quetif et Echard, Scriptores Ord. Præd. Martene, These. Nov. Anecd.

^q Rot. Garderobæ: de expensis nunciurum, 5 Edw. I.


^r Annales Angliæ: Additional MSS. of Brit. Mus., cod. 5444, fol. 91*b*.


^s Newcourt: Repert. Eccl. Lond. ^t Orig.: D. Lanc., A, No. 210.

Holeburn, to Henry de Lacy, Earl of Lincoln; to be held by all the accustomed secular services due to the lords of the fief.⁴ This grant was read and enrolled at the hustings of London on the following day, being the Monday after Ash Wednesday; and Apr. 15th, 1287, it received the royal confirmation.⁵

To the grant were attached three seals, two of which are still nearly perfect.

1. Gone.

2. Vesica-shaped, in red wax: the Crucifixion, with Mary on the right and the legend *ECCE FILIVS TVVS*, and John on the left with *ECCE MATER TVVA*. Legend around:  s' CONV FRM PREDICATOR' LVNDONIEN.

3. Same shape, in green wax: St. John the Evangelist standing on an eagle, holding in his right hand a scroll, and in his left a palm; and straight across the back-ground *I O H S*. Legend:  s' ORDINIS FRATRVM VM LONDONIENSIS.

For this purchase the Earl of Lincoln gave 550 marks, which he bound himself to pay in certain instalments, being 50 marks within the quindisme of Easter after the grant, 100 marks on the feast of St. Margaret (July 20th), 100*l.* within the month of Michaelmas, 125 marks at the following Easter, and 125 marks within the month of the next Michaelmas;⁶ and he satisfied his obligation. On the site of the Convent, the Earl of Lincoln built his town-house or Inn. Then Lincoln's Inn became the resort of students of the law, and so continues to be a Law Inn to the present day. And now, after the lapse of 600 years, amidst all the roar of the mighty city, the site of the Friars' house still keeps some air of its monastic tranquillity in the fair gardens of Lincoln's Inn.

⁴ Cart. 15 Edw. 1., m. 2, no. 6. ⁵ Claus. 14 Edw. I., m. 2 in ched.

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, WINCHESTER.

BY THE REV. I. C. COLLIER, M.A., F.S.A.

THE church of St. John the Baptist, in the Soke, Winchester, is certainly the most interesting in the city. Its associations, its architectural structure, its peculiar local position, the details of the architecture, and the remnants of the early building, serve to make it a deeply interesting study to the archæologist. Mr. J. H. Parker, in the Archæological Institute volume for Winchester says, "This church is of mixed styles; the arches are of the time of Richard I., and the original corbels of the roof are Early English, and a tall Perpendicular screen runs across the nave and aisles, and part of the rood loft remains, with the passage through the walls on both sides of the church. At the east end of the church is a recess, probably for the Easter sepulchre, and on each side of the chancel-arch are oblique openings, one from the south aisle towards the altar, the other through the north wall of the chancel looking towards the Easter sepulchre."

In Vol. IX. of the *Journal* of the Archæological Association will be found a full account of the discovery of several ancient fresco paintings on the walls of the church.

In the parish chest is kept a book of churchwardens' accounts, commencing in 1549, and containing very curious particulars concerning the parish. By the kindness of the Rev. H. Dickens, the vicar, and of the churchwardens, I have great pleasure in sending for the use of the readers of the "RELIQUARY" many interesting extracts from this book: I have not preserved the old spelling throughout. The book is entitled—

(1). A rental of the Lands Tenements and Rents Dew to the Parish Church of St. John the Baptist In the soke neer Winchester Rec^d. by John Dyer and Rich^d. Burnett Churchwardens there the 6 Day of Jan^y 1549.

First of Roger Peris for a Garden Plot by the Mill Called Dornegat Mill	... 20	0	4
Item Of Ma ^y s Faryngton	...	2	6
It Of Father Skull	...	7	0
Of John Come	...	4	0
Of Johan Grange Widow	...	4	0
Of Margaret Allyn Widow	...	6	8
Of Copp for a Garden Plot	...	1	2
Of John Corf for a Corner Howse adjoining to the Manshen Howse of the said John Corf of the west Part thereof	...	4	8
Of Brown for a Garden Plot adjoining to the house of undershall of the East Part of that house	...	-	6
Of John Gilbert for a house and a Garden adjoining to a Tenement of Mr. Edmond Foster of the South Part of That Tenement	...	4	0
Of John Person	...	5	0
Of John Castleman	...	6	4
Of John Phillys	...	8	0
Of Tho ^s . Hall for his ppler	...	2	8
Of Tude Power	...	5	0
Of Margaret Thomas wido for Quit Rent	...	2	8
Of John Caryk	...	13	4

Sum Totle 3 17 8

F

82 CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, ST. JOHN BAPTIST, WINCHESTER.

The account of John Dyer and R^d. Burnett Church Wardens of the Parish Church of St. John the Baptist In the soke nygh Winchester made the fiveth or 5th day of Jan^{ry} in the yere of our Lord God 1549 and In the Thyrd yere of the Raygn of our Souverign Lord Edward the Syxth by the Grace of God kyng of England france and Ireland defender of the faythe and of The Church of England and Also of Ireland In Earth the Supreme Head. for on hole yere endyd at Michelmas Last Passyd or Past.

Rent of all	The said accomptants yeildeth their accounts of the Rent of all the cottages and Gardens &c. as Appereth by the Rentall thereof before written amounting To	3 17 8
Money In the Church Box	They give account of money In the Church box at The time of their Entre as appereth on the foot of The Last Account	3 11 7
A Challise Sold.	They give account of a Chalice of Silver Guilt weighing 24 Ounces one Quarter and a half sold At 5 ^s 4 ^d 1 ² ounce	6 10 0
	Of Dolmoney Rec ^d	5 10
Foryn Recsits	Paskell money Rec ^d	9 1
	The Legacy of James Bilston	1 0
	Sum Totle	14 15 2

(3)	The Said Accomptants Pray allowance of divours sums of money bythem Laid out in and about the Repairing of the said Church & Cottiges and money Given to the Poor and other charges of the Church as appears in a bill of Particulars by them made of the same remaining upon The File...	£4 19 5½
Allowance	Also they Pray like allowance of the Quit rent Paid To the Bishop of Winton out of the Premesis for the said year. Ending at Mich ^a before this Account	0 4 2
Bishop Rent	Also they Pray Allowance of 17 ^s 2 ^d of Rent Of all unpaid and Due by the Parties Underwritten	
	Of Brown for one whole year's Rent	0 6
	Thos. Hall for the Rent of his Pler	2 8
	Marget Alling wido	6 8
	bowman of his rent of 8 ^s 0 ^d yet remaineth unpaid	5 4
	Skiell of his rent of 7 ^s 0 ^d Unpaid	2 0
	Sum totle of the Allowance	6 0 9½
	They do Owe	£8 14 4½

(4) The Account of John Dyer & R^d Burnett Church Wardens Of the Parish Church of St John the Baptist in the Soke nygh Winchester of all their Receipts and Payments by them Received Paid and Laid out to the Church behofe from the feast of St Mich^a The Archangel in the year of our Lord God 1549 untill the feast of the Circumcision of our Lord following in the year Of our Lord god 1550 that Is to Say for one whole year and one Quarter Endeth at the Said feast as hereafter more Plainly Appeareth.

Rent of all	First the said Accountants do Give their account of The rent of all the Cottage and Gardens as Appareeth By the Rentall thereof	3 17 8
Money in the Church Box	They Give Account of Receipts In the Church Box As appears on the foot of their Last Account	8 14 4½
Forin Recsits	Of Dol money Received this year	0 5 10
Rec ^d of Old Dept	They give account of 14 ^s received of R ⁱ Prat In full Payment of a old Dept of 2 ^s 8 ^d of Tho ^s Bowman by way of an allowance for Washing the Church Linen In part of Payment of 5 ^s 4 ^d Behind and by him unpaid upon the Last Account	0 16 8
Goods Sold	They give Account of money Rec ^d by the hands of Cuthburt Croke for Plate sold by him for The Use of the Church wick was paid to the Said Accomptants the 5 of July 1551	17 16 0
	For a 100 weight of Parchment books by them sold	s. d.
	for 6 ^s 0 ^d the 100 weight	6 0
	For ½ a 100 weight of like Book	3 0
	For Brase of the Church Sold	2 3 0
	For a Puter Candlestick of 18 ^{lb} weight sold for	5 4
	For 4 peices of Alebast Sold for	1 4
	For a Guilded Image Sold for	1 0
	Sum totle	34 10 2½

(5)

Allow ^s For Repairs	The Said Accountants Pray Allowance of Divours sums of money by them Laid out In and a bout the Church And Cotages and other Charges as appeareth In a Bill Of the Particulars thereof Remaining upon the File of this Year	£2 14 9
	Also they Pray Like allowance of the Qute Rent Paid to the Bishop of Winton out of the Premesses For one whole year at Mich ^s Last Past before This Account	4 7
	Sum totle of the Allowance	2 19 4
Money Lent	which to the said accompt ^s Allowed they do Owe	31 10 10½
	Lent to John Lober to Releve him in his Sickness	1 0 0
	And of rent of all due at the feast of Mich ^s Last Past and Yet unpaid by the Parties underwritten	2 0 6

	s.	d.
Of Marget Alin wido	6	8
Of Johan Grange wido	4	0
Of Tiler for Rent	2	0
Of J ^s Skull of his Rent	4	8
Of Brown for the Garden by Undershall	0	6
Of Tho ^s hall for the Rent of his Pler	2	8½
	1	0 0
	2	0 6

Wich £2 0 6 upon this account abated and deducted there Clear dept To ... 29 10 4½

(6)

The Account of John Dyer and Rich^d Burnett Church Wardens From the year 1550 till the year 1561 begining and Ending at the Circumcision of our Lord God.

Rent Of all	First the said Account ^s do yeild their accounts of the Rent Of all Cottage and Gardlens &c. as appeareth by the Rentall thereof in the begining of this book amountain To the Sum of	8 17 8
Increase of Rent	of Roger Peris 2 ^d of Marget Alyn wido 2 ^d	4
money In the Church Box	The yeild account of Money in the church Box as appeareth at the foot of their Last account	29 10 4½
Forein Receipts	They yeild account of dol money Rec ^d this year 5 ^s 4 ^d and of the Charity and Gift of Mr. Mewys 1 ^s 8 ^d and the Like Charity of Mr. Whit 1 ^s 8 ^d	8 8
	The Give an Account of 6 ^d of the Amerc ^{ts} gone out of a Garden Plot By undershall and this year Paid by Browns ten ^t their of Jone Graind Wido amerc ^t of her Rent 2 ^s 0 ^d of J ^s Skull of the Amerc ^t of Rent Due and Unpaid in his fathers Time At Sevrall Payments 6 ^s 8 ^d	9 2
	Sum Totle of the Char ^s	84 6 2½

The Said Account^s pray to be allowd of £2 0 0 Lent to W^m Strong upon a single obligation theifore made to the use of the Church ... 2 0 0

They pray allowance of divours sums of money Laid out In and about the Repairing the Church and Alms given to the Relive of the Poor for Education of young Children and washing the Church cloths as appeareth by a Bill containing the Particulars thereof Shewed forth at the making this account ... £2 14 2

They pray allowances of the Quit Rent Paid to the Bishop out of the Premesses for this Present Year ... 2 6

Rent of all due St^s Mich^s Last Past and yet unpaid by the Parties Under Written—

Of Marget Allyn Wido	6	10
Tho ^s Hall	2	8
John Carriek	13	4
Jone Grainge	2	0
John Come	1	0
John Gilbert	1	0
	£1	16 10

money Lost By the value of the Beau Coin	They Pray allowance of money dekeyed by Reason of 27 12 6½ In Silver money Remaining In their hands In Shilins of 12 ^d a Peice and after the Second Valuation worth but 6 ^d the Shillin wich lose Is	£13 16 3½
	They Pray allowance of 6 ^d 4d by them Rec ^d In Shillins at 23 ^d The Peice and now valued at 6 ^d The Peice & so de- keyed In Value	2 1½
	They Pray Allowance for the Papper and makeing this Book and for other Paper to Enter their Recceenings for this 3 years Past 1 st 1 ^d Paid for making and Reigestering of these 3 Several Recceenings 3 rd 4 ^d	4 5

Sum Totle of allowance 20 6 4½

wich unto the said accompts allowed their Dept Is upon
their 3^d and Last account £13 19 9½ whereof abated 7th 0^d
for one year's Rent Due by J^r Skull at Mich^l Last to the
Said J^r Skull Remitted and Forgave In Consideration of
his Poverty of Payment of the Am^{ts} of his Father's Rent
ansered for above In this Account and that he may be the
more Charatable to Releve his Poor Mother now in her
widhood. Their Clear Dept Is 13 12 9½

A Boive of Dept Due unto the Church of St John's upon
and after The Finishing of the 3^d Account above written
made for the remembrance only of the Church Wardens.

	£
Marget Alyn behind unpaid for 3 yrs.	1 0 2
Tho ^s Hall for 3 years Rent of his Pler	8 0
John Carrick for one year's Rent	13 4
Jone Grainge behind	2 0
John Come	1 0
John Gilbert	1 0
W ^m Strong by Obligation	2 0 0
John Dier by Obligation	5 0 0
R ^d Burnett by Obligation	3 0 0
John Tilor Rent behind	2 0
Brown for Undershall	5 0
Of Sir Tho ^s Alyn Vicar of St John to be Repaid at Easter	2 0 0
	14 12 6

(9) The Account of R^t Samwell and W^m Skinner Church Wardens from the year 1551
Till the year 1554 that Is to Say for 3 whole years as hereafter followeth—

	£
Rec ^d for the Rent of all the first year	3 18 0
The 2 ^d year the Rent of all	3 18 0
The 3 ^d year the Rent of all	3 18 0
Rec ^d in the Church Box in money	1 12 9½
Rec ^d for Dowell Money the first year	0 8 4
For average of Rent of John fasyrke	0 13 4
of John Comb	0 1 0
of John Gilbert	0 1 0
of the wyefe for horkmoney	0 5 10½
for Paskell money	0 9 5
For Old Iron	0 14 0
Rec ^d of kingale Money all thing paid	0 10 11
of M ^r Peers for his wife's Burial	0 6 8
of Agnes Elyet for her husband bural	0 6 8
For the Sale of a Cross and Chalis	22 17 10
	99 16 10½
Paid To John Corf for Nursing a Child for 23 weeks	0 7 8
P ^d To Tho ^s Lacy of Sparsholt for Nursing a Child	1 4 7
P ^d To John Carik for Nursing a Child	0 18 0
P ^d To the same John Carik for Nursing another Child	2 14 6
Paid To the Poor folk of the Parish	0 13 11
Paid for Bread and Wine	0 6 2½
P ^d for 2 y ^{ds} & a ½ of frise for a Coat for Chalnott	0 2 3½
For Makeing the Coat	0 0 5

Charges
and
Payments

Charges	P ^d	for Repairing St John's Street	£2 12 8
and	P ^d	for 9 Bellroopes with the Mending... ..	0 14 9
Payments	P ^d	for 11 Bawdrycks and the mending of them	1 4 2
		Givseing to wells and Castleman's wife's In alms	0 0 11
	P ^d	for Repairing the Church and houses	5 0 11½
	P ^d	for Books Vestments & other things Belonging to the Church	4 2 8
	P ^d	for Quit Rents for 3 years	0 7 9
	P ^d	for the Councell Bill and other writings	0 10 0
	P ^d	for the Super for the wife at hork Tide	0 1 0
	P ^d	for the Subsidie of Myllonds	0 5 0
	P ^d	to the Pavyars	1 13 4
	P ^d	for the Paskell and funt Tapors	0 4 4½
	P ^d	for 5 Tapors 1 Pound and a ½ a Peice	0 6 7
	P ^d	for makeing 2 Tapours	0 0 2½
		The s ^d Church Wardens desire allowance for Average of Rent for Mr. Peers Garden Plot for 3 years at 6 ^d per year	0 1 6
the Parish	In ^c	Corf for 2 y ^r & a ½ Rent at 4 ^s 8 ^d P ^r year	0 11 8
bath		Tho ^s Hall for 3 years for his Plot at 2 ^s 8 ^d P ^r year	0 8 0
forgave It		Mastress Thomas Oweth for 3 years at 2 ^s 8 ^d P ^r year	0 7 6
		John Stepelton Oweth for Rent for Comwogte howse... ..	0 2 8
		The same house stood void ¼ of a year wereof they ask allowance	0 6 0
		ware John Stone lived stood void ¼ of a y ^r wareof they ask allowance	0 8 9
		Tramger's wife oweth for 2 years' Rent	0 8 0
		John Alin Oweth one y ^r Rent	0 6 10
		Brown oweth 3 y ^r Rent for Leat Undershall Garden	0 1 6
		Jn ^c Gilbert oweth for Rent	0 8 0
		The Vicar and henry wren oweth £2 0 0 Each	4 0 0
		R ^t Samwell doth Promes to Pay £5 18 0 being the Dept of W ^m Skinner Due to the Church at 10 ^s yearly at Cristmas till said £5 18 0 Be fully Paid	5 18 0
			£34 9 7½

wich S^d Sum of £34 9^s 7½^d allowed to the S^d wardens the Said wardens Are Indep^ted to the Church 5 7 2½.

Tho^s Travers and John Gibson are Ellected Church wardens And have Rec^d 3^s 4^d for the Sale of the Bybill Els Bible It is ordered and agreed that the Church wardens shall yearly make their accounts within the 12 days of christmas without further Delay Except Reasonable Cause.

(To be continued.)

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ANCIENT MUSIC USED IN THE PARISH CHURCH OF WALTHAM HOLY CROSS.—COL- LECTED FROM A RARE MANUSCRIPT, Etc.

BY WILLIAM WINTERS, F. R. HIST. SOC.

(Concluded from Vol. XVI., page 134.)

When mass was sung for the departed in Waltham Church, the priest of the parish received fourpence, the lady priest, and chantry priest threepence each, the clerks twopence each, and the juvenile choristers threepence between them. In a rare book, entitled "Greene in Con-
ceipt," 1598, is a curious account of the "whole chantries of choyce quiremen singing at the funerall of their deceased friends." The choristers originally were stationed on each side of the choir in the Abbey Church (and not as they now are in the organ loft some distance above the congregation), in order that each part might sing

alternately the verses in the psalms or hymns, the one answering to the other, the same as is practised in most Cathedral Churches in this country. In mediæval ages the organ was placed on one side of the choir—a position which seems to have been adopted throughout Europe. The Monk of Canterbury, whose curious account of the burning of that Cathedral in 1174 has descended to our times, informs us that the organ stood upon the vault of the south transept. (See Dart's *Hist. Canterbury*). In Dart's view of the organ, it is shown on the north side of the choir between the pillars, which place it occupied in Dr. Burney's time. The organ in the old Cathedral of St. Paul's was placed under one of the north pier arches of the choir, a little above the stalls, having a choir organ in front, and shutters to close in the great organ.—Dugdale's *St. Paul's*. This organ was destroyed by the great fire of London, 1666. The organ at Westminster Abbey, upon which Purcell played, stood on the north side of the choir.—See Sandford's *Coronation James II*. The organ in York Cathedral, built by Robert Dallam in 1632, was, by command of King Charles the First, placed on the north side of the choir near the Bishop's throne. The organ of Winchester Cathedral, erected before the Reformation and placed between the nave and the choir, was ordered by the same monarch to be removed to the north side of the choir. It appears, however, that in very early times the organ in this Cathedral stood in the north transept. The great organ in Worcester Cathedral stood originally at the north side of the choir. The practice of placing organs at the north side of the choir existed in the College Chapels. In 1458 the organ presented by William Port to the New College at Oxford stood at the north side until it was destroyed in 1646.—See Hopkins and Rimbault's *History of the Organ*. Large organs, similar to the one at Waltham Abbey, were not perched up at the west end of the churches until after the Reformation. The huge western gallery constructed some time since for the organ in the church of Waltham, has spoiled, to a considerable extent, the beauty of the building. If the organ was removed to the north end of the chancel, as was recently suggested, it would enable anyone to form a more accurate idea of the splendid masonry work of the western wing belonging to the Decorated period. The church of Waltham does not appear to have possessed an organ of any significance after the "greate large payre of Organes above the northe of the Quayre," and "a lesser payre beneth," were sold *temp.* Henry VIII., till the year 1819, when Thomas Leverton, Esq., of Bedford Square, London, presented an organ to the parish, for which he paid Messrs. Flight and Robson, of London, organ builders, the sum of one thousand pounds, and erected the same in the church at his sole expense. This circumstance caused no small stir and excitement in the neighbourhood for a long time afterwards. It might be observed here that early in the seventeenth century the parishioners of Waltham sold to the churchwardens of Cheshunt an old organ which would play only five tunes. And it appears that from that time to the commencement of the present century the church of Waltham had no organ of any sort. The service of song was performed by a num-

ber of very able singers, who would occasionally introduce into the orchestra a full band of wind instruments, such as the hautboy or oboe, basoon, trombone, clarionet, flute, &c., which doubtless the fastidious ear of the present generation would fail to appreciate. But says England's greatest poet—

“ The man that hath no music in himself,
Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason.”

While the organ-loft was in course of erection in the Abbey Church of Waltham, a self-taught musician of the town—whose son is one of the most celebrated musicians of the day—played a small spinet, an instrument of the pianoforte kind, which succeeded the virginals, and from which it seems to have differed very little. It consisted of a case, sounding-board, keys, jacks, and a bridge. This feeble instrument in a short time gave way to make room for the organ presented by Mr. Leverton. This organ was used on all occasions for upwards of forty years, with very little cost to the parish. In 1860, when the church was restored, the organ was enlarged by J. W. Walker, Esq. A small brass plate on the front of the organ gives its history in brief—“Flight and Robson, organ builders to H.R. Highness Prince Regent. Enlarged and reconstructed by J. W. Walker, 1860.” In 1872-3, the parishioners expressed a desire that a new organ, on a larger scale, should be purchased and erected in the north side of the chancel, as they considered that the great musical talent of the present organist was worthy of a much better instrument than the one then in use. In this movement the parishioners showed great interest and good feeling; several hundred pounds were collected and more promised, but owing to some little unpleasant dispute as to the right position and space which the new instrument would be likely to occupy, the whole of the proceedings were quashed at once, and the money returned to each respective donor. This singular event produced a serious impression upon the minds of some who had taken a lively interest in the matter, and which time alone will effectually eradicate. However, steps will probably be taken in due course to place before the organist such an instrument as his great musical ability demands. For a number of years a lady known generally by the appellation of “Polly Thompson,” played the old organ. Since then the post has been filled by persons of great musical skill. W. Cummings, Esq., was for some time the gifted organist of Waltham Church; also Messrs. Gibbons and Banks. Joseph Chalk, Esq., an exceedingly clever player, has filled the office with general satisfaction since the restoration of the church in 1860. The Rev. James Francis, M.A., the much respected Vicar of the parish, has been at a considerable expense for many years past in order to promote the interest of the choir, and to make the choral part of the service as perfect and as pleasant as possible.

Waltham.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. MICHAEL'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON, M.H.S.

(Continued from Vol. XVI., page 80.)

- 1664. Mr. William Taylor and Anne Amose, married Dec. 25. (109.)
- " Anne, wife of James Seaton, bur. Aug. 20.
- 1665. Mr. Samuel Dalbye, bur. April 12.
- " Thomas, son of John Rogers, bur. Dec. 25.
- 1665-6. Margaret, dau. of William Algar and Alice, bapt. Jan. 10. (110.)
- " Tobias, son of Tobias Azlack and Isabella, bapt. Mar. 10.
- 1666. Daniel, son of Daniel Wigmore, gent., and Frances, bapt. Mar. 26, bur. Feb. 16, 1666-7.
- " Mr. Rowell Boteler, bur. Mar. 25.
- " Thomas Walker and Cath. Hand, mar. April 17.
- " John Palfryman, bur. Dec. 26.
- 1666-7. Susannah, dau. of Mr. Henry Louth, bur. Jan. 10th. (111.)
- " Susannah, daughter of Mr. Wilson, clarke, bur. Feb. 27.
- 1667. Leonard, son of Leonard Ashton and Sarah, bapt. Mar. 25. (112.)
- " Obadiah, son of Edmund Dale and Mary, bapt. July 9.
- " Katharine, wife of John Azlacke, bur. June 6.
- " Mrs. Frances Palmer, an aged gentlewoman, bur. July 15.
- " Mrs. Stevens, an aged gentlewoman, bur. Nov. 26.
- 1668. Sarah, dau. of Leonard Ashton and Sarah, bapt. Aug. 18.
- " Frances, dau. of Daniel Wigmore, Mayor, and Frances, bapt. Sept. 18.
- " Richard, son of Tobias Azlacke and Isabell, bapt. Nov. 1.
- " Elizabeth Ashwell, a stranger, bur. Mar. 27. (113.)
- " Thomas Hardy, an aged man, bur. Mar. 29. (114.)

(109.) Thomas Taylor, gen. was elected a cap. bur. 29th Aug. 9 Jac. I., he was dec. in the next year, as on 27 Aug. 10 Jac. I., Vincent Hall was elected to fill his place. William Taylor was Serjeant at Mace during the latter part of the reign of Charles II., as I find Thos. Lindsey elected to that office on his death, 27 Mar. 1683. John Taylor, hatter, as free born, was freely admitted to freedom 22 Feb. 1716-17, elected a cap. bur. loco. Thos. Gill, dec. 14 Jan. 1728-9; an alderman 6 Mar. 1742-3; and Mayor 1743-4. Amos Taylor, Ironmonger, paid £20 and took up his freedom 16 April 1719, elected a cap. bur. 5 Feb. 1722-3, and dec. in 1738, as Rt. Pank was elected to fill his place in the council chamber 31 Aug. Tho. Taylor, a cap. bur. was elected an Ald. 28 Aug., 1760, and elected to fill the office of Mayor for 1760-1. The following quaint advertisement of Robert Taylor appears in the *Stamford Mercury* of Feb. 4, 1724-5. "This is to give notice that Robert Taylor, brazier, in Stamford, Lincolnshire, has lately been in Holland and hath brought from thence a large piece of Flanders brass and sells it at reasonable rates either wholesale or retail. Note. All persons may be served with all sorts of brazier's goods at his shop at the bottom of the High Street near the Butter market in Stamford aforesaid or at his shop at Peterborough in Northamptonshire every market day."

(110.) Robert Algar was another issuer of Stamford 17th century tokens. In 1641-2 and 1653-4, he was searcher for fish, flesh, and hides; one of the constables for St. Mary's parish 1660-1 and elected a cap. bur. 29th Aug. 1662.

(111.) March 7, 1660-1. At this hall Henry Louth, postmr. payinge three poundes to Lawrence Robbins, the immediate Chamberlin, to the use of the towne, and giving security to free the towne from his charge, is admitted to scott and lott, and then to be sworne. *Corp. Rec.*

(112.) Leonard Ashton, grocer, paid £12 6s. 6d. and took up his freedom at a common hall 26 April 1665; one of the Constables for this parish 1665-6; Searcher of Flesh, &c. 1669-70, and 1672-3; elected a cap. bur. 20 July 1674; Chamb. 1680-1; an Alderman Nov. 6, 1686; and was dec. in 1689, as Laurence East, a cap. bur. was made an Ald. 29th Aug. 1689. In 1668 he was Overseer of the Poor for this parish, and again in 1688. At the auditing of the parochial accounts on 24 April, 1674, Mr. Leonard Ashton craves allowance for 1s. 4d. for Mr. Humphrey Ilive.

(113.) I find a Thomas Ashwell was one of the Constables for this parish in 1676-7.

(114.) Richard Hardy, Phr. was presented to the rectory of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron by Thos. Williams of this town, rat. concess Prioress et Com. St. Michael,

1668. Henry Floyd, chandler, bur. June 10.
 " Mr. John Azlacke, woollen draper, bur. Aug. 13.
 " Mr. Thomas Heward, bur. Aug. 22. (115)
 " Richard, son of Mr. Tobias Azlock, bur. Oct. 2.
 " Symon Amos, clerke, bur. Oct. 24.
 " Robert Blackbourne, mercer, bur. Oct. 29. (116.)
 " Susannah Wigmore, a maid, bur. Dec. 24.
 1669-9. Mildred, dau. of Silvester and Mildred Embly, bapt. Jan. 2.
 " Dorothy, dau. of Mr. John and Elizabeth Rogers, bapt. Jan. 7, bur. Aug. 12, 1669.
 " William, son of Mr. Edward and Letitia Carter, bapt. Jan. 9. (117.)
 " Joseph, son of Mr. William Stroud and Mary, bapt. Feb. 24. (118.)
 " William, son of Edward Carter, clarke, bur. Jan. 10.
 " Edward Branson, apothecary, bur. Feb. 22.
 1669. Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. Edw. Curtis and Hannah, bapt. July 1.
 " Mary, dau. of Mr. Charles Thorogood and Susannah, bapt. Aug. 18, bur. 21st.
 " Alice, daughter of Mr. John Baily, clerk, and Alice, bapt. Oct. 6.
 " John, son of Mr. Thomas and Sarah Cordell, bapt. Oct. 13.
 " John, son of Edw. and Mary Azlack, bapt. Nov. 18, bur. Dec. 24.
 " Henry Lee and Catherine Hardy, mar. Sept. 16.
 1669. Mr. Matthew Wyche and Elizabeth Embley mar. Oct. 7. (119.)
 " Mr. Henry Lacye, bur. Aug. 1.
 1669-70. John, son of Philemon and Elizabeth Uffington, bapt. Mar. 16.

Stamford. (This Priory of Benedictine Nuns occupied the site of the Midland Railway Station, Stamford, and was founded soon after 1155 by William de Waterville, 12th Abbot of Peterborough). Thos. Hardy, joiner, paid 5s. to Godfrey Dawson, Chamb., and took up his freedom 13 June 4 Car. I.; elected a cap. bur. 27 Feb. 1646-7 and resigned his seat by special request 26th Aug. 1662. In consequence of the dearth of corn, he, at a common hall, 9 Jan. 1661-2, promised to lay in two quarters of barley in order to sell it at a cheap rate to the poor. John Hardy, cordwainer, probably his brother, was a token issuer of Stamford. The earliest member mentioned in the Municipal books is Richard Hardy, baker, who, in 1497, paid vjs. viijd. and took up his freedom. In St. John's Vestry Books is this payment recorded: 1652 Aug. paid Goodman Hardy 1s. 4d. which it cost him aboute his seat.

(115.) Thomas Heward, Mercer, late apprentice of Robt. Woodliffe, Mercer, admitted to his freedom 20 Jan. 1639-40; one of the Constables for this parish 1640-1; Overseer of the poor 1642; Ch. W. 1649; elected a cap. bur. 27 Feb. 1647-8, a post he resigned 28 Aug. 1651.

(116.) Robert Blackbourne, Mercer, took up his freedom 26 March, 1657, and elected a cap. bur. loco Robt. Hull 27 Aug. 1668.

(117.) As far back as Aug. 1582, Ratus Carter's indenture of apprenticeship to Mabelle Dawson, chandler, is entered in the Books.

(118.) Symon Stroud, clothier and draper, paid £5 and took up his freedom 19 April, 1608; Simon Stroud, Sherman, 25 April 18 Jac. I.; William Stroud, clothier, 18 Oct. 1619, and was one of the capital constables for 1620-1; Zacharie Stroud, plumber, 24 Oct. 1654; Simon Stroud, 31 Aug. 1676; and William Stroud, as free born was freely admitted to freedom 27 Aug. 1696. William Stroud, apothecary, took up his freedom 6 March 1659-60; Constable for St. Michael's parish 1660-1, and Overseer of the Poor in 1661; elected by royal commission a cap. bur. 29 Aug. 1662; made an Ald. 26 Aug. 1680; Mayor 1680-1. After 22 Oct. 1683, his name is not again seen in the list of Aldermen. Simon Stroud was Overseer of Highways for St. John's parish in 1636-7. Joseph Stroud, plumber, was elected a capital Burgess 25 Oct. 1638, dec. in 1656, as on the 28 Aug. in that year Robert Wright was by the Hall elected to fill his place. In the Vestry books of St. John's are found the following payments made to Joseph Stroud: 1624 Paid to Joseph Strowde for glazinge worke vijd. 1627 To Joseph Strowde for new glasse for oulde, new leaden and quarrying xxxs. iijd. It. for sixteen new barres for the windowes iijs. ijd.

(119.) Matthew Wiche was one of the constables for this parish in 1670-1; one of the Overseers for the Poor 1673, and Church Warden in 1674. Matthew, as late apprentice of John Rogers, "pharmacopole," took up his freedom 7 Oct., 1669, was elected a cap. bur. 20 July, 1674, in the room of John Anthony, who had previously resigned his seat as such in the council chamber. Mr. Wiche did not set a very high estimate upon the honour thus paid him by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Capital Burgesses, as the following extract will show: 1677, Aug. 1, Daniel Wigmore, Major. At this hall, Thomas Covell, Serjeant-at-Mace, sworn and examined, saith y^e hee did by Mr. Major's command severall times give notice to Matthew Wyche, one of y^e capitall burgesses of y^e s^d borrough, to attend and assist y^e s^d Major in doeing y^e

1669-70. Mr. Marshall Ley and Mrs. Mary Tampon mar. Jan. 29. (120.)
 ,, Isabell; wife of Tobias Azlocke, bur. Feb. 4.

business of y^e towne, but y^e s^d Matthew Wyche allwaies refused, and told this deponent y^t Mr. Major need not trouble himself in sending for him, for hee would have nothing to doe with him nor y^e company, and many other slighteing words. It was ordered that the s^d Matthew Wyche, considering such his misdemeanours and obstinate refusalls as aforesaid, shall bee removed from his place and office, and y^t some other fitt and discreet p^{son} shall bee elected in his stead. On the 29th of the same month I find it recorded that "Matthew Wyche, by y^e severall and unanimous consent of y^e company was admitted to his place of a capitall burgesse." In 1681-2 he served the office of Chamberlain; and owing to the changes consequent on the granting of a new Charter, his name, at the first meeting of the hall, 6 Nov., 1688, is among those of the Aldermen, and filled the office of Mayor in 1689-90 and 1700-1. Matthew, Jr. was bound apprentice to his father, 9 March, 1692-3, and took up his freedom 31st Aug., 1704. Richard, another son, took up his freedom 27 May, 1701, at a common hall, and immediately after elected Town Clerk in the room of John Brown, Esq., who had resigned that post, having held it since 1676. John, son of Richard, was admitted to freedom 9th July, 1730, and on his father resigning his office of Town Clerk, the hall elected him 3rd August following to fill that post, which he held till his death in 1770, and was succeeded by his son John, who retained the post till his death in 1820; so that the grandfather, father, and son, had been uninterrupted Town Clerks of Stamford for the long period of 119 years. Radus Wyche took up his freedom 4 October, 1722. The family came from Croyland in this county, Richard Wyche, of that place was a Royalist, and had to compound for his estate in the sum of £50 to the authorities under the Commonwealth. On the tablet to John Wyche, in All Saints' Church, who died 23 July, 1820, in his 82nd year, are these arms—*Azure*, a pile *ermine*. Crest, a demi-arm embowed, habited *gules*, turned up *or*, and grasping in the hand *proper* a sprig *vert*. In the *Stamford Mercury*, of Jan. 10th, 1739-40, is the following announcement: "To be lett, and entered upon at Lady-day next, the late dwelling house of Richard Wyche, esq., deceased, in Stamford, handsomely fronted and sash'd, the hall, three parlours, and several of the chambers wainscotted and painted; with a large cellar well arched, good garden planted with choice trees, stables, and an outlet to the fields fit for a gentleman to live in." In the same Journal of Feb. 7, 1739-40, is the following disclaimer from the Mayor (Robert Franklin) and Aldermen of this corporation: "Stamford, Feb. 5, 1739—Whereas the Mayor and Aldermen of this Corporation have (to their surprise) seen a letter inserted in the London *Evening Post* of the 29th of January last, as from them in common council to their representatives in Parliament, concerning a bill for limiting the number of placemen in the house of Commons, which letter is apprehended to be wrote and published by some ill-disposed persons, enemies to the true interests of this Corporation. The Mayor and Aldermen, in vindication of themselves from the engregious nonsense contained in the said letter, do assure the publick, that they never call'd a common-council to take the premises into consideration, nor ever drew, framed, or sent such, or any other letter of instructions to their worthy representatives, having no reason to doubt of their ability, integrity, or zeal, in the true service of their country. By order, Wyche." 1684-5, Feb. 28, Tho. Hawkins, Mayor. At this hall it is ordered and agreed upon that y^e bridge comonly called small bridge shall bee speedily repayed att y^e charge of y^e corporacon, and alsoe y^e pump at Mr. Wyche's corner.

(120.) In my notes from the parish registers of Easton, Northamptonshire, I find the following entries respecting the bride's family:—

Burials.—1642-3 Mr. Thomas Tampon, Feb. xv.
 1655 Mrs. Mary Tampon, widdoe, May 3.
 1662 Bridgett, the wife of Thomae Tampon.
 Oct. 5, 1667 Thomas Tampon, Aug. 26.

In the above-named church, on a stone tablet against the east wall of the chapel on the south side is this inscription: "Bridget, the wife of Thomas Tampon, daughter of Nicholas Bullingham, of the County of Rutland, slept in the Lord Oct. 5, 1662." Adjoining thereto is another to her niece, Mary, the daughter of her sister Jane (who was married at Pilton, 17th April, 1628, to Thomas Brudenell, of London, 4th son of Thomas Brudenell, of Glaston, by Mary, his 2nd wife, daughter and heire of Rowland Wymarke, of this county) Brudenell, thus inscribed: "Reader, beneath interr'd doth lye Mary, the daughter of Thomas Brudenell, Citizen of London, who by her last will gave ten pounds to the poor of Easton; a Communion Chalice to this Church; ten pounds to the poore of Ketton, where she first drew breath; and here expired it, September 20th, 1662." I find the entry of her birth thus entered in the parish

1670. Richard, son of Daniel Wigmore and Francis, bapt. Dec. 29, bu. April 29, 1671.

„ Susannah, wife of John Palfryman, bur. June 16.

register of Ketton : "1685. Maria fil M^{ri} Brutenell quarto Sept. ;" and her mother's burial thus : "1639. Jana Brutenell undecimo Julij." In the same parish register is this entry under the burials : "1686. Thomas Tampon, gent., Nov. 13." The Bullinghams resided at Ketton, Rutland, a village about four miles from Stamford, where, according to Blore, they held the Prebendal Manor of Ketton under three lives from the Prebendary. Nicholas Bullingham, esq., son of the Bishop of Lincoln of the same name, was the first who possessed this estate in the reigns of James I. and Charles I., and in the time and with the assent of Thomas Cecil, S.T.P., Prebendary of Ketton from 1610-28, added £6 13s. 4d. to the annual pension of the Vicar ; and John Bullingham, Esq. (son of Richard), Sheriff of the county in 1685, and in the time and with the consent of John Allington, Prebendary, 1660-82, added £8 to the annual pension of the Vicar. Richard Bullingham, of Ketton, esq., was rated to a subsidy for the county in the 17th Car. I., at £6 ; and Nicholas, his father, was rated to a subsidy, 22 Jac. I., £5 for his goods in Ketton, and £6 in the 4th Car. I. In the Corporate Records of Stamford, I find that on the 18th Jan., 1614-15, Richard Bullingham, Bruer, paid xxs. and took up his freedom ; and on March 6, 1657-8, John Bullingham, as free born was freely admitted to the freedom of the Borough. He married Elizabeth, 2nd daughter and heir of Evers Armyne, of Ketton, esq. Armyne Bullingham, esq., his son and heir, was Sheriff of the county in 1695, and Nicholas, his brother, in 1708. Some of the family were born at Buckden, Hunts., where the Bishops of Lincoln had a palace. Nicholas Bullingham, LL.D., was installed Prebendary of Empingham in the Cathedral of Lincoln, 8 Sept., 1548 ; his successor, Roger Dallison, S.T.P., being installed 15th Oct., 1554. (He died 24 July, 1566. His father was Wm. Dalyson, of Laughton, esq., and younger brother of Wm. Dalyson, one of the Justices of the Upper Bench in the reign of Queen Mary : which William the father, was brother of George Dalyson, of Laughton, grandfather of Sir Roger Dalyson, Knight, Lieut.-Gen. of the Ordnance, created a Baronet 29 June, 1611, a title that expired in the person of his son, Sir Thomas, the 2nd Baronet, who was slain fighting in the Royal cause at Naseby, 14 June, 1645). Nicholas Bullingham was born at Worcester, and in 1536 was elected Fellow of All Souls' College, Oxford, where he took a degree in Law. He was installed Prebendary of the Prebend of Weston-Westhall in the Cathedral of Lincoln, 17 Dec., 1547, and soon afterwards resigned it for that of Empingham. On the 22nd Sept., 1549, he was installed Archdeacon of Lincoln, being then Vicar-General to Henry Holbeach, Bishop of that diocese. Willis says he was deprived of his Archdeaconry in 1554 (the year before the accession of Queen Mary), probably on account of his marriage ; but in his account of the Prebendaries of Empingham, says he was deprived on the accession of Mary. The latter statement is probably most correct in point of time. He then absconded ; studied the theological faculty, in which he obtained considerable knowledge, and returning, on the accession of Elizabeth, was made doctor of his faculty at Cambridge, and appointed a judge of ecclesiastical affairs in the Court of the Archbishop of Canterbury. After the deprivation of Dr. Thomas Watson, he was, on the 18th Jan., 1558-9, confirmed Bishop of Lincoln, consecrated three days afterwards, and obtained restitution of the temporalities of his see on the 18th April following. In 1566 he was incorporated Doctor at Oxford, as he stood at Cambridge. James Calfhill, who had been nominated to succeed Bishop Sandys in the see of Worcester, dying before consecration, Bishop Bullingham was, on the 26th of Jan., 1569-70, translated to the see of Worcester. He is charged with having greatly wasted the patrimony of both his episcopal churches, as to the former, by surrendering all that Bishop Watson (the last Catholic Bishop of the see) had obtained for it from Queen Mary, to make good for the sacrifices Bishop Holbeach had made to Henry VIII., thus leaving to his successor (Thomas Cooper), the pious opportunity of conforming himself more strictly to the apostolical example of contentment with little ; as to the latter, by parting with the manors of Blockley and Hallow, and their advowsons. Wood says, however, that he continued much beloved at Worcester to the time of his death, which happened on the 18th April, 1576. He was buried in a chapel on the north side of the choir in the Cathedral of Worcester, where there is a tablet to his memory, with this inscription in black letter :—

NICOLAUS EPISCOPUS WIGORU.

Here born, here Bishop, buried here,
A Bullingham by name and stock ;
A man twice married in God's fear,
Chief Pastor late of Lincoln flock.

1670. Mr. Randolphe ffracye, writing master, bur. Aug. 15. (121.)
 „ Anne, wife of Mr. William Rowell, bur. Aug. 25. (122.)
 „ Mrs. Alice Langton, wife of James Langton, gent., bur. Sept. 6.
 „ Margaret, dau. of Mr. John Baily, clerk, buried Oct. 25.
 „ Francis, son of Francis Wingfield, esq., bur. Oct. 28. (123.)

Whome Oxford trained up in youth,
 Whome Cambridge doctor did create,
 A painful Preacher of the truth,
 Who changed this life for happy fate,
 18 Apr. 1576.

In the 43rd of Elizabeth (1601), John Anton and Francis Bullingham were representatives for the city of Lincoln. Upon a pillar in the Cantelupe chapel in Lincoln Cathedral was a free-stone monument for “Mrs. Mary, daughter of George Fitzwilliams, of Mablethorpe, esq., and wife, first to Richard Hiltoft, esq.; secondly, to Mr. Anthony Nevil, gent.; and lastly, to Francis Bullingham, esq., who did commend her soul to God, and her body to the grave, the xxvij of November, an. Dom. MDCVII.” The arms of the family of Bullingham are *azure*, an eagle displayed *argent*, holding in his beak a branch of beech *or*, and on a chief of the last a rose between 2 crosses *botoné gules*. In order to illustrate a somewhat imperfect pedigree of this family given in Blore's *Rutland*, I have appended from my own collections extracts from parish registers relative to them. *Ketton* (Rutland) *Baptisms*—1591, Richardus, fil. Nicholai Bullingham, 26^o Septembris; 1593, Edward, fil. Nicholai Bullingā 6^o Maij; 1594-5, Anna, fil. Nicholai Bullingā, 9^o Ianuarij; 1595-6, Francisez fil. Nicholai Bullingam, 10^o Marcij; 1597, Bridgetta fil. Nicholai Bullingam, 8^o Maij 1; 1599 Frances fil. Nicholai Bullingā 18^o Octobris; 1600-1, Iana, fil. Nicholai Bullingam 8^o Februarij; 1603 Elizabeth Bullingham 8^o die Maij; 1607 Thomas fil. Nicholai Bullingā 29 die Martij; 1609, Nicholaus fil. Nicholai Bullingham, 26 die Octobris; 1667-8, Armin y^e son of John Bullingh', gent., and Elizabeth his wife bapt. Mar. 21 (Bur. 9 Apl. 1670). 1670 Armin y^e son of John Bullingh' gent, and Elizabeth his wife, Aug. 23. *Nuptuarii*—1584, Thomas Byrde et Margeria Bullingā 28^o Nov. *Burials*—1604, Elizabeth Bullingham 26 Sept.; 1639, Mr. Nicholaus Bullingham, ultimo Aprilis; 1657-8 Mr. Richard Bullingham, Jan. 17; 1673 Elizabeth y^e wife of John Bullingā', gent., July 14th; 1684 Thomas Bullingham, gent., July 12; 1689 90, John Bullingham, esq., Jan. 23. *Empingham* (Rutland), *Married*—1639, Dec. 7, Mr. John Ekins and Mrs. Frances Bullingham. *West Deeping* (Linc.) *Married*—1660-1 Thomas Bullingā, ge., and Elizabeth Fetherstone, March 4. *Stamford*, St. Mary's, *Baptisms*—1620, Martha, the daughter of Richard Bullingham, gent., May xxiiijth. 1620-1, John y^e sonn of Richard Bullingham, gent., Jan. xxj. *Burial*—1617, Edward Bullingham, sonn of Richard Bullingham, gentleman, the firste of Maye. At the east end of the water mill at Barrowden, is a square stone thus inscribed: Nicholas Bullingham made this 1637.

(121.) At a common hall, 26 April, 1666, Randolph ffracye was ordered to come to Mr. Major's (Simon Walburge) house within ten days and pay £6 13s. 4d. as fine and be admitted. On the 31st May following, it was reported to the hall that he had paid on account “fourty shillings” and on his paying up the remainder he was to be admitted. 1668, Aug. 6.—At this hall, Randolphus ffracye, scrivener having p^d into y^e handes of Alex Bishopp, Chamberlayne the some of 1li. 6s. 8d. being y^e residue of his fyne is admitted to scott and lott. and hath p^myed to give such security to save y^e towne harmelesse from y^e charge of him y^e sayd Randolph ffracye.—*Corp. Rec.*

(122.) William Rowell, Brazier, was admitted to freedom 28 Mar. 1661, and appointed one of the constables for this parish in the place of Godfrey Condall dismissed from said office, he being bound for his good behaviour 14 Jan. 1662-3. In 1664 he served the office of Overseer of Poor.

(123.) He was born on the 18th of the same month in which he died, and was the third son of Francis Wingfield, by his second wife, Lucy, who afterwards married Ashfield.

(To be continued.)

THE PARISH REGISTERS OF THE CHAPELRY OF STRETFORD, NEAR MANCHESTER. I. (*Continued*).

BY JOHN EGLINGTON BAILEY, F.S.A., ETC.

The sudden increase in the number of entries on the register from this point illustrates the incompleteness of the registration of former years. For about thirty years, with a few exceptions, the entries are made by three or four hands. After 1681 there are different hands on each page. The only other historical entries are those relating to the acts of 1667 and 1678 "for burying in Woollen:" it is stated five or six times that the statutory affidavits were taken. This short-sighted Act for burying in woollen materials was passed in 1667, "for the encouragement of the woollen manufactures, and prevention of the exportation of moneys for the buying and importing of linen." Another purpose aimed at in this singular Act was the encouragement of the paper manufacture; and it was calculated in 1800, as one of the beneficial results of the measure, that 200,000 lbs. of rags were annually saved. But the custom of wrapping the corpse "in a linen cloth," of greater antiquity than Christianity itself, was hard to eradicate; and the statute was so generally disobeyed that more stringent regulations enforcing the former Act were passed in 1678 (80 Car. II. cap 3). At this date accordingly entries relating to the matter are found in most registers. They are very exactly entered, for instance, in the Flixton register, (pages 192, seq.) By this Act the clergy were enjoined to state in the entry of burials that the law had been kept. The custom then arose for the parish clerk to ask at the conclusion of the burial service, "Who makes affidavit?" One of the relations of the deceased then made the necessary oath, and the fact was noted in the register. A printed form of the affidavit will be found fac-similed in the *Sussex Archaeologia*, vol. xviii. The higher classes generally evaded the law. A celebrated actress, *la charmante Ophils* (i.e. Oldfield), as Voltaire termed her, left directions for her body to be dressed "in a very fine Brussels lace head-dress, a Holland shift, with a tucker and double ruffles of the same lace, and a pair of new kid gloves, and to be wrapped in a winding sheet of fine linen." This fastidiousness in death called forth the satire of Pope in the lines:—

" 'Odious! In woollen! 'Twould a saint provoke;'
(Were the last words that poor Narcissa spoke;)
'No, let a charming Chintz, and Brussels lace
Wrap my cold limbs, and shade my hapless face:
One would not, sure, be frightful when one's dead—
And—Betty—give this Cheek a little Red.' "

In vol. ii. of the Register, *sub. an.* 1718-20, there are a few other entries, as follows, relating to this matter, in the handwriting of the curate, Robert Armistead. The regulation for making these entries in the register was evidently never fully observed at Stretford.

Affidavits of persons buried in Woollen. 1718.

Novemb^r 18th, rec^d this Affidavit. 9br 18, 1718.

Mary Pickford of Stretford hath made Oath before me y^t the body of Margaret Derbyshire of Stretford afores'd was interr'd [November 14th] in Nothing prohibited by the late Act of Parliam^t for burying in Woollen.

As Witness my hand.

Sam^l Bellis,

Witnesses Eliz. Bellis,

Curate of Ashton Super Mersey.

Alice Tayler \oslash her marke.

Decemb^r 20th, 1718, rec^d this Affidavit.

Com: Lan: Manchester Decemb^r 20 1718.

Which day Ann wife of Sam^l Hampson of Stretford in the parish of Manchester Thatcher made Oath y^t the body of Sarah wife of Tho. Tipping of the Township & parish afores^d Husbandman lately deceas'd [December 14] was interr'd according to the Act of Parliam^t for burying in Wollen.

Radley Ainscough Cap: [chaplain] de Manch^r.

Com. Lan: May 8th, 1719.

J John Aylmer AM do certify that Jsabel ffalas of Stretford in the said County made Oath before me y^t the body of W^m ffalas of the said Town was interr'd according to the Act of Parliament for burying in Wollen.

John Aylmer.

Witt: Ro^t Armistead,

Maria X [mark] Cotten.

The notice of the burial, May 6, 1719, of William ffallas (*i.e.* Fallows), in the register describes him as "the son of John ffallas & Jsabel his wife." It is noted with the entry of the burial of Mary, daughter of Thomas Tipping, that an affidavit was brought, May 2, 1720. Two entries in 1721 refer to affidavits being taken by the above-named Mr. Samuel Bellis; another affidavit is noted as having been taken May 1 of the same year by Radley Aynscough.—The Woollen Act was not repealed until 1814 (54 Geo. III., cap. 108). There are several references in the register to the ministers of the chapel which biographers of local clergy will know how to appreciate.

RICHARD WYLDE, as we have seen, was serving the cure in 1618. The next ministers named in the local record are the following:—

"Robert Williams sonne of ROBERT WILLIAMS minister at Stretford was baptized the 28th day of June Anō. 1638." (This is interlined).

"RICARD BENSON the minester of Gods word was buried at Stretford Chapell in the Chancell the seven and twentieth day of May 1651."

"Jane the wife of Richard Benson minnister of Gods word was buried the eighttenth day of Desember being fryday [1657]."

(Benson was minister of Chorlton where he succeeded Mr. Pollitt).

The name "JOHN ODCROFT" is found scribbled in one place, perhaps by himself. He was also connected with the adjoining chapelry of Chorlton. He it was who gave so much trouble to the Presbyterian Classis, who when set at defiance by such "delinquents" called in the assistance of a Justice of the Peace. One of his family is mentioned:

"Jsrael the son of John odcroft minnister of Chorlton was baptised the eight day of august Annoque domini 1651."

It is characteristic of this man that he had his child baptized twice. Israel seems to have been taken the same day to Flixton, according to the following entry at page 130 of the register of that parish: "Jsrael sonn of John Odcroft de Stretford baptised Aug: the 8th, 1651." This ceremony was performed by the Rev. Edward Woolmer, who was of the same mind as the Presbyterians and his neighbour Odcroft.

The Rev. FRANCIS MOSLEY, of the Collegiate Church, Manchester, resided in this neighbourhood at Turnmoss or Turfmoss, a lonely house in the low-lying meadows, and in all probability served the cure. He received ordination at the hands of the Manchester Classis; and ultimately became (1673-4) Rector of Wilmslow. The following entries relate to his family. They do not appear in the *Mosley Family Memoirs*:

"francis the soonne of francis Moosly minnister of the word of God and fellow at the Colledge at Manchester was borne the nine teenth day of may and baptised the eight day of Jvne [1666]."

"Osweld the sonne of Franchis Mooseley was borne the 13 day of May and was baptised the 23 day of May [1667]."

"Meriall the daughter of frances Moseley de Turmosse Cler. was Borne Aug: the Eighteenth and was Baptized the first day of September Anno 1669."

"Meriall the daughter of frances Mosely was buried the 29 day of Desember [1669]."

"Edward the son of mr. franchis Mosley was buried the 21 day of aprill [1674]."

Some of the neighbouring clergy are also named in the register.

1666: "Sammvell Dickason and ann Hoolt weere married at Stretford Chapell the 15 day of Jvly with a sertifficate vnder the hand of MESTER CENNION Parson At Prestich."

(Edward Kenyon, B.D., related by marriage to the patron of Prestwich rectory, was appointed to Prestwich in 1659, in succession to Isaac Allen and held possession till 1668).

There is a baptism of a member of the local family of Davenport on the 26th May, 1689, "by mee PETER SHAW." The Rev. Peter Shaw also held the cure of Didsbury from September 1685 to 1709, when he resigned (Booker's *Chorlton*, pp. 61, 64, 75).

The Rev. JOHN HINDE, a fellow of the College, Manchester, whose widow left a valuable educational legacy to the village, is mentioned on the 11th March, 1696-7, and on the 18th August, 1701.

JOHN COLLIER, the father of "Tim Bobbin," was for some years minister of Stretford, being then a literate only. In 1716 he was permitted to discharge the deacon's office at Hollinsfare or Hollinsgreen, near Warrington, where, according to a Flixton tradition, "Tim Bobbin" was born; but in 1725, according to a recently-passed statute, he was compelled to take priest's orders at Chester. According to the Stretford Register he was about four years connected with the chapelry. The first entry, 17th Dec., 1706, alludes to him as "Mr. Jno. Collier parson of Stretford." There are two baptisms in the succeeding year: the first on 30th March following the preceding entry, "by mr. [or mee] John Collier minister *ibid*:" the second on 25th June, "p Mr. Jno. Collier minister *ibid*." There are five entries in 1708, on 6th May, 5th May, 18th July, 22nd July, and 1st November, all of which describe Collier as Minister of Stretford; but it is noticeable that two of these entries relating to baptisms of the Green and Birch families, viz., those on 18th July, and on 1st November, speak of him as "*then* Minister of Stretford," these two entries by exception being engrossed. There are three of his baptisms in 1710; one on the 30th April "by John Collier, curate of Eccles;" another on 12th October "by Mr. John Collier;" and the third (the last Collier entry in the old register) on the 3rd August, "p. Mr. Jno. Collier." There is reason to believe that some of these entries are in the handwriting of Collier, who during the years in question was resident at Urmston. His connection with Stretford and Eccles are new facts in his life. He is not named in the Eccles Registers, nor do I find him in Harland's *Ancient Parish Church of Eccles*, 1864.

In 1709 and 1710 "MR. THOMAS ELLISON, Rector of Ashton sup. Mersey," is mentioned; and there are several entries relating to families belonging to that parish. To a baptism in 1713 (Register, vol. ii.), Ellison adds his own name in full, "The Reverend Thomas Ellison Parson of Ashton sup. mercy." There are also three of his baptisms in the successive years 1714, 1715, 1716. His interment is noted in the Ashton-on-Mersey register by his successor thus:

"April y^e 5th the most Reuerend Mr. Tho. Ellison Rect^r of Ashton sup^r Mersey Deceased and was Interred at Ashton sup^r Mersey aforesaid April y^e 8th 1717.
Sam^{ll} Bellis."

In 1710 and 1711 the name of MR. SEISWICK, or SEDGWICK, Parson of Flixton, appears as officiating at the Chapel. Under the latter orthography, and as Parson and Minister at Flixton, he, in 1714 and 1716, officiates at two other baptisms (vol. ii. of the Register). These entries are of value, since they supply the name of an Incumbent of Flixton not found in the list given in Baines (new ed. vol. i. 608).

Two baptisms on 8th April, 1711, are celebrated by "MICHELL FLETCHER, Presbyterian parson of the Crosstreet Chapel." This is probably the chapel at Cross Street or Sale Moor, in Cheshire; not the Cross Street chapel in Manchester.

"PARSON HOLT" baptizes two children at the Chapel on the 2nd and 8th November, 1711. In vol. ii. of the Register he was baptizing at the Chapel 31st Oct. 1714, and 27th February following. In both these cases his designation is "Mr. Hoult." In 1719 it is noted that "Parson Hoult" baptized a child at Chorlton Chapel, 10th April.

On 24 Feb. 1711-12 "DR. ROE" baptises one of the Birch family. This was the well-known Warden Wroe, of the College, Manchester. About this time it would appear that there was no fixed minister at Stretford. Another of the Fellows of the College, named BENSON (?) baptizes a child in 1711.

"JNO. JACKSON, M.A., minister, 1721;" "Stratford, Nov. ye. 29, 1737—Jon. Jackson, minister," are names scribbled on page 3 and on a page filled with entries belonging to 1670.

The "simple annals of the parish poor" contain a few entries which the poet of the poor might have turned to account; thus:—

1657: "An ovid poore woman was bvried the third day of September at Stretford Chapell having a brother in Maxfild neere the broken Cros."

1659-60: "Sammvell the sonne that was taken to nors by Richard Talior the Tinker was bvried the thirteth day of Jenvary being Mondy anno dom mini 1659."

1667. "Grissi (or Griffi) Harry was bvried the first day of October."

1689-90: "A man buried that Drowned is selfe in Shawcross Pitt (?) andburied the first of march anno dom 1689."

The bulk of the names in this old register belong to the families of the villagers. The only callings that are noticed are those of the village smith and a few carriers; entries which afford a testimony to the rising importance of Manchester. A solitary "linnen weaver" is the only indication that the village is not wholly given up to agriculture. The families of Hulme, Harrison, Birch, and Newton, seem to have been considered of the greatest importance, they being frequently mentioned with the titles of "Mr." or "gentilman." The entries which follow are all that relate to the TRAFFORD family:—

1672: "mistris franchis Trafford was bvried the 27 day of September."

1672: "Sir sissill Trafford was bvried the 29 day of November."

1703: "Humphrey, y^e son of Humprey Trafard of Trafard was Born y^e 20 day of August, & about eight of y^e Clock in y^e Morning Annoq. Domini 1703."

On page 57 is a list of the chapel wardens for several years at the close of the century; and there is a singularly interesting list of collections, made by briefs.

THE FAMILY OF COURTENAY, EARLS OF DEVON.

BY FRANK ORDE RUSPINI.

(Continued from page 22.)

THE Abbey of Ford, which came in feudal vassalage to the Courtenays, was one of the most important of the Devonshire monasteries, and at the time of its suppression by Henry VIII., had, through the munificence of its last abbot, Thomas Chard, been greatly beautified and enlarged. Its history in brief is as follows:—Richard de Brioniis, the second Baron of Oakhampton of that family, founded a monastery of the Cistercian order at Brightley, in the year 1183, by transporting to that spot from Waverley, an abbot and twelve monks. Brightley proved to be a most undesirable locality, and in five years' time the newly established colony found themselves unable to remain there, and straightway prepared to return to their original home at Waverley. On their return they directed their solemn march through the parish of Thorncombe, where, with Cross uplifted and holy psalm, they wended their way homewards. The Lady Adelicia, who at that time had succeeded her brother, met the reverend fathers and learned the reason of their pilgrimage. Shocked at their story of distress, the lady addressed the abbot and monks somewhat as follows:—

“Far be it from me, my Lords and Holy Fathers, to earn eternal obloquy and danger by withdrawing from a work such as that which my Lord and brother Richard, with earnest piety, so solemnly and happily undertook for the honour of God and for the salvation of all our souls. Behold, this my manor in which we now stand, fertile and woody and abounding in fruit; I will give it to you in perpetuity, together with my manor-house, in exchange for your sterile district. Remain here until you can build for yourselves in this estate a more suitable monastery; a work in which I will give you all the help I can.”—(Dugdale's *Monasticon Anglicanum*, Vol. V. p. 18).

This manor-house of West Ford gave the monks a shelter for six years, and at the end of the time they built themselves the monastery which stood for many succeeding centuries. There the learned and pious monks, from time to time presided over by abbots of superior abilities, studied their Bible, and wrote their chronicle of passing events.

Henry de Pomerai subsequently devised the lands of Thale or Tale to the monks of Ford, a gift which his successor, Geoffrey, was disinclined to confirm. Robert de Courtenay, the son of Reginald, however induced him to forego his claims for the sum of fifty marks, and the religious baron paid that sum to the rapacious Norman out of his own purse. In the year 1312 Edward II. granted the monks a market, and six days' fair at Easter, commencing on Easter Tuesday. The market, which was first held in the middle of the week, was afterwards changed to Saturday, and eventually discontinued. On the suppression of the monastery by Henry VIII., the manor of Thorncombe was granted to John, Earl of Oxford, and the site of the abbey passed to the Pollards. The original chapel, built in the twelfth century, was said by Lysons to have still remained in his time. The remains of Reginald and Hawyse were deposited in the abbey church.

Reginald de Courtenay left four children, three sons and one daughter. The daughter married Gilbert Bassett, of Hedendon. His

three sons were respectively named Robert, Reginald, and Henry. Robert succeeded to his father's honours, and in the year A.D. 1214, was made Governor of Bridgenorth Castle.

"Know ye that we have committed the Castle of Bruges, in the county of Shrewsbury, with the appurtenances thereof, to our beloved and faithful Robert de Courtenay, to be kept as long as it shall please us, therefore we command that you deliver the castle to him."—(Cleveland's *History of the Courtenay Family*, page 126).

In the 17th year of the reign of King John he was made Sheriff of Oxford, governor of the castle, and custodian of the King's prisoners. In addition to these offices he had the coinage of tin both in Devon and Cornwall. In 1216 Henry III. came to the throne. He was a gentle and merciful prince, but of a most fickle and unstable character. He received every impression from those who surrounded him, and whom he loved for the time, with the most imprudent and most unreserved affection; his friendships were little valued because they were neither derived from choice nor maintained with constancy. King Henry feared his own nobility, and trusted to advisers of foreign blood. These men, chiefly Poitevins, gained a complete ascendancy over him. To please them he committed many injustices, and drew upon himself the anger of his barons, who threatened to give the crown to another if he did not at once dismiss the foreigners from his presence. Amongst other injustices, the castle of Exeter was taken away from Lord Courtenay and given to Peter de Rievaux, who was then the chief favourite of the King; and with the castle of Exeter went the hereditary shrievalty of Devon, and Courtenay was thus most unjustly despoiled of the honours that his ancestors had enjoyed for centuries.

Robert de Courtenay was a munificent patron of the Abbey of Ford, where, after his death at Iwerne, he was buried with great pomp. On his monument were inscribed the following lines:—

"Hic jacet ingenui de Courtney gleba Roberti,
Militis egregii virtutum laude referti;
Quem genuit strenuus Reginaldus Courtiniensis
Qui procer eximius fuerat tunc Devonienensis."

Which has been Englished as follows:—

"Here lyeth the body of Robert Courtenay,
A knight renowned for feats of war;
The son of valiant Reginald,
A noble man of Devonshire."

Lord Robert married Mary, youngest daughter of William de Redvers or Rivers, Earl of Devon. The family of Rivers in this line subsequently became extinct, and the Earldom of Devon devolved eventually on the Courtenay family. Our space precludes our tracing the history of this family, which had held the Earldom of Devon since the Conquest. By this marriage Lord Robert left two sons and a daughter. His two sons were John, his successor, and Sir William, surnamed de Musberrie. His daughter's name was Hawyse, and she married John de Nevil. Lord John, the eldest son, was high in royal favour, and received the usual privileges accorded to persons of baronial rank, though as the records of summonses in those times are all lost, there is no evidence that he was ever summoned to any Par-

liament. He accompanied Henry in his Gascon war, and, later, was constituted Governor of Totnes Castle. Lord John appears to have inherited the piety and virtues of his ancestors, as witness the following anecdote preserved among the archives of Ford Abbey. It happened once when the Lord Courtenay was returning home from beyond the sea, there arose so great and violent a storm that the mariners despairing of life, betook themselves to their prayers. After which the Lord Courtenay said to them, "Be not afraid, but pluck up your spirits and strive to help us for one hour, for then my monks of Ford will arise to their vigils, and will put up their prayers to God for me, so that no storms nor tempests shall destroy us." But the frightened mariners heeded not his encouraging voice, and Lord Courtenay fell down on his knees and offered up the following prayer:—

"Ómnipotent and most merciful God, I beseech Thee to hear the prayers of the holy monks now praying for me, and to hear my prayer, and for Thy goodness bring us safe to the wished for haven."—(*Monasticon Anglicanum*, Vol. V. p. 379).

The story runs that the storm ceased, and that the astonished sailors rejoiced, and united with their noble passenger in giving thanks to Almighty God for their deliverance from danger. Lord Courtenay, upon his landing, went direct to the Abbey and narrated the account of his peril and of his escape. At his request the monks admitted him into their fraternity. He died in the year 1273, and was buried in Ford Abbey, in front of the high altar. This Lord Courtenay espoused Isabel, daughter of Hugh de Vere, Earl of Oxford and Lord High Chamberlain of England, by whom he left one son named Hugh. The Inquisition "post mortem" states that he held the castle, manor, and borough of Oakhampton of the King in capite, as the head of his barony, besides divers demesne manors, which he held as parcels of his barony, there particularly extended and valued with the patronage of the Priory of Cowich, and the Priory of St. Mary de Marisco, which were held of the Barony of Oakhampton in free-almoigne; and that John Floier held three acres of land of the Lord John de Courtenay, in capite, subject to the payment of a pitcher of wine as often as the said John or any of his heirs should breakfast or eat in Ex Island.

Hugh de Courtenay, his eldest son and successor, was the first of his name who deviated from the pious rule of life laid down by his predecessors. He had more of the rapacity of his class than the piety of his family. Although his father had freed the monks of Ford from the services due to their lord, he not only refused to confirm this act of graciousness, but actually took measures to oblige the monks to forego their privileges. He came one day with a body of fierce retainers and drove off some cattle. A lawsuit was forthwith commenced against him, but the monks eventually withdrew from a conflict with the representative of a family to whom they were indebted for so many kindnesses. Peace might have been secured but for the rapacity of the Baron. Further acts of violence were committed, and the lawsuit was revived. A second time the Abbot withdrew the suit; but the haughty Baron never relaxed his severe action towards the monastery, and the sore thus originated was not healed for many years.

This Baron married Eleanor, daughter of Hugh le Despencer the

elder, Earl of Winchester, by whom he left two sons and four daughters. His eldest son and successor was named Hugh ; his younger son was Sir Philip, surnamed de Moreton, a famous soldier, who was slain in the battle of Stirling in 1314. Hugh, the eldest son, in character more resembled his father than his earlier ancestors. His life was full of disputes, more especially with the Bishop of Exeter. He was no friend to the Abbey of Ford, though late in life, when the Earldom of Devon was restored to him, he was prodigal in his gifts to other religious houses. He obtained a license from Edward II. to make a feoffment of the manor of Moreton, which he devised to his brother, Sir Philip.

Two of the disputes in which this lord was engaged are recorded in history. In the year 1307 Walter Stapleton was consecrated Bishop of Exeter ; Lord Hugh claimed to be steward at the feast of installation, by virtue of his feudal tenure of the manor of Slapton. The claim was at length allowed by the Bishop, and his service was defined as follows. He was to meet the Bishop at the east gate of the city when he descended from his horse ; then going a little before him on his right hand, he was to keep off from him the press of the people. He was to attend him into the choir, there to be installed, and at the feast he was to serve the first mess at the Bishop's own table. In return for this service Lord Courtenay was to receive four silver dishes, two salt-cellar, one cup wherein the Bishop was to drink, one wine-pot, one spoon, and two basons wherein the Bishop washed—all these vessels were to be of silver. If the lord was sick and unable to do this service, he was to depute a knight to act in his behalf, who should swear that his lord was unable to perform it. The other dispute between the Baron and Bishop was thus caused—

The Lord Courtenay on a certain market-day sent his caterer to buy fish, at which time there were only three pots of fish in the market ; the Bishop's caterer likewise came, and both of them thinking the whole to be too little for either, they strove about the fish. The Mayor on his part, minding the good of the city, and that others also might have the benefit of the market, decided the controversy by delivering one pot of fish to the Lord Courtenay's caterer, another to the Bishop's, and the third he reserved for the market. The Lord Courtenay was aggrieved with this decision, and the Mayor of Exeter being one of his retainers, the Baron summoned the chief magistrate to his presence. The Mayor, aware of the character of his Lord, was afraid to go singly, so, calling together his brethren at the Guild Hall, he persuaded them to accompany him. The Mayor was shown into the Lord's private chamber, where the latter assailed him with bitter reproaches. Finding that it was impossible to satisfy Lord Courtenay, the Mayor took off his outer garment, which bore his Lord's livery, and handed it to the Baron, in token that he desired no longer to be his retainer. Whereupon the latter became so furious that the burgesses outside, being afraid of violence being offered to their mayor, attempted to force the door of the chamber. The Baron desired the Mayor to pacify the people, which being done, he professed to be appeased, though he ever after bore strong resentment against the municipality. Upon this an ordinance was made by the Mayor and Common Councilmen, that no Freeman of Exeter should ever wear any foreigner's livery, badge, or cognizance, without the Mayor's permission, and this ordinance was inserted in the Freeman's oath.—(Cleaveland, p. 137).

Lord Hugh was duly admitted to the dignity of Knight Banneret, and submitted to the ceremony of immersion in the bath on his admission to the order. The Earldom of Devon came to him when he was nearly eighty years of age, on the death of Isabel de Fortibus, Countess of Albemarle, daughter of Baldwin de Rivers, 7th Earl of Devon, and heir of Baldwin, 8th and last Earl of that family. The

sovereignty of the Isle of Wight, which should have descended to him at the same time, was withheld from him. The King deemed the regalities of the island to be too dangerous a possession for so powerful a baron to hold. He married Agnes, the sister of Lord St. John, of Basing, by whom he had four sons and two daughters. He was succeeded by his eldest son, Hugh. His second son, John, was Abbot of Tavistock. He was buried at Cowick.

Hugh de Courtenay, 2nd Earl of Devon of his family, his eldest son, lived to a good old age and had a numerous issue by Margaret, daughter of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford and Essex, and Lord High Constable of England. Several of his sons were men of great renown and famous in their time. The Earl died at Tiverton, and was buried in Exeter Cathedral. His sons were Hugh, Thomas, Edward, William, John, Philip, Peter, and Humphrey. He had also nine daughters. The eldest son, Hugh, was born A.D. 1327; he was a brave soldier, and fought both at Crecy and Calais, and probably also at Poitiers. He was one of the founders of the Order of the Garter, and distinguished himself at a famous tournament held at Eltham. When an alarm was raised of a French invasion, Courtenay was instructed to arm, array, and conduct to the coast a force of Devonshire men to repel the invaders. He married a sister of the celebrated Guy, Lord Brian, standard-bearer at the battle of Crecy, and by her left one son, Hugh, who married the daughter of Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, by the Fair Maid of Kent, who afterwards wedded the Black Prince. Both father and son died in the lifetime of their grandfather, the Earl; whilst the peerage descended to Edward, the eldest son of Edward Courtenay, of Godlington, the Earl's third son. This Edward left two sons—1. Edward, who succeeded to the Earldom, and 2. Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccomb. Edward Courtenay, 3rd Earl of Devon, is known as the blind Earl, having lost his eyesight many years before his death. It is not clearly known who his wife was, but she is believed to have been a lady of the Camois family. He was buried in Ford Abbey. His eldest son married one of the sisters of the last Mortimer, Earl of March, but died in his father's lifetime without issue.

The younger son, Hugh, married Anne, daughter of Richard, Lord Talbot, and succeeded as 4th Earl. He died 16 June, 1422, leaving a son and heir named Thomas, who succeeded as 5th Earl. This Earl and his three sons who successively inherited the family dignities, found their lots cast in troublous times. The bloody wars of the Roses had begun; the decimation of the nobility had commenced. The proudest families of the land were reduced to beggary. Ancient and unbroken lines suddenly came to their termination, and many of the best known titles died out for want of heirs. Amongst the families whose honours became extinct was that of Bonville. Lord Bonville lost both his son and his grandson in the battle of Wakefield. The three sons of the then Earl of Devon fell victims to the fate of war, and the elder line of the Courtenay family came to an end. The Courtenays were Lancastrians, the Bonvilles Yorkists, and the Civil War was reproduced in miniature in the feud between them.

Returning to the fourth son of Hugh, 2nd Earl, by Margaret de

Bohun, William Courtenay, sometime Bishop respectively of Hereford and London, and eventually Archbishop of Canterbury, we find a man who set his mark not merely upon his own times but upon generations to come. In the brief period of Wat Tyler's ascendancy, his followers seized Simon Sudbury, the then Archbishop, and beheaded him on Tower Hill. Courtenay was then elevated to the primacy. Archbishop Courtenay is memorable in history for three things. For his energetic opposition to Wycliff and to Lollardy; for his life-long feud with Wycliff's two powerful friends, Lancaster and Northumberland; and for his bold advocacy of the freedom of the English Church. Courtenay was not a violent man; his two principal friends were Bishop Braybrooke, of London, and William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, the well-known founder of educational institutions. He was wont to enter into disputation with those who were accused of holding heretical opinions, and it is to his honour that no one was put to death for the sake of religion during his primacy, although no sooner had Arundel, his successor, ascended the throne of Canterbury, than an Act was passed for the burning of heretics.

A curious ceremony which took place on the installation of Archbishop Courtenay is deserving of record. Having received his temporalities from the King and done homage for them, he went to Lambeth palace, where there came to him a monk, sent from the Prior and Convent of Canterbury to deliver to him the Cross. The messenger delivered the Cross to the Archbishop with the following words:—

"Reverend Father, I am the messenger of the Great King, that doth require and command you to take upon you the government of His Church, to love and defend the same."

Archbishop Courtenay married Richard II. to the sister of the King of Bohemia, and afterwards crowned the Queen. At the coronation, the King handed to the Archbishop the golden eagle, full of precious oil, which had been preserved from the time of Henry II., and which, by tradition, was said to have been given by the Virgin Mary to Thomas à Becket; with this oil the Archbishop anointed the Queen.

John Wycliff was the rector of Lutterworth, in Leicestershire. He was the first Protestant, and being a man of family, for he is said to have been born at Wycliff, where his relatives resided for many generations, as well as a learned man, his doctrines made some progress, and he himself obtained the protection of stout John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, and of Percy, Earl of Northumberland. Wycliff at length was deemed by the Pope to be a dangerous man, and Gregory XI. issued a Bull for his apprehension. Courtenay, who was then Bishop of London, cited Wycliff to appear before his tribunal, and the bold priest answered the summons, supported by the two nobles. Lancaster demanded that a seat should be given to Wycliff during the examination of his principles. The Bishop exclaimed against the insult. The Londoners who were present attacked the noblemen, who escaped from the place with difficulty. The people were so incensed at what they considered an affront to their Bishop, that they broke into the houses of both noblemen, threatened them with death, and plundered their goods. It was with difficulty that they were appeased

by the Archbishop. Courtenay's defence of the regalities of England against the usurpation of the Papacy resulted in the passing of an important measure, the "Statute of Præmunire." In 1392 (15 Richard II.), he made the following declaration in his place in Parliament :—

That the Pope ought not to excommunicate any Bishop, nor to intermeddle for or touching any preferment to any ecclesiastical dignity recorded in the King's Courts, and that the Pope ought to make no translation to any Bishoprick within the Realm against the King's will, for that the same was to the destruction of the Realm and Crown of England, which had always been so free, as the same had had no earthly sovereign, but had been subject to God only in all things touching Regalities, and to none other.

Upon this was made the Statute of Præmunire, by which it was enacted that, whereas the Bishop of Rome, under the pretence of an absolute supremacy over the Church, took upon him to dispose by his mandates of most of the Bishopricks, Abacies, and other ecclesiastical benefices of worth in England, and if the Bishops did upon the legal presentments of the Patrons of such Benefices institute any Clerks to them, they were thereupon excommunicated by the Pope to the great damage and unjust wrong of the King's good subjects ; and whereas the Bishop of Rome took upon him to translate and remove the said Bishops, either out of the Realm, or from one See to another within the Realm, without the knowledge of the King or consent of the Bishops themselves ; if any person shall purchase, or cause to be purchased, in the Court of Rome any such translations, sentences of excommunication, Bulls, or other instruments, to the detriment of the King and his realm ; both they and such as bring, receive, notify, or put them in execution, shall be put out of the King's protection, and their Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, forfeited to the King, and their bodies attached if they can be found. Process being made out against them by the Writ called 'Præmunire facias,' as is ordained in other former Statutes for Provisors.—(Cleveland, p. 190).

The fifth son of Hugh, 2nd Earl of Devon, was Sir Philip, to whom his father gave the Castle of Powderham. This castle stands about six miles from Exeter, near the confluence of the Ex and the Kenn.

"Where Ex meets curled Kenn with kind embrace,
In crystal arms they clip fair Powderham Place."

Powderham Castle was probably built by William d'Ou, Count d'Ou, a Norman noble who accompanied the Conqueror. The manor of Powderham was at all events conferred on this warrior, though it is possible that the castle was then already erected. Camden refers its erection to Isabel de Fortibus, but he has no good ground for this opinion. In the reign of William Rufus, William D'Ou, and Mowbray, Earl of Northumberland, were attached for high treason, and their estates confiscated. Powderham subsequently belonged to a family who bore its name, and eventually passed to Humphrey de Bohun, by whose daughter it became part of the estates of the Courtenays. The Earl bestowed the castle and manor, with other properties, on his fifth son, Philip, on his marriage with Anne Wake. From this Sir Philip the present line of the Courtenay family descend.

Sir Peter, the seventh son, was a famous soldier ; he was the Royal standard-bearer, Governor of Windsor Castle, and of Calais, Lord High Chamberlain of England, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter. In the year 1390, Sir David Lindsay, 1st Earl of Crawford, attended by Sir William Dalzell, was on a visit to London. Sir William was a wise and witty knight, and on one occasion being at court he saw Sir Peter Courtenay, who was famous for his skill in tilting, and for the beauty of his person, parading the palace, arrayed in a new mantle, bearing for device an embroidered falcon, with this rhyme—

" I bear a falcon, fairest of flight,
Who so pinches at her, his death is dight,
In graith."

The Scottish knight being a wag, appeared next day in a dress exactly similar to that of Courtenay, but bearing a magpie instead of the falcon, with a motto ingeniously contrived to rhyme to the vaunting inscription of Sir Peter—

" I bear a pie, picking at a piece,
Who so picks at her, I shall pick at his nose,
In faith."

This affront could only be expiated by an encounter with sharp lances. In its course Dalzell left his helmet unlaced so that it gave way at the touch of his antagonist's lance, and he thus avoided the shock of the encounter. This happened twice; in the third encounter the handsome Courtenay lost two of his front teeth. As the Englishman complained bitterly of Dalzell's fraud, in not fastening his helmet, the Scotchman agreed to run six courses more, each champion staking in the hand of the King two hundred pounds, to be forfeited, if, on entering the lists any unequal advantage should be detected. This being agreed to, the wily Scot demanded that Sir Peter, in addition to the loss of his teeth, should consent to the extinction of one of his eyes, he himself having lost an eye in the fight of Otterburn. As Courtenay demurred to this proposal, Dalzell demanded the forfeits, which after much altercation, the King appointed to be paid to him, saying, he surpassed the English both in wit and valour. This story probably suggested to Scott the motto of his hero, Lord Marmion—

" Amid the plumage of the crest,
A falcon hovered on her nest,
With wings outspread and forward breast;
E'en such a falcon, on his shield
Soared, sable, in an azure field:
The golden legend bore aright,
Who checks at me to death is dight."

On the extinction of the elder line of the Courtenays, in the persons of the three last Earls of Devon, the representation of the family devolved upon Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Haccomb, the second son of Sir Edward, of Godlington. This Sir Hugh married three times. His 3rd wife was Maud, daughter of Sir John Beaumont, of Sherwell, co. Devon, and by her he had his only son and heir, Sir Hugh. This second Sir Hugh adhered to the political creed of his family, for he lost his life, fighting in the cause of Queen Margaret, either during or immediately after the battle of Tewkesbury.

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCH BELLS OF CORNWALL: THEIR ARCHÆ- OLOGY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

(Continued from page 224, Vol. XVI.)

159.—OTTERHAM (3 bells).

1. + (cross fig. 13) *Wacc men binn de gello cunta notinn*
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
2. This bell has no inscription. Diameter at the mouth, 29½ inches.
3. + (cross fig. 24) *Est michi collatum ipe istud nomen amatum*
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.

160.—POUNDSTOCK (5 bells).

1. C . P I . P 1791.
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
2. C . P I . P 1791.
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
3. C . P I . P 1791.
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
4. JOHN HOBBS AND CHARES IENN C . W C . P I . P 1791.
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
5. REV^d THOMAS TREVENEN VICAR REV^d CHARLES DAYMAN CURATE C . P I . P 1791.
Diameter at the mouth, 37½ inches. Thomas Trevenen was instituted to this vicarage on March 18, 1786.

161.—TINTAGEL (5 bells).


1. WILLIAM BRAY . JOHN WADE . CH . WARDENS 1735.
In Roman capitals rather smaller than usual. The W's are inverted M's, and the N in "Wardens" is reversed. Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
 2. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON.
Lower down on the waist,
P. BROWN, } CH : WARDENS, A . D . 1868.
J. TAYLOR, }
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
 3. JOHN WADE & ROBT AVERY : C . W . : . I . P : C . P . : . 1783.
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches.
 4. JOHN & WILLIAM SYMONS CHURCHWARDENS . JANUARY 3 1828.
○ (Lion's head surrounded by cable border, as at Helston, and St. Martin in Meneage).
On a second line in rather smaller capitals,
COPPER HOUSE FOUNDRY HAYLE.
Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches.
 5. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON,
Lower down
R . B . KINSMAN, M . A .
VICAR, A . D . 1868.
Diameter at the mouth, 35½ inches.
- The old tenor was inscribed 1863 D . T C . W . F

162.—TRENEGLOS (4 bells).

1. C (skeleton of a bell) P 1712.
The date is on the opposite side of the haunch to the initials. Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches.

2. IAS . WOOD . VIC . : . C . G . : . W . C . : . WARDENS . : . C (skeleton of a bell) P . : . 1712 O
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
3. C . G . W . C WARDENS 1712 C (skeleton of a bell) P
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches. The N in "Wardens" is reversed.
4. : . : IAS . WOOD . VIC . : . WM . COGDON . : . CH . GEMBLET .
WARDENS 1712.
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.

163.—TREVALGA (3 bells).

1.  (three shields fig. 19, each bearing a chevron between three lavers).
2. JOHN TOOKER CH WARDEN F A PENNINGTON F 1756.
3. JOSEPH THORPE RECTOR THOMAS RICKARD C. W. I. P & CO 1773.
Joseph Thorpe was instituted to the rectory of Trevalga on June 18, 1757.

164.—WARESTOW (3 bells).

1. : 1665 :
Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches. This bell is cracked, with the clapper lying on the floor of the tower.
2. : I (stop) S : (stop) W (stop) G . : C : WARDENS : (stop) : (stop) : : C : (stop) P (stop) 1 : 680 : (stop) : (stop) : (stop).
Diameter at the mouth, 30 inches. A small fleur-de-lis is used as a stop. The N in "Wardens" is reversed.
3. RICH^d . PEARSE : CH : WARDEN : (stop) : LASPER . WOOD . VICAR :
A . GOODING : O . O . 1714.
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches. The o's in "Wood" and "Gooding" are interlaced, and the 7 in the date is reversed.

HUNDRED OF STRATTON.

ACCORDING to the inventory taken by "S^r Rychard Greynfyld knight, and Rychard Chamond esquier," the commissioners appointed by the king to make a return of the church goods in the hundred of Stratton, there were, in May, 3 Edward VI., forty-one bells distributed among the several churches as follows :—

<i>Byton</i>	... ..	iiij bellys.
<i>Jacobstowe</i>	... ..	iiij bellys.
<i>Kilkhaston</i>	... ..	iiij bellys.
<i>Larunowe</i> [Launcells]	... ..	iiij bellys.
<i>Marhamchurche</i>	... ..	iiij belles.
<i>Morwynstowe</i>	... ..	iiij bellys.
<i>[North] Tam'ton</i>	... ..	iiij bellys.
<i>Poughyll</i>	... ..	iiij bellys.
<i>Stratton</i>	... ..	iiij bellys.
<i>Saint mary Wyke</i>	... ..	iiij bellys.
<i>Whytstonne</i>	... ..	iiij belles.

At the present time none of these bells are in existence, nearly all the peals having been recast in the last century either by the Penningtons or Rudhalls.

165.—BOYTON (5 bells).

1. This bell has no inscription. Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches.
2. This bell has no inscription. Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
3. This bell has no inscription. Diameter at the mouth, 28¾ inches.
4. This bell has no inscription. Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
5. THIS PEAL WAS RECAST BY JOHN TAYLOR OF THE CITY OF OXFORD 1834.
On the haunch, the D in "Oxford" being an inverted G, and E used for F in the same word.
REV : E : RUDELL VICAR . R : GUBBIN J GOODMAN . C . WARNS
On the waist, the D's in the word "Ruddell" being inverted G's. Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches. The weight is said to be about 7 cwt.

166.—JACOBSTOW (6 bells).

1. I . P AND CO . 1771.
Diameter at the mouth, 25½ inches.
2. I . P AND CO . 1771.
Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
3. I . P . 1771.
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
4. I . P . AND CO . 1771.
Diameter at the mouth, 28¾ inches.
5. RICHARD BAKER ANTIPAS CONGDON WARDENS I . P AND CO . 1771.
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
6. I . CALL THE QUICK TO CHURCH AND DEAD TO GRAVE W . PENWARNE - REC .
I . P . 1771.
Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches. William Penwarne was instituted to the rectory of Jacobstow on June 15, 1741.

The bells bearing the above inscriptions were cast on the glebe near the church out of five old bells, additional metal having been added to make a sixth. During the ten or twelve years previous to 1771, it appears that the old bells were constantly getting out of repair. Thus in 1762 one of them was taken down and re-stocked, and in the following year the second was re-hung. Again in 1765 a charge is made for un-hanging and re-hanging the tenor bell. The unsatisfactory state of the belfry at this time no doubt led to the re-casting of the peal. The following extracts from an old churchwardens' account book of the parish,* will show the expenses incurred in re-pairing the tower, and making it fit for the reception of the new peal :—

1769.—*Richard Baker and Antipas Congdon, churchwardens.*

p ^d for Laths nails and sand	...	...	...	0	1	0
p ^d for two bushels of lime and Carriage	...	...	...	0	8	0
p ^d Mr Bray for one Hundred and fifty six feet of Timber for the frame of the bells	...	...	...	7	18	0
p ^d Wm Spry for twenty six feet of Timber	...	...	...	1	6	0
p ^d Richard Jollife for thirteen feet of Timber	...	...	...	0	13	0
p ^d for Sawing of nine Hundred and Seventy two feet of Timber at 8s. 6d. per Hundred	...	...	...	1	14	0
p ^d for making two Sawpits	...	...	...	0	2	0
p ^d for Cutting Down of the Timber	...	...	...	0	2	6
p ^d Robert Bray for himself and man three Days to Saw palen and planching boards to planch the Tower	...	...	...	0	7	6
p ^d more for Sawing of thirty feet	...	...	...	0	1	0
for our Labour to buy the Timber	...	...	...	0	2	0
p ^d the Carpenter's Labour the same time	...	...	...	0	1	4
Spent on the Carpenter	...	...	...	0	1	0
for our Labour when the Timber was Cut Down	...	...	...	0	1	0
more when the Timber was Measured	...	...	...	0	1	0

* The cover of this account book is much shrivelled, and the edges of the leaves scorched. It was found in an oven, but is now in the possession of the rector, the Rev. F. T. Batchelor, who has kindly allowed me to make copious extracts from this interesting parish record.

for our own Labour to carry the Timber together and pileing			
up when Sawn	...	...	0 2 0
for going to Bodereycastle to get Timber...	...	...	0 1 6
p ^d the Expences when we agreed with the bell founder for Casting the Bells	...	...	0 4 0
p ^d for Repairing of a Stay for the pipe of the Tower	...	...	0 1 0

1770.—*Richard Baker and Antipas Congdon, churchwardens.*

p ^d for Drawing and Caring of Timber from Marris	...	...	0 0 0 (sic)
p ^d William Baker for a plow	...	...	0 5 0
p ^d William Spry for a plow, and him Selfe one day	...	...	0 6 4
p ^d Richard Pearse for a plow and one Horse	...	...	0 6 0
Richard Baker for a plow, men, and 5 Horses	...	...	0 10 0
p ^d Richard Jollife for 2 Horses	...	...	0 2 0
p ^d John Spry for 3 Horses	...	...	0 3 0
p ^d Benjamin ffolly for 2 Horses	...	...	0 2 0
p ^d William Baker Jun ^r for 2 Horses	...	...	0 2 0
Antipas Congdon for 4 Horses	...	...	0 4 0
p ^d the Expence at Week St Mary on the men that had plows and Horses about the Timber	...	...	0 3 6
p ^d William Spry for Caring his timber to Churchtown	...	...	0 1 4
p ^d Richard Jollife for Caring his Timber to Churchtown	...	...	0 1 0
p ^d Robart Bray for 5 days work to Lay the planching of the tower	...	...	0 6 2
p ^d Henry Cory for 2 Crooks 2 Eliys for the Hatch of the planching of the Tower 12 pounds and half	...	...	0 6 3
for a Stape and nels for the Planching	...	...	0 3 3
p ^d Mr. John Pennington Bellfounder in part for Casting of the Bells	...	...	25 0 0

NOTES ON THE OLD REGISTERS OF THE PARISH OF ST.
SWITHUN, EAST RETFORD, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE, WITH
EXTRACTS.

BY REV. E. COLLETT, M.A.

(Concluded from page 44).

1702.

Eliz filia Guliel Smith Sartoris Bapt feb: 11^{mo}.

1704.

Maria filia Stephani Rose Gener: 17 April.

Johannes filius Rob^d Andra Bapt Julii 17.

Nomina baptizatorum Anno Dom. 1705.

Simon Barjona filius fran Morton 6 Julii.

1707.

Jacobus filius Alder Guliel Booth 29 Martii.

1708.

Wheatcroft base born Son of Sara Siddal 25 Apri.

Georgius filius Tho Gylby natus 27 Novem bapt 6 decem.

1718.

July y^e 23rd John was bound an apprentice to Jo..... on y^e day,
y^e same day was Mrs. Johnson of W. Retford, buried.

Vol. II. Marriages from Nov. 28, 1653, to Jan. 2, 1710.

MARRIAGES, 1653.

The consent of marriage betwixt John Slyman, of Wedom, in the parish of Clareborow, gent., and Margaret Saunderson, of the same parish, widow, was published in the Church of Clareborow three several lord's daies, to wit, y^e 13th, 20th, and 27th of November, and passed without exception. And the marriage of the said parties was solemnized before John Saton, Bailiff and Justice of y^e Peace in the Corporation of East Retford, November 28. John Saton.

1654.

The intent of marriage between William Skorer, of Boughton, and Jane Turner, of Laxton, was published in y^e Church at Laxton three several Lord's daies, and passed without exceptions: and at Boughton they have no minister.

Their marriage was solemnized before Thomas Parnell, Justice of y^e Peace, in y^e Corporation of East Retford, febr: 22. Tho. Parnell.

The intent of marriage betwixt Silvester Marshall, of Guesthorpe, in the parish of Marnam, widower, and Barbara Owston, single man [!] of the same, was published in the market place, at East Retford, on three severall market daies, to wit, July 7, 14, 21. They were married Novemb: 24 by mee Henerye Johnson.

1656.

The intent of marriage betwixt william Rose, of Laxton, singleman, & Anne Rose, of the same, widow, was published in the market place of East Retford, May 10, 17, 24, and passed without exceptions.

They were married by mee

John Smeeton.

There are no entries for 1660. The above form ceases at the commencement of 1661.

Vol. II. Burials from Nov. 22, 1653, to Feb. 24, 1710.

A Register of such persons as have bene buried in the parish of East Retford since the nine and twentieth day of September, 1653.

Anne Noble the wife of John Noble minister of East Retford was buried Novemb 22.

Nicholas Collie sometimes Alderman January 25.

1654.

John Langden servant to George Boniphant April 22.

Richard Reinolds Alderman Novemb 4.

Mary fisher servant to George Boniphant Decemb 20.

Susan Sandiford servant to George Boniphant Decemb 24.

1655.
William Meodie sometimes Alderman Jan. 22.
1656.
Robert Coe weaver April 16.
John Noble minister deceased August 25.
1658.
Ruth daughter of Elizabeth Samon wid. buried April 6.
Anne the daughter of George Ty was buried Sept. 2.
Gertrude daughter of George Ty was buried Deceb 26.
1659.
George Bonifant was buried May 12.
..... Holt wid. was buried Octob 10.
1660.
..... Holt was buried Novemb 21.
1661.
James Cooper *alias* Bingham being drownd buried July the 7th.
John Johnson Alderman was buried August the 18th.
John son of Will Donston Alderman buried September the 18th.
Elizabeth Denman Aldresse buried September the 28th.
Ann wife of William Donston Alderman buried October the 18th.
Mary Tonge wid: found dead in her house & buried October the 28th.
1662.
Widdow Parnell 98 years old buried December 13th.
1663.
Thomas Harrington & his wife were buried May the 19th, & 22th.
The son of Faith Elsam *alias* Moody was buried June the 4th.
Thomas Denman Alderman was buried October the 6t.
Thomas Spavin of Lincolnshire was buried December the 6t.
1664.
Thomas Parnel Alderman buried March the 20th.
1665.
John Clay aged 97 years was buried September the 30th.
Elizabeth Parnell vergin buried December the 3d.
1667.
Henry Ridley slaine by thieves Decemb: the 20th.
1668.
John Jessop An old man was buried April the 12th.
Gertrude Lees gentw: was buried September the 27th.
1669.
Ann Wade da: of Robert Wade bur: being drownd July the 8th.
Robert Pinchbeche Scholmaster bur. July the 15th.
Henry Johnson Alderman bur. October the 18th.
Ann dau. of Henry Johnson bur. October the 22th.
Jane dau. of Will: Holland of Newarke bur. Novemb 27th.
1670.
James Moore stranger buried November the 8t.
1671.
Henry Boot once Bayliffe buried April the 4th.-
Margaret Moore scalded to death June the 8t.
Peter Booth Alderman bur. July the 12th.
Hugh Fenton handd him & buried in the More January 7th.
Thomas Nicholson Alderman bur. January 15th.
A stranger found dead in the street & bur. March 11th.
1672.
Thomas Brookes Alderman March the 13th.
1673.
Robert Smith milliner was buried June the 1st.
Elizabeth Wade wife of George Alderman buried June the 4th.
Richard Turner batchelor was buried August the 30th.
Grace Wacho gentlewoman was buried March the 22th.

1674.
Ralph Lambert (indigena) was buried May y^e 14.
1676.
Mr. Ald: Robert Moody Novemb y^e 25th.
1677.
Mr. John Lane under-Steward of this Corporation febr. y^e 22.
1680.
Barwick Goar November y^e 2.
1683.
John Baxter a Stranger Drownd y^e 18 & buryed March y^e 19.
1684.
Originall Mimark Aprill y^e 8.
1685.
Elizabeth Denman Dau: of Alex: & Orange July y^e 16.
- Willm Wintringham Vic:
Robert Browne
Tho: Higgins
Church Wardens.
1689.
Elizabeth wife of Thomas Tayler stabbed by her husband June y^e 2.
A boy at Rob^t Holland's July y^e 8.
A girl at Mrs. Crabtree's December y^e 28.
1693.
X^{to}fer West Sep. y^e 7.
X^{to}fer Son X^{to} Byron Alderm Sep. y^e 7.
1694.
Isaacks son of Mr. Ald: Goodwill January y^e 23.
1695.
Mr. Ald: Simon Worlby June y^e 8.
Jane y^e Dau: of Tho: Gee October y^e 2.
John Son of Tho: Gee Novem: y^e 23.
Wm. Son of Tho: Gee December y^e 3.
1696.
Wm. Son of Mr. Ald: Wm. Skelton bur: Oct. y^e 2.
Mary dau: of Mr. Ald. Wm. Boote bur: Oct. y^e 9.
Mr. Ald. Jo^b Smeeton bur: Decem: y^e 13.
Wm. Carter Ziph Clarke bur: Decem: y^e 14.
1700.
Will: Wintringham was buried Mar: y^e 19.
1701.
Eliz filia Oliverii Walker sepulta circiter Maii finem.
- Tho: Gylby Vicar.
1702.
Eliz: filia Rich: Cockain de Moregate Sepult. 5^{to} [Julii].
Johannes filius Guliel Hall Lanii sepult. Decembris 11^{mo}.
Rebecca fil. Tho. Buttler Æthiopis Saltantis (?) Sepult. 14^{to}.
1704.
Jana filia Tho. Gylby Vicarii 29 Maii.
Eliz filia spuriosa Guliel Middleton & Eliz. Sewil 23 [Julii].
1705.
Anthonius filius Tho. Gylby Vicarii 19 [Dec.]
1708.
Georgius filius Tho. Gylby 13 Decembrii.
Elizabetha uxor Tho. Gylby 16 Decembrii.
1710.
Elizabetha filia Caroli Bayly 24 Februa.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF DERBYSHIRE, DESCRIBED AND ILLUSTRATED.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from page 40.)

GLOSSOP.*

THERE are eight bells in this church. It is dedicated to All Saints.

1st bell—C. & G. MEARS, FOUNDERS, 1853. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

2nd bell—C. & G. MEARS, FOUNDERS, 1853. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

3rd bell—JAMES HARRISON OF BARTON-UPON-HUMBER FOUNDER 1815. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

4th bell—JAMES HARRISON OF BARTON FOUNDER 1816. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

5th bell—JAMES HARRISON OF BARTON UPON-HUMBER FOUNDER 1816. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

6th bell—JAMES HARRISON OF BARTON-UPON-HUMBER, FOUNDER 1816. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

7th bell—JAMES HARRISON OF BARTON-UPON-HUMBER FOUNDER 1816. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

8th bell—REV. CHRISTOPHER HOWE VICAR. JOHN KNOTT & SAMUEL BRAY CHURCHWARDENS 1815. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

In the belfry is a tablet, dated 13th March, 1858, telling of the successful ringing of a peal of Kent Treble Bob Majors, of 7040 changes, in 4 hours and 9 minutes. Also another tablet commemorating the Lord Mayor of London, Alderman Cubit, Chairman of the Cotton Famine Committee. He died 7th Nov., 1863, and a peal of Kent Treble Bob Majors, of 5280 changes, was rung to his memory in 3 hours 9 minutes.

TIBSHELF.*

THERE are five bells in this church. It is dedicated to St. John the Baptist.

1st bell—C J G MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1848. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

2nd bell—JOHN TAYLOR & CO FOUNDERS LOUGHBO-ROUGH 1868. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

3rd bell—C J G MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1848. In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

4th bell—+ *the maria* in Old English letters in one line round the haunch.

5th bell—C J G MEARS FOUNDER LONDON 1848 In one line round the haunch in Roman capital letters.

* For these bells I am indebted to J. C. Cox, Esq.

ON ARBOR LOW.

BY WILLIAM HENRY GOSS, ESQ.

I HAVE called this paper *Arbor Low*, because it is written in consequence of a visit by the North Staffordshire Naturalist and Archæological Field Club, myself with them, to that famous Derbyshire circle, near Hartington, on the 18th of July, 1876.

Had not Mr. James Fergusson, in his *Rude Stone Monuments*, theorized another origin to this and similar monuments throughout the world, there would have been little more to say about Arbor Low than that it was probably one of the ancient sacred enclosures of the Celtic sun-worshippers, where they offered their sacrifices, and performed their mysterious religious ceremonies; the open-air temple, or grove nucleus, not of a limited local worship, but of one of the earliest, most natural, and most wide-spread faiths of mankind.

Mr. Fergusson doubts this origin and purpose of the circles, and has written mainly to prove that they are monuments and mementoes of battle-fields rather than temples, and of date post-Roman rather than ancient British. The archæological data which he has so laboriously accumulated, I accept with admiration and gratitude; but, while I acknowledge him to be a collector and teacher of facts, I cannot accept his hypothesis without examination and consequent objections. Mr. Fergusson labours to show that these circles may have been constructed in the days of King Arthur and his Knights of the Round Table, and that Avebury and others are mere mementoes of that fabulous hero's victories; the battles of that Arthur of whom it is recorded that the space between his eyebrows was a span, and his whole figure large in proportion, so that he was a handsome well-made giant. Looking at this circular plateau of Arbor Low, with its great flat stones lying round the edge, and some larger ones in the middle, it is really suggestive of a round table at which giants, such as Arthur, may have squatted down to dinner in ancient days, and gone off without clearing away the dinner things!

Speaking of giants, Mr. Fergusson has shown by his works that he is a giant in megalithic knowledge; but in his espousal of the Arthurian theory of the origin of these rude stone rings, he has, I fear, put on a rude ring armour of so open a pattern as to have rendered himself vulnerable by the tiny weapons of ordinary mortals.

Another writer is Mr. William Long, to whom archæological students are vastly indebted for a large accumulation of facts respecting *Stonehenge and its Barrows*. With this work, and Mr. Jewitt's important volume on *Grave-mounds and their Contents*, and some others to which I shall refer, it becomes an easy task to re-focus on the subject, lights which such theories as the Arthurian tend to muddle. It is pleaded against the Druidical theory, that these circles and the Druids were not associated by archæologists until early in the last century; I shall show that they were associated as soon as really intelligent inquiry was instituted respecting them. But such a plea tells more against the Arthurian than the Druidical theory, in the same proportion that 170 years, or more, bears to five years, the present age

of *Rude Stone Monuments*, which is dated 1871. In estimating the value of the origin and age of the Druidical theory, it is necessary to reckon up that of the theories which it superseded.

The megalithic circles had no extant history whatever, that is to say, there was no record of their origin or purposes, until a mythologist invented one in the 12th century for Stonehenge, which mythic origin he placed in the cloudy retrospect of between six and seven hundred years before his own time, and which might as well have been six or seven thousand years for any means he could then have of authenticating his story. I allude to that of Geoffrey of Monmouth, in which the erection of Stonehenge is ascribed to Aurelius Ambrosius, or, more actually, to Merlin the Wizard, in commemoration of the treacherous slaughter of three hundred British nobles by Hengist the Saxon on Salisbury Downs. Inasmuch as the erection of the huge masses of Stonehenge appeared to Geoffrey impossible by human means, he peered into the mists of antiquity for a magician, and, lighting upon the Merlin of romances, to whom impossibilities were so very easy of accomplishment, he gave him the job. So when Aurelius wanted to set up a monument on Salisbury plain, Stonehenge was already standing in Kildare in Ireland, and was called the Giant's Dance, and Merlin proposed to the King that it should be fetched to Wiltshire, because "its stones were mystical and of a medicinal virtue, and if they can be placed here, as they are there, quite round this spot of ground, they will stand for ever." The king consented, and in case the fierce Irishmen should not be for looking on quietly while the Giant's Dance was being taken down from the mountain of Kildare, Uther Pendragon, King Arthur's "fader," accompanied Merlin with 15,000 men. The precaution proved wise, for when they got to Erin, an Irish "youth of wonderful valour," welcomed them with an ancient version of the Marseillaise hymn—"To arms!" exclaimed he, "at the head of a vast army," and a battle ensued, in which victory decided in favour of the Britons; and proceeding to the mountain of Kildare, they "arrived at the structure of stones, the sight of which filled them with both joy and admiration. And while they were all standing round them, Merlin came up to them and said, 'Now try your forces, young men.'" Then the 15,000 with cables, small ropes, ladders, and engines, set to work; but they could not stir those vast stones of medicinal virtue. "Merlin laughed at their vain efforts, and then began his own contrivances." The result, of course was that "they with joy set sail again to return to Britain, where they arrived with a fair gale, and repaired to the burial-place with the stones. A great solemnity was held for three successive days; after which Aurelius ordered Merlin to set up the stones brought over from Ireland, about the sepulchre, which he accordingly did, and placed them in the same manner as they had been on the Mount of Killaraus." Thus did Geoffrey, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, write what he called "British History." There was one particular, however, which Geoffrey omitted, and which was mentioned a short time after by another writer, namely, that the stones of the Giant's Dance were brought to Kildare and set up there originally by giants, from the remotest parts of Africa.

This myth of Geoffrey's Mr. Fergusson appears to accept as history, yet with a sort of apology for the author, and censuring him for his romantic manner of telling the tale, and mixing up Merlin with it. Yet he evidently clings to it and accepts its dates, for he says, "The massacre took place apparently in the year 462, and the erection of Stonehenge consequently may have been commenced about the year 466, and carried on during the following years, say down to 470 A.D."

For nearly five hundred years after Geoffrey's time his romance appears to have constituted the history of Stonehenge, but, although it was not replaced by any reasonable theory, it could not escape the ridicule of the enlightened. For example, Samuel Daniel wrote of Stonehenge nearly three hundred years ago :—

"Whereon when as the gazing passenger
Hath greedy look'd with admiration,
And fain would know its birth, and what it were,
How there erected, and how long agone :
Inquires and asks his fellow-traveller,
What he hath heard, and his opinion ?
"Then ignorance with fabulous discourse,
Robbing fair art and cunning of their right,
Tells how those stones were by the devil's force,
From Africk brought, to Ireland in a night :
And thence to Britannie, by magick course,
From giants' hands redeemed by Merlin's sleight."

Down to 1620, no intelligent inquiry appears to have been made respecting the origin of stone circles. In that year, James I. having visited Stonehenge, became so interested in it as to employ Inigo Jones to produce out of his knowledge of architecture, what he could respecting it. The result was that Stonehenge was said to be a Tuscan temple built by the Romans in honour of Cœlus or Uranus. I do not believe it possible that Inigo Jones meant that the structure was of the Tuscan style of architecture, but that it was a temple of the religion of an ancient Etruscan people—an astronomical worship. No one will now believe it possible that the Romans, since their national name was invented, would erect so rude and so thoroughly un-Roman a structure, and I am surprised that anyone should imagine that a people among whom the Romans had lived and taught for over four hundred years, would have erected it. So stupendous a work must have been royal or national, and representative of the art of the day and nation. At the same time it is reasonable to suppose, that had such a structure already stood from time immemorial as a temple of worship, the veneration of its antique rudeness would surpass that modern elegance—among a people whose architecture had become even entirely revolutionized.

It is less surprising that Dr. Charleton, in 1663, attributed Stonehenge to the Danes, because it is in the style of the Danish rude stone monuments ; but not more so than in those of other ancient peoples, and Mr. Fergusson himself writes, "The rude stone style of art seems to have been invented by Celts, by Scandinavians, by British, and Iberian races." It was not known in Dr. Charlton's age that rude stone monuments of the Stonehenge and Arbor Low type might be found not only in Denmark, but everywhere in the solitary places of the earth where primitive mankind had ever settled. In very popu-

lous parts, after the lapse of the religious faith which had made the structures sacred, the stones would naturally be removed and re-utilized.

In 1666, John Aubrey gave his opinion that it was a more ancient structure than had yet been supposed. He examined the monument and locality minutely, and corrected the errors of the plan made by Inigo Jones. He also made the other rude circles of England his study, and supposed them to be the places of Druidic sacrifices. So also decides John Gibbons in 1670; Aylett Sammes in 1676, who makes Stonehenge to be of Phœnician origin; Dr. Plot, in his *Staffordshire*, in 1686; then John Toland, followed by the indefatigable antiquary, Dr. Stukeley, in 1740. Thus it will be seen that almost as soon as intelligent archæological investigation was directed to the rude stone circles, they appeared to belong to a date ante-Roman, and to the astronomical worship ascribed to the Druids. If it is surprising that the character of these monuments should have remained so long unheeded, it is to be remembered that so far as their history was concerned, our forefathers were in the habit of leaving things as they found them. They felt too much interest in their present and future concerns to spend time in searching out the history of rude stones, and their connection with the habits of their predecessors, and contented themselves with the wonderful legends of romance. Even those who professed an antiquarian taste, and had means for its gratification, were in the habit of looking abroad at curiosities more artistic. On this subject Mr. William Long quotes from John Gibbons:—"A wander witt of Wiltshire, rambling to Rome to gaze at antiquities, and there skrewing himself into the company of antiquaries, they entreated him to illustrate unto them that famous monument in his country called Stonage. His answer was that he had never seen, scarce ever heard of it. Whereupon they kicked him out of doors, and bade him goe home, and see Stonage; and I wish all such Æsopical cocks, as slight these admired stones, and other our domestick monuments (by which they might be admonished to eschew some evil, or doe some good), and scrape for barley cornes of vanity out foreigne dunghills might be handled, or rather footed, as he was." And, late as were the English in searching out and discoursing upon their most ancient megalithic structures, they were 200 years in advance of some of their neighbours. For instance, Mr. Fergusson mentions that such monuments were scarcely known to exist in Spain, Portugal, Italy, Algeria, and other places, until recent research discovered in those countries numerous dolmens and menhirs, circles, and other rude monuments.

Neither is it any strong argument against the Druidical character of Arbor Low and circles generally, that Cæsar omitted all mention of temples in ancient Britain. By one familiar with the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus, the Pantheon, and the Parthenon type of religious architecture, these open circles of rude stones would not be regarded as temples, especially if they were only part, perhaps the nucleus, of the sacred groves in which Cæsar says the Druids conducted their ceremonies. And, less conspicuous as structures, even than they are to-day, would those stones have been, if enclosed in a forest of trees,

as they may have been in Cæsar's time. For, that there are no groves about them now is no evidence that there were none in the remote times in which it is believed they were sacrificial enclosures. As to the Pantheon, I shall perhaps be charged with an anachronism, since it bears on its portico the name of Agrippa, son-in-law of Augustus. But it is recorded by Dion Cassius, that Agrippa only repaired the building, and added the magnificent portico which bears his name. It was, therefore, probably a very ancient temple, needing repair in the time of Cæsar.

That there were in Britain, stones of some kind, of such sacred antiquity that the veneration of them lingered among the people after the departure of the Romans, Mr. Fergusson himself has shown. He quotes several decrees of popes, bishops, and councils, against the lingering worship of "stones, trees, and fountains," and says, "From the departure of the Romans until the tenth, or probably the eleventh century, the Christian priesthood urged a continuous but apparently ineffectual warfare against the worship of stones, trees, and fountains."

In passing, let me note that not only had the Romish apostles to contend with a deep-rooted religious veneration for stones, trees, and fountains, on the part of the inhabitants of Britain, but they found established another worship which was conducted in temples. And Mr. Fergusson quotes from a letter, which he says was written by Pope Gregory the Great to the Abbot Milletus—but which I have, perhaps erroneously, read was addressed to St. Augustine—in which the latter is instructed "not to destroy the temples of the idols belonging to the English, but only the idols which are found in them." This temple worship would be the more recent and fashionable ritual of pagan Rome, addressed to the gods of the Pantheon, which in Britain, after the Roman occupation, competed with the ancient Celtic grove and stone worship. The latter, however, on account of its greater antiquity than temple worship, much longer resisted the Christian compromise, which I shall hereafter refer to, as is shown by the complaints of the Fathers, century after century, later on. But the temples were speedily converted into churches as Gregory had commanded; for that, "inasmuch as if those temples be well-constructed, it is necessary that they should be converted from the worship of demons to the worship of the true God. So that the people, seeing that their temples are not destroyed, may put away errors from their hearts, and, acknowledging the true God and worshipping Him, may the more willingly assemble in the places where they were accustomed to meet." It is also recorded that as the pagans practised sacrifices, and feasted with their priests on their offerings, Gregory enjoined Augustine to persuade them, on Christian festivals, to kill their cattle in the neighbourhood of the church, and to indulge themselves in those cheerful entertainments to which they had been habituated. This mission of Augustine was started in Kent, where the Saxons then ruled, but the religions of the rulers and the ruled were the same, with a slightly different nomenclature, and the habits of the general people would be the habits of the natives as the Romans had left them, the Romano-British worship being that of the mythological deities of

pagan Rome, which was conducted in temples, and the worship of the lower class of purer aboriginals, being like that of their new masters, stone, grove, and holy-well adoration, minus the terrible sacerdotal rule of the extirpated Druids. To Mr. Fergusson we are indebted for a quotation from the decree of a council held at Nantes, exhorting "bishops and their servants to dig up and remove, and hide in places where they cannot be found, those stones which in remote and woody places are still worshipped, and where vows are still made." He further quotes that so late as the time of Canute the Great, nearly four hundred years after the above decree, there was a statute made forbidding "the barbarous adoration of the sun and moon, fire, fountains, stones, and all kinds of trees and wood." It is very probable that the "all kinds of trees" referred to would be the re-growth on sites of the ancient sacred groves which had been destroyed, and the "wood" may have been reputed pieces of the ancient sacred trees, worshipped in the same way that Christians, then and since, worshipped pieces of the supposed wood of the Cross. After these, and numerous other quotations of a similar character, Mr. Fergusson says, "The testimony of these edicts is not quite so distinct as we might wish, and does not enable us to assert that the rude stone monuments whose age and uses we are trying to ascertain, were those alluded to in the preceding paragraphs. But what it does seem to prove is, that down to the eleventh century, the Christian priesthood waged a continuous warfare against the veneration of some class of rude stone monuments, to which the pagan population clung with remarkable tenacity, and many, if not most of which may consequently have been erected during that period. That is, at all events, infinitely more clear and positive than anything that has been brought forward in favour of their pre-historic antiquity." Mr. Fergusson has himself said that "From the departure of the Romans until the tenth, or probably the eleventh century," this war was waged against the worship of stones, trees, and fountains. And, so far from appearing clear and positive that *many, if not most of them*, might have been erected *during that period*, it will appear to some minds clear that the *veneration* for them at the time of the departure of the Romans was owing to an antiquity and reputation as medicine stones, at that time established and recognised; and the trouble the priesthood had at the beginning of the struggle indicates that at that time the veneration was already established and deep-rooted. We have no evidence that the stone worship increased, but only that it lingered; and it is most of all clear and positive that the stones which were being worshipped at the time of the departure of the Romans, could not have been erected in the subsequent interval between that time and the eleventh century, during which the veneration survived.

(To be continued.)

Quarterly Paper on Improvements in Art Manufactures.

MESSRS. YATES AND CO.'S CARPETS.

ONE of the most pleasing and most important branches of Art Manufacture, and one to which all are alike indebted, not only for comfort, but for adding elegance upon elegance to homes of taste, is that of carpet weaving, and to this, or rather to some of the productions of one house alone, we now desire to direct attention. We choose it on three grounds—because it is the oldest in the kingdom; because its productions are still purely made by hand; and because it stands pre-eminent not only in the richness and high quality of the material and workmanship, but in the artistic and splendid character of the patterns it produces. The works we have chosen are those of Messrs. Yates and Co., of Wilton, in Wiltshire, known as the “Royal Axminster and Wilton Carpet Manufactory,” where some of the most costly and sumptuous carpets the world has ever seen are produced. This manufactory, which occupies nearly two acres of ground, and gives employment to nearly four hundred people, was the first place in England where carpets were made. A charter was granted in 1701, and other charters of 1706 and 1725 (by which the weavers were made a corporate body, with stewards, &c.) were also granted. By these all persons who were not members of the body of weavers were prevented from carrying on the same business within three miles of the borough of Wilton; stamped certificates, after seven years’ apprenticeship, being given by the corporation to such men as were elected by them. The carpets then made were, naturally, of a coarse and very inferior character to those produced later on. To Henry, ninth Earl of Pembroke and sixth Earl of Montgomery, who died in 1751, England is indebted for the introduction of the manufacture of superior descriptions of carpets. The Earl, during his travels in Flanders and France, had taken great interest in the carpet works of those countries, and he noticed the much more general use of this article of furniture there than in England, where it was then regarded as an exotic luxury, and the idea occurred to him that the manufacture might be established in England, so as to form a new industry, and be a source of employment to the poor. He, therefore, entered into arrangements with artists, superintendents, and a body of workmen; brought them to England about the year 1745, and settled them in Wilton; thus laying the foundation of that branch of manufacture which now in England surpasses by far that of any other country.

The productions of this famous historical factory, to which, years ago, the looms and trade from Axminster were transferred, are entirely hand-made, and in this particular the manufactory is the only one in existence in this kingdom. Carpets of various degrees of quality and of different descriptions are here made, but whether “Brussels,” “Saxony,” “Velvet-pile,” “Axminster,” or what not, all are “real hand-made,” and all of extreme excellence, both in design and in superiority of make. “Royal carpets” for Windsor Castle, for Buckingham Palace, and other abodes of royalty, are here constantly made; and many of these better class carpets, which are an inch or more in thickness, and of the softness of down to the tread, are of the most gorgeous character in design and in brilliancy and arrangement of colours. A “Wilton carpet” indicates a high degree of refinement in furnishing, and its enduring quality gives it a strong recommendation. The whole of the carpets, from Axminster downwards, for the Prince of Wales’ marriage, and those for Sandringham, were here made.

The hand-made “finger work” carpets are of the most costly and sumptuous character, and are unequalled either in point of massiveness, in delicate softness, in closeness and length of pile, in artistic and effective design, and in brilliancy of colours, by those of any manufactory, English or Foreign. We have seen some which at a respectable distance approach the more ordinary of the productions of Messrs. Yates, but none that equal them, while their higher qualities are unsurpassed and unsurpassable. In one of the designs which we have examined, the border (which alone is some three-quarters of a yard in width) is of extreme richness and beauty, and has, as one of its features, life-size parrots, resting upon a banner screen, with foliage and flowers in groups of extreme beauty. The parrots are true to nature in every respect, and are indeed life-size “wool-paintings” of the highest possible order, while the flowers, the foliage, and the scroll-work are beyond praise. The border of another, with a rich full red ground, is composed of a compact wreath of flowers, bound together with a ribbon, all in their natural colours on a white ground, and drawn and woven with consummate skill. The effect is far beyond that of any carpet we have seen. The “Hand-made real Wilton Pile,” made on the Jacquard loom, are of equal beauty, but not of course so thick, soft, or sumptuous as the Hand-made Axminsters. In all, the designs are thoroughly good, the material of the finest and most durable charac-

ter, and the manufacture strong and of faultless excellence. A great advantage, too, of the higher class of carpets of this manufactory is, that they are seamless, no matter the size they are required to cover. The back of the carpet is in all cases soft and pliable, and "beds" easily; each tuft, of which there are several thousands in a square foot, is knotted to the back securely, and no amount of pulling or sweeping can dislodge or even loosen their hold; the pile thus produced is an inch or more in thickness, and of velvety softness; and being seamless, there is no chance of "roving" or wearing at the edges.

It is manifestly impossible to allude to even a "tithe of a tithe" of the lovely and almost endless patterns in carpets of various qualities which Messrs. Yates and Co. produce; they are endless! This, however, we *can* say, that we have seen nothing that is not artistically, intrinsically, and manipulatively good, emanate from their factory, and they rank among the most successful Art producers of the age.

MESSRS. ROBINSON AND LEADBEATER'S STATUARY PARIAN.

WE have had submitted to us some few examples of the Parian figures produced by the firm of Robinson and Leadbeater, of Stoke-upon-Trent, to which we desire to call attention. This firm, who occupy two separate manufactories in Stoke, and employ a considerable number of skilled workmen, confine their operations entirely and solely to the production of Parian goods, and they have, therefore, been enabled to pay constant and undivided attention to its perfection and development. The result has been that, in respect of material, they have succeeded in making a remarkably fine, compact, clear, and highly satisfactory body, and of a tone in colour that is quite faultless. The body may be capable of still further development, but in point of surface it is pre-eminently good, while its tone is pure and pleasing in the extreme.

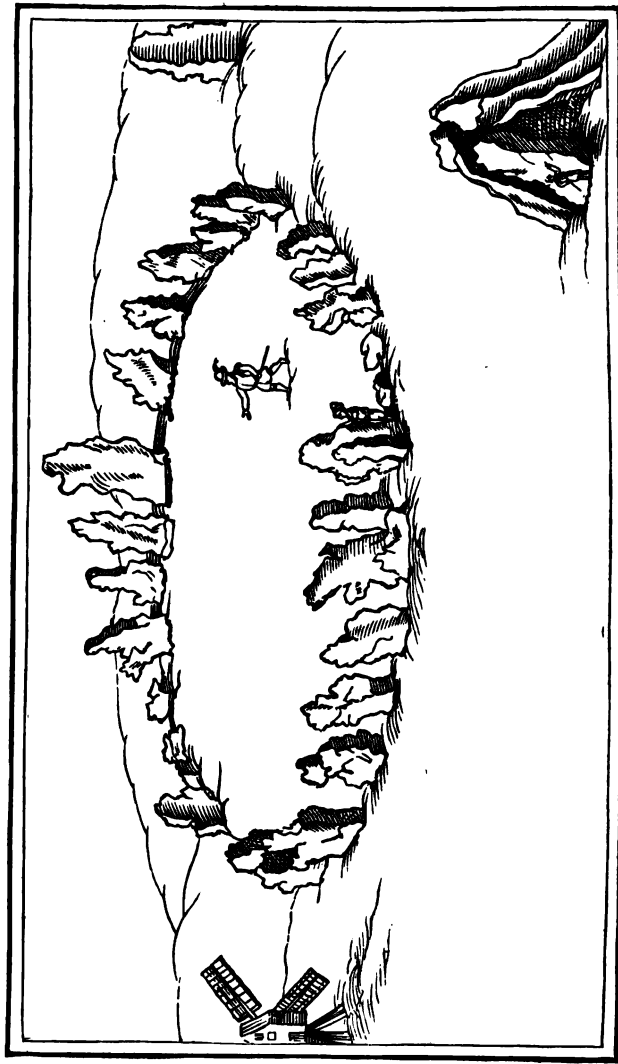
Many of the designs, both in groups, single figures, busts, and vases, are of more than average merit, and evince a higher standard both of taste and skill on the part of the modellers than is usually—when commercial considerations are allowed to step in—the case with export manufacturers. The conception of some of the groups is very pure and poetic, and in others is playfully imaginative. The workmanship too—the actual manipulation and tooling—is sharp, clear, good, and smooth, and of excellent finish.

The examples which have been brought under our notice, form only a very small portion, judging from the list of subjects to which our attention has been called, of the designs produced by Messrs. Robinson and Leadbeater, but they show the high state of perfection to which they have brought the art they successfully practise. One of these is a charming group of "Cupid betrayed," the general contour of the principal figure reminding one very forcibly of the famous statue by Bailey. The "betrayal" is archly managed, and the figure of Cupid well formed. Another is a couple of Cupids holding between them a vase for flowers; it is a charming table decoration, the only fault (if fault it be) being that the rim or lip of the vase is too "scrimpy." Then, as examples of the busts we have had submitted to us, are those of "Innocence" and "Lesbia"—a pretty pair, the tooling of which is very sharp and good. The raised flowers, the leaves, the butterfly, and the bird, are all alike cleverly modelled, despite the fact that the butterfly is of large size in proportion to the face of "Innocence;" but this is a very excusable artist's license, and if made less the effect would be lost, especially as a balance to the bird on the companion bust. Another composition—as original as it is clever—is called "Match-making." It is a pair of owls, looking uncommonly "owlish" or sheepish at each other, the male bird having one of his feet on that of his companion, evidently giving it a loving squeeze, while his left wing is thrown lovingly over her, as a lover's arm would encircle the waist of his lady love. It is a very artistic performance, and no doubt, as a "match" stand will become popular in the States and elsewhere.

We believe that Messrs. Robinson and Leadbeater are among the largest of our producers of Parian for exportation to the United States, Germany, and our Colonies. We may return to their productions on another occasion.

MR. GOSS'S PERFORATED IVORY-BODY PARIAN.

MR. GOSS, of Stoke-upon-Trent, to whose charming productions in Parian and in ivory-body we have before called attention, has recently achieved even greater success than ever in the beauty of the body and its rich tone of colour, and in the exquisite delicacy of the manipulation, of the lovely scent bottles and other Art-treasures he produces. The designs of some of his latest "gems" are faultlessly beautiful, and chaste in the extreme; to these we shall return on another occasion.



THE ROLLRICH STONES IN 1607, FROM CAMDEN.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.



MARY ARDEN'S HOUSE AT WILMCOTE.

HISTORIC WARWICKSHIRE.*

ONE of the most interesting, readable, instructive, and in every respect nicest books we have for a long time seen, is Mr. Burgess's admirable contribution to local literature, "Historic Warwickshire;" it is a book, full to repletion with well told stories, romantic episodes of history, and graphically sketched legends, and is precisely the kind of volume that *must* interest its readers. A brief glance at its varied contents is all we can now give, but these will doubtless be enough to ensure our readers securing the book itself—they cannot do better. First, we have graphic chapters on legends



CUMNOR CHURCH.

and mythical lore, and on stories of plants and flowers; then comes the "Heart of England," followed by an admirable, illustrated, disquisition upon the "Rollrich Stones," a stone circle of considerable magnitude, and of much antiquarian interest, and concerning which many curious stories are current. Next we have "St. Augustine and his tythes;" a chapter upon "Lady Godiva," in which the sweetly pretty legend is sought, alas, to be destroyed, but in which is given a fac-simile engraving of the wall painting of Godiva and Leofric formerly existing in Trinity Church; a charm-

ing chapter upon "Guy, Earl of Warwick," with all the numerous stories concerning him; the metrical life of St. Wolstan; and "a legend of Arden." These are followed

Godiva



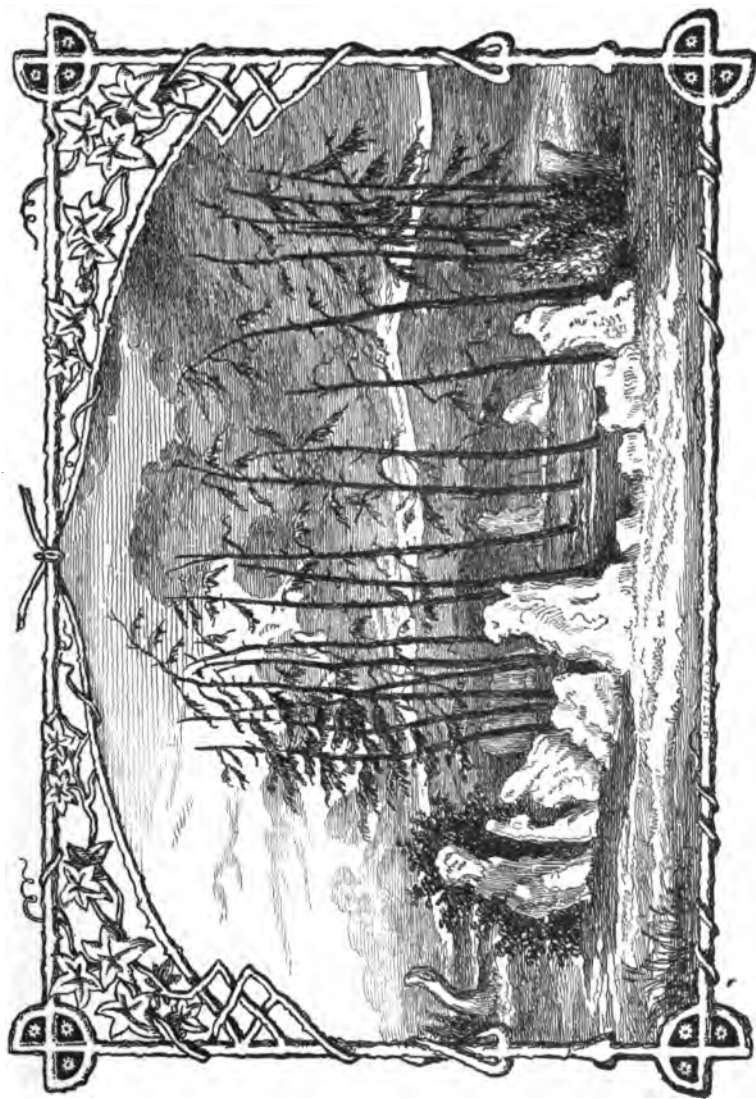
by "Robin Hood;" "Amy Robsart," with a pretty view of Cumnor Church; "the dream of Thomas Oken" which resulted in much substantial good to the city of Warwick; Prince Fremund; the "Siege of Kenilworth;" the "Royal Favourite," Piers Gaveston; "the Forget-me-not;" "the last of the Beauchamps;" and "the White Buck of Arrow" and the Burdetts. Passing through others which we have not space to enumerate, but which are all of equal interest, we find a well told "Tudor Tragedy;" the "Heiress of Canonbury," a story of Compton-Winyate;



THE KINGSMILL MONUMENT AT RADWAY.

hunting match at Dunchurch;" "Le Preux Chevalier," Sir Robert Dudley; the Lady Elizabeth Stuart, the "Queen of Hearts;" and, as might reasonably be expected, a deliciously written chapter on Shakspeare, the "Swan of Avon"—this of itself is worth the cost of the whole volume, so fresh, so chat-
ty, so pleasant is its style, and so full of interest is its information. These, however, are but a small, a very small portion, of the charming contents of this excellent volume, whose only fault is that it is too small! We trust its author may be induced to follow it up by another and another volume, matter for which is still abundant in his county. Added to the matter are many very admirable engravings, which render the volume more attractive and valuable. Through the courtesy of Mr. Burgess, we are enabled to present to our readers some of these charming engravings. These are the celebrated stone circle, the Rollrich or Rollright Stones (Plates IX. and X.), the one showing the circle as it existed in 1607, and the other as it remains at the present day; of this circle we shall take occasion to give some particulars from Mr. Burgess's volume in another number. Next we give two charming views, of Mary Arden's (the mother of Shakspeare) house at Wilmeote, and of Cumnor Church, rendered interesting through the connection of that place with the sadly unfortunate and ill-used Amy Robsart. These we trust will show the beauty of the woodcuts, and send our readers to the book itself. We cordially recommend it.

* *Historic Warwickshire: its Legendary Lore, Traditionary Stories, and Romantic Episodes.* By J. TOM BURGESS. Warwick: H. T. Cook and Sons; London: Simpkin, Marshall, and Co. 1 vol. sm. 8vo., 408 pp., 1876. Illustrated.



THE ROLLRICH STONES AS THEY AT PRESENT APPEAR.



THE RUINS OF FURNESS ABBEY, AND THE FURNESS ABBEY HOTEL.

FURNESS, PAST AND PRESENT;* CLEVELAND, ANCIENT AND MODERN.†

WE have, on more than one occasion, with more than ordinary pleasure, called attention to the two admirable topographical works in course of issue by Mr. Richardson, of Barrow-in-Furness, and we again take the opportunity of commending them to the careful notice of our readers. The works to which we allude are, "Furness, Past and Present," and "Cleveland, Ancient and Modern;" the first of which has now completed its twentieth, and the latter its eighteenth number. The two books are issued simultaneously, and are of equal excellence both in their literary matter, in their exquisitely beautiful steel and coloured plates, and their printing and paper. We know no topographical works that will compare with them in these respects, and no provincial publisher who deserves not only such hearty thanks, but such extended and liberal support in his undertaking, as Mr. Richardson.

Turning to the contents of the last half-dozen numbers of the "Furness," we find one of the most able, careful, reliable, and admirable histories and descriptions of that grand old pile, Furness Abbey, ever prepared, and then pass on to Dalton, the account of which is brought to a close in part twenty. The woodcuts—admirably executed—are numerous and good, and the coloured plates comprise views of the mansions of Beckside, Lanehead, Glaston Castle, and Aldingham Hall; a charming view of Urswick Tarn; beautifully coloured plates of arms of the borough of Barrow-in-Furness, and of Furness families, drawn on stone by Mr. Harper Gaythorpe; a view of Dalton-in-Furness; stained glass windows at Furness; plan of Furness Abbey; George Fox's Chapel at Swarthmoor; the curious old "Halfpenny Alehouse;" Dalton Church and Parsonage; and a remarkable ancient Lime-kiln; and among the steel plate portraits (exquisitely engraved by Roffe), are those of Montague Ainslie, Esq.; James Fisher, Esq.; and others. With regard to George Fox, whose chapel at Swarthmoor forms the subject of one of the plates, much information is given, and, as examples of the interesting nature of the engravings, we are enabled, thanks to Mr. Richardson, to give those of Fox's Bible and chair, engraved from careful drawings by the talented son of the publisher, Mr. Edwin Richardson; they are preserved at Swarthmoor in the house given for the use of the Quakers by Fox, in accordance with the following singular deed of gift:—"Kingston-on-Thames, 15th 12mo. 1686. I offer and give up freely to the Lord, for the service of his sons and daughters, and servants called Quakers, the house and houses, barn and kiln, stable, and all the land, with the garden and orchard, being about three acres of land, more or less, with all the commonage, great turfing moss, with whatsoever privileges belonging to it, called Pettis at Swarthmoor in the parish of Ulverstone. And also my ebony bedstead, with painted curtains, and



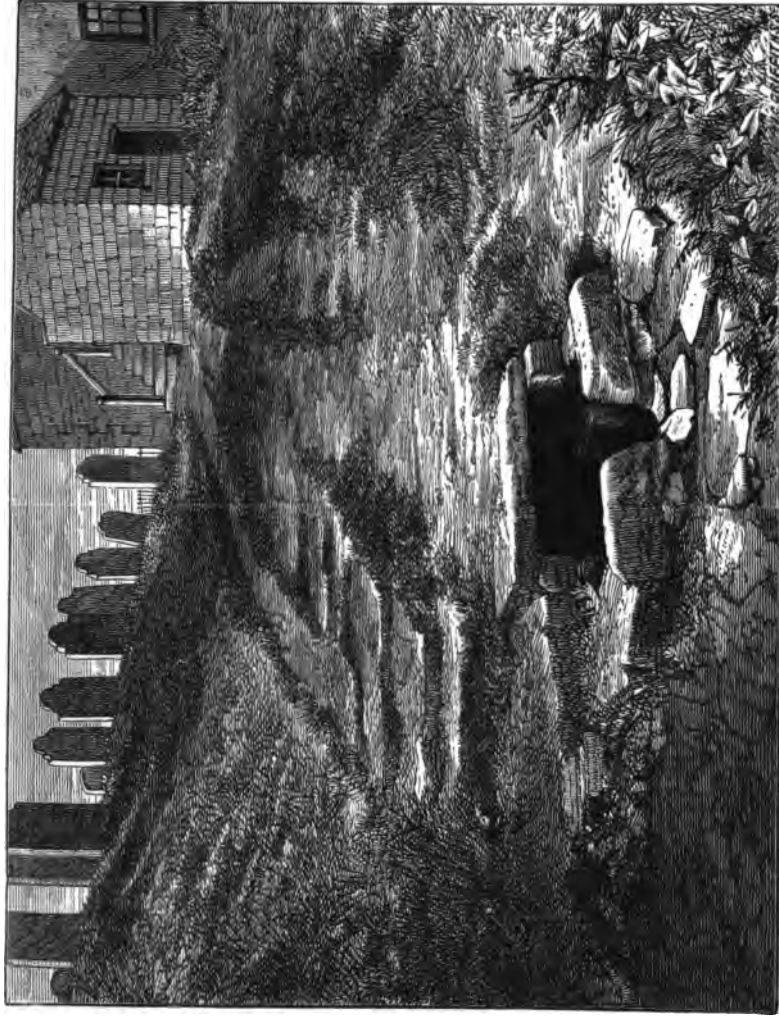
the great elbow chair that Robert Widder sent me, and my great sea case with the bottles in it, I do give, to stand in the house as heir-looms, when the house shall be made use of as a meeting-place, so that Friends (who go to lodge there) may have a bed to lie on, a chair to sit on, and a bottle to hold a little water to drink. The land is free from all tithes, and it may keep the meeting-house in order and repair. Let the rent of the ground and malt-house maintain the meeting-house which may be made either from the barn, or the house, as the Lord shall let Friends see which is best. Slate it and pave the way to it and about it, that Friends may go dry to their meeting. You may let any poor honest Friend live in the house, and so let it all be for the Lord's service, to the end of the world. Let Friends make as safe and firm writings concerning it as they can, and let John Rouse, and Thomas Lower, and William Meade, and Daniel Abraham be trustees to settle this, with some [Friends] of the monthly meeting at Swarthmoor, and some of the quarterly meeting of Lancaster, that so Friends may be sure of a meeting-house for ever that is free, and will maintain itself, and which is the Lord's."

Above the doorway is cut in stone, "Ex dono, G. F. 1688;" but the building itself has been much altered. The "ebony bedstead with painted curtains" has fallen from its high estate, and two of the posts may now be seen within the passage, acting as jambs to a doorway leading to the gallery; "the great elbow chair that Robert



Widder sent me" is still there, and is shown on one of the engravings; and the "treacle" Bible, printed by Richard Grafton in 1541, with its fine old wood binding and the chain and padlock by which it was secured to the preacher's desk, is also still there. It bears the words, "The Gift of George Fox to this Meeting." We also give a charming engraving of the ruins of Furness Abbey with the adjoining hotel, on Plate XI.

We learn that four more parts will complete this admirable History of Furness, and believe we are right in saying that but very few copies of the earlier portions of



THE HOLY WELL OF ST. HILDA, HINDERWELL CHURCHYARD.

the book are on hand. We therefore strongly impress upon our readers who have not as yet completed their sets, to do so at once, and thus secure possession of so admirable and desirable a work.

Of the "Cleveland" we cannot say too much in praise. It is equal in every respect to the "Furness," both in matter, in illustrations, and "getting up." The last half-dozen numbers contain in coloured plates, of remarkable beauty, views of the Convalescent Home at Saltburne-by-the-Sea; Skinningrove; Old Saltburne-by-the-Sea; Grosmont Bridge; the Ruins of Guisborough Priory; Upleatham Hall; Wilton Castle; Kirkleatham Hall; Ingleby Manor; Marske Hall; Longhull; and Grey Towers; and exquisitely engraved steel plate portraits of Thomas Chaloner, Esq.; the Marquis of Normanby; and Isaac Wilson, Esq.; and a large number of truly admirable woodcuts. Of these we give one example, to show their artistic and scrupulously careful treatment. The one we have chosen is St. Hilda's Well, in the churchyard of Henderwell—the holy well from which the name of the place Hildrue, Hilderwel, Helderwelle, Hyldeswelle, and, more modernly, Hinderwell, is undoubtedly derived; the church itself being dedicated to the same saint, St. Hilda.

It is with peculiar pleasure that we call attention to these two books—the "Cleveland" and the "Furness." The first is most ably edited by the Rev. J. C. Atkinson, the Vicar of Danby, than whom no living man is better qualified for the task. Most ably is he carrying on his good and great and important work, and most ably is the publisher issuing it. The letter-press is faultlessly good, the coloured plates (of which each number contains a couple) are charmingly executed; the steel plate portraits are as well engraved as possible; and the woodcuts are all that can be desired. What more need we say? Simply that it behoves all lovers of good books, and all topographers, as well as every resident of the two districts described, to support Mr. Richardson in his undertaking, and to encourage him to go on in the excellent line of publishing which he has marked out for himself.

* *Furness, Past and Present.* Barrow-in-Furness: J. Richardson. 4to., Illustrated.

† *Cleveland, Ancient and Modern.* Barrow-in-Furness: J. Richardson. 4to., Illustrated.

THE DUNMOW FLITCH OF BACON.

MR. WILLIAM ANDREWS is, we perceive, preparing for immediate issue, a history of this curious old custom, which he proposes to illustrate somewhat extensively, and to add some other customs of an analogous character. The book is to be published by subscription, and will no doubt be a very welcome addition to what has already been written on the subject. We wish him every success.

THE HISTORY OF MORLEY.*

WE have before us an excellent and very important addition to topographical literature, in the shape of a History of the Township of Morley in Yorkshire, which has been admirably prepared by Mr. W. Smith, of that place. The township possesses many interesting features and is full of noteworthy places, and Mr. Smith has neglected none of these, but has, even to the minutest detail, worked out the history of each to its fullest extent. The task has been a laborious one, and such as only a man whose whole heart and soul was in his work, could accomplish; this, it is evident from the first page to the last, has been the case with Mr. Smith, who has proved himself to be a careful, industrious, painstaking, and strictly reliable author. His book is a credit to him, and an honour to the locality whose history it so ably recounts. Commencing with a well arranged history and description of the town and its public buildings, we have an admirably prepared genealogical account of the Lords of Morley—the De Lacys, the Beestons, the Barons Lisle, the Saviles, the Legges, and the Barons Dartmouth. There are also carefully and well written biographical notices of eminent men of the locality. Among these are—Sir Titus Salt, Bart.; Norrisson Scatcherd, F.S.A.; Edward Reyner, M.A.; Thomas Morgan, LL.D.; Julius Caesar Ibbotson; W. O. Priestley, M.D.; Nathaniel Dixon; Manoa Rhodes, J.P.; H. H. Asquith; Rev. James Smith; H. E. Hirst, M.A.; Isaac Crowther, Esq., &c. In the Ecclesiastical History, the Old Chapel of St. Mary's in the Wood, St. Peter's and St. Paul's Churches, and the Congregational and other Dissenting Places of Worship are all fully and critically described; while the Woollen and Union Manufactures, past and present, with the various processes of manufacture in detail, are written upon as only a man of high practical ability like Mr. Smith can write.

The volume is well illustrated with some exquisitely executed photographs, and several woodcuts—a hundred in number—which add immeasurably to its interest and value. We give as examples of the engravings portraits of three industrial worthies, Sir Richard Arkwright, Samuel Crompton, and Dr. Cartwright—a noble trio of emi-

nent workers, of whom the world has reason to be proud. We are also enabled to give on Plate XIV., admirably engraved copies of four curious old gravestones, which have quite a character of their own; they tell their own tale, both in design and in singular wording of inscriptions. We cannot accord too much praise to the learned and accomplished author for the excellent way in which he has completed his task; and we trust it is only the first of a long series of works that will emanate from his pen. Well would it be if every town had in its midst so able, so willing, and so earnest an historian as Mr. Smith, of Morley.

* *The History and Antiquities of Morley, in the West Riding of the County of York.* By WILLIAM SMITH, F.S.A.S. London: Longmans and Co., Paternoster Row. 1 vol. 8vo., pp 272, 1876. Illustrated.

AN ARCHAIC DICTIONARY.*

MESSRS. SAMUEL BAGSTER AND SONS, whose name is of itself an ample guarantee of excellence wherever it appears, have just added to the list of important works they have issued, "An Archaic Dictionary, biographical, historical, and mythological, from the Egyptian, Assyrian, and Etruscan monuments and papyri," the work of the gifted Secretary to the Society of Biblical Archaeology, the Rev. R. Cooper. The "Dictionary, or rather an index of names," comprises some thousands of names, "for the most part either new or uncommon," and this alone entitles it to a place among the most important of the valuable additions that have from time to time been made to our archaeological literature. The notices of each are necessarily brief, but they are so well and ably condensed, that in few words they contain all that can be desired. "In contradistinction to the usual practice of authors," Mr. Cooper says, he "has endeavoured to say as little, instead of as much, as he well might, upon every person or place cited, preferring simply to relate those facts concerning them which are only to be derived from the results of recent scholarship, and which are not at present found either in a Classic or a Biblical Dictionary; therefore it is that many proper names, really of Archaic date, are wholly omitted, such as those of the Patriarchs and Prophets of Israel, the Demigods, the Heraclidæ of Greece, and the Heroes of Rome. All that is known about these latter personages can be found in standard works of reference, written in a more critical style." This is all that can be expected or desired, and Mr. Cooper deserves the best thanks not only of biblical scholars and students, but of archaeologists generally, for the labour he has undertaken, and so successfully brought to a close. It is an erudite, valuable, and truly important work. At the end are valuable appendices containing rough outlines of Babylonian Chronology, lists of Assyrian and Chaldean Kings; a Babylonian Cosmogony; lists of succession of Assyrian Kings, early Kings of Damascus, Kings of Israel, and Kings of Judah; an Assyrian Calendar; the Titles of the twelve greater Deities; Tables of Assyrian Weights and Measures; the Phœnician Diads, or Divine Couples; the succession of the Egyptian Dynasties, and of the monarchs of the XVIII., XIX., and XXth Dynasties; the Family of Lagidæ; the Egyptian Triads; the Egyptian Calendar; Egyptian Weights and Measures; and Tables of Hebrew and Chaldean Measures; these are of immense value for reference.

* London: Samuel Bagster and Sons, 15, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. 8vo., 668 pp. 1876.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

TITHES AT CASTLEMORTON, WORCESTERSHIRE, IN 1714.

In the registry of the Consistory Court of Worcester, is the following statement of tithes allowed to be taken at Castlemorton in 1714. This document was employed, with others, in a legal matter early in the present century. Its publication in the "RELICQUARY" may interest some of my antiquarian friends.

Nottingham Free Public Library.

J. POTTER BRISCOE.

"THE CUSTOM OF TAKING FOR ALL PRIVY TITHES IN CASTLEMORTON. — Every Householder to pay for his offerings at Easter 2d. and for his Wife 2d. And for every Son or daughter of his Family being of the age of 16 years to receive the Sacrament 2d. Every Man Servant in the Parish to pay his offerings 6d. Every Maid Servant 4d. A Batchelor (if a Tradesman) 6d. Every Householder for Smoak 1d. for his garden 1d. For Milk or white of each Cow 1d. For Calves one at ten and one at seven at 3 weeks old if fit to be taken from the Dam. For the Fall of every Calf under seven 3d. if sold the tenth Shilling, if killed by the Owner the Left Shoulder to be paid.



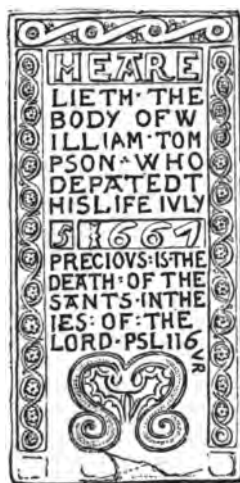
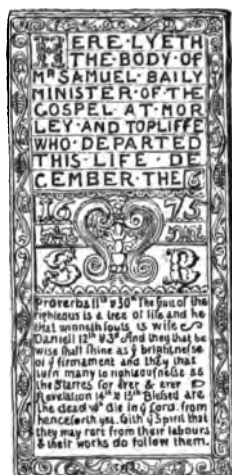
SAMUEL CROMPTON.



DR. CARTWRIGHT.



SIR RICHARD ARKWRIGHT.



ANCIENT GRAVESTONES IN MORLEY CHURCHYARD,
YORKSHIRE.

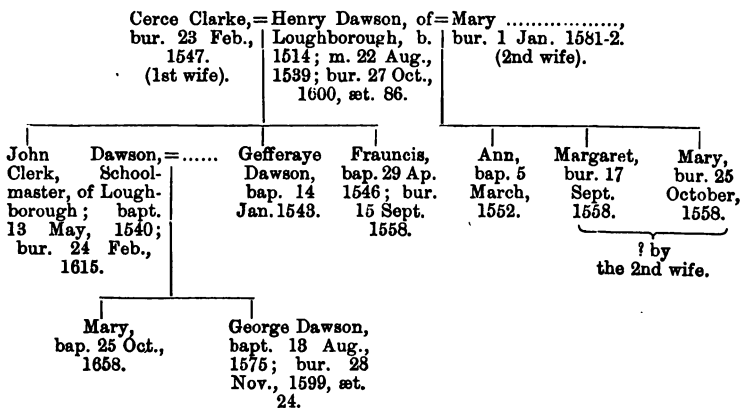
And if above ten Calves and under twenty then to pay 8d. pr Calfe for the Odds, or let them go On towards y^e next Year. For Lambs one at ten and one at seven at Hollowry day if fit to be taken from the Dam &c. as for Calves For Piggs one at ten and one at seven at 18 days old (unless demanded before) but if one at 7 be first paid, then not to pay any more till they Come to thirteen. For Geese one at ten and one at seven to be paid between Midsummer and Michaelmas, and not two under Twenty. For Bees the tenth of the Hony if taken and the tenth of the price if sold. For Pigeons the tenth of such as are taken. For Mills the tenth of the Toll. For y^e Fall of every Colt two pence. For Eggs 3 for a Cok and 2 for a Hen. The like for Ducks, Turkeys, &c. For Coneys and Fish the tenth of such as are sold. For Kids one at ten and one at seven to be paid when they may be weaned and will live without the Dam. For Wooll y^e tenth Fleece and the tenth part if less than ten Fleeces. For every Score of Sheep sold before the third of May 10d. And after y^e 5th of May and before Sheer day 1s. 8d. For every Score of Sheep of an out Parishioner depastured in the Parish 30 days and taken away before Sheer day 1s. 8d. Sheep bought in another Parish, and Shorn in this shall pay the full Tithe in kine unless they have paid it Elsewhere. If a Flock of Sheep dye of the Rot y^e Tithe wooll shall be paid. For Herbage the tenth of the Rent of the Ground if an out Parishioner rent it. And the same to be paid by an in Parishioner if he tack a Ground or grase it with Cattle unprofitable to the Vicar. For all Appels and Crabs the tenth Bushel. And likewise y^e tenth Bushel of all Wardens, Black-pears, Green-pears, Copheads, and all other Pears whatsoever that shall be gather'd and sold at Market or kept in the house for Winter. For Perry three half-pence pr Hogshead. For Hemp, Flax, Mast, Rape, Woad, Plants, Turnips &c the tenth to be paid when they are gathered or Pulled. For Hop-yards the tenth when y^e Hop are Pulled. For Cherry Orchards, Vine Yards &c y^e tenth of what they are sold for. In Tithing of Calves y^e tenth as it falleth. For Lambs, Piggs, Geese &c., the Owner Choseth two and the Vicar the third, and afterwards the owner 9 and the Vicar y^e 10th. For all Manner of *sylva cedua* or Copice wood the tenth to be paid by the Pole or Perch, or every tenth fagot or Billet. For all Lop-wood the tenth of what it is sold for. For every Wedding by Banns 2s. 6d. By Licence 5s. whither Man or Woman live out of the Parish. Every Householder dying worth ten marks shall pay for a Mortuary 3s. 4d. If worth 30 then 6s. 8d. If worth £40 and upwards then 10s. Every Parishoner for burying in the Church shall pay 6s. 8d. Every one not a Parishoner for burying in the Church yard shall pay 3s. 4d. And none to drive on Tithes any longer than an Even reckoning to be made once every Year.

"All y^e above mentioned Tithes and Profits Mr. Wm. Need Curate of the said Parish of Castlemorton is fully authoriz'd to demand and receive of the Parishioners by Virtue of Lease granted unto him y^e 24th day of December in the year of our Lord 1714 by Mr. John Brown Vicar of London.

"Samuel Beale & John Bray being Churchwardens that year."

DAWSON, OF LOUGHBOROUGH, CO. LEICESTER.

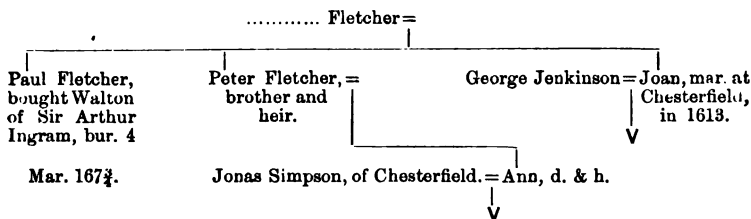
CAN any correspondent enlarge the following scanty Pedigree?



W. G. D. F.

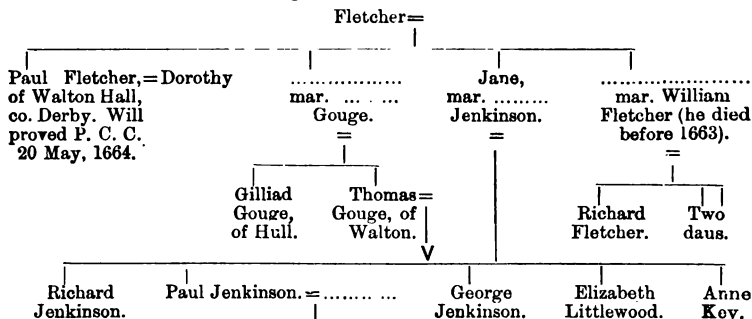
FLETCHER, OF WALTON, CO. DERBY.

THE following Pedigree is extracted from Additional MS. 24,477, fo. 143 :—



Paul Fletcher, of Walton Hall, co. Derby, yeoman, by his Will, dated 20 November, 1663, and proved in P. C. C., 20 May, 1664, by Richard Jenkinson and Paul Jenkinson, the Executors, bequeathed to his wife, Dorothy Fletcher, an Annuity of £120 out of lands in Walton. To his nephew, Gilliad Gouge, of Hull, Wine Couper, all his lands in Royston in Holderness, co. York, lately purchased of Thomas Wharton, of Gray's Inn, Esq., in fee, but he to pay to each of his sisters £20 a year. To his nephew Thomas Gouge, of Walton (brother to Gilead Gouge) one-third of coal mines in Walton, and other property, for his life, and after his death to his executors in fee. To each child of Thomas Gouge £200. To Richard Fletcher, son of his deceased brother-in-law, William Fletcher, house, &c., bought of Roger Mollineux, Esq., also £20; and to his two sisters £20 each. To Peter Simpson, of Sheffield, Currier, in fee, houses bought of Byrley; but to pay to his sister Alice £10. To his sister, Jane Jenkinson, and to her two daughters, Elizabeth Littlewood and Anne Key, and to nephew George Jenkinson, £5 each yearly. To each child of his nephew, Paul Jenkinson, £100. Legacies to the poor of Chesterfield and Walton. Testator gave the residue of his real and personal estate to his nephews, Richard Jenkinson, and Paul Jenkinson, in fee equally; and appointed them Executors of his Will.

From the above Will this Pedigree is deduced :—



Can the two Pedigrees be reconciled ?

W. G. D. F.

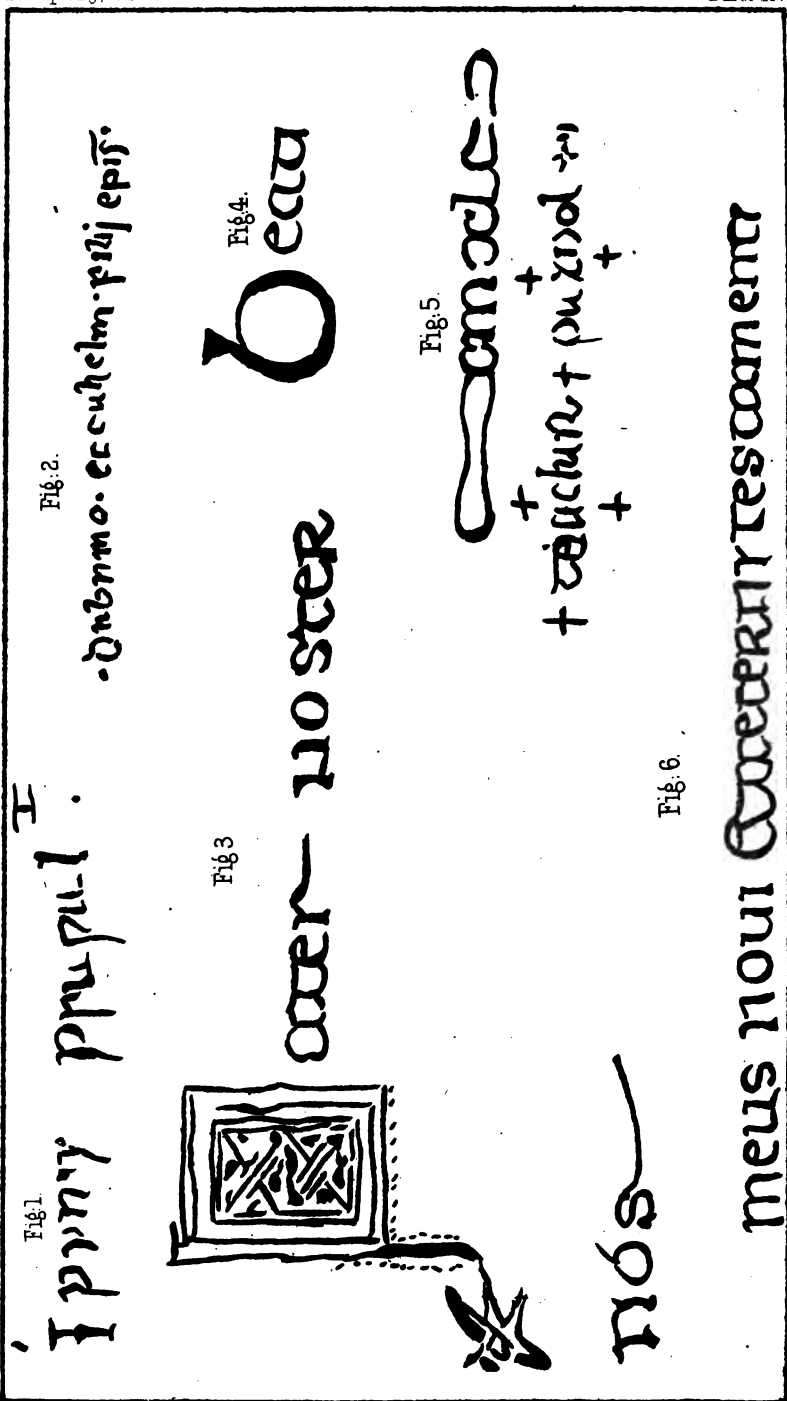
NORTH LEES, PADLEY, AND JESUIT MISSIONS.

I SHALL feel obliged to the readers of the "RELIQUARY" if they will refer me to any authorities on the subject of Jesuit Missions in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I.; especially where they bear upon the two chapels of North Lees and Padley in Derbyshire.

FRANCIS JOURDAIN, M.A.

THE FAMILY OF BROWNE.

JUSTIN MCCARTY BROWNE, Esq., of Tasmania, "Heir to the present proprietor of Ballinvoher," is collecting information concerning the "family of Browne, seated in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Ireland," including of course the family of Browne, of the Lings, in Derbyshire, an account of which appeared in an early volume of the "RELIQUARY." Any genealogical particulars relating to the different branches of the Brownes will be acceptable, and can be sent to the Editor of the "RELIQUARY."



Facsimile of Writing. St Chad's Gospels, Lichfield.

THE RELIQUARY.

JANUARY, 1877.

ST. CHAD'S GOSPELS AT LICHFIELD.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

IN connection with the very interesting and important notice of a collation of the valuable old MS. of St. Chad's Gospels, preserved in the Cathedral Library at Lichfield, communicated to No. 65 of the "RELIQUARY," by the Right Reverend Bishop Abraham, it appeared to me that some fac-similes of the original writing could not fail to be acceptable to my readers. The Very Reverend the Dean of Lichfield (Dr. Bickersteth), having most obligingly given me permission for the necessary tracings to be made, they have been most kindly and carefully executed for me, and are here given on Plate XV. The following valuable explanatory notes upon these fac-similes are by the Right Reverend Bishop Abraham :—

Fig. 1, which occurs on the first page (recto) is the now nearly effaced name of the Bishop of Lichfield who received the Book—

+ Kinsy
or
Wynsey

Præsul.

Fig. 4, on page 10, is a tracing of the capital letter B, about which Sir Thos. Duffus Hardy has much to say in his Report ("Further Report") on the Utrecht Psalter, p. 27, end of chap. vi. The age and Irish origin of that letter would agree with this. All the Beatitudes are written with similar capitals.

Fig. 6, "*Meus novi et eterni testamenti*" is the reading of S. Mark xiv. 24. I send

it to show that the words, *novi et eterni*, stand in the middle of the line, and could not be an interpolation at the end of the line.

Page 217 (recto) Fig. 3, is a very sacred page, on which the Lord's Prayer is written and illuminated at the end of S. Mark's Gospel, there being a vacant space. It is evidently of a much later date than the rest of the MS., e.g. the *r* of Pater is the only specimen of that mode of writing *r* in the whole Book. The usual way of writing it in the Gospels is like the *R* of noster. Evidently this page and Prayer were used to take oaths of compurgation and homage upon. It is much smudged and worn. I send the conclusion, whether *cmxl*, or a *malu*, or both. The cross precedes the name of Teuclun.

Fig. 5, is a specimen of the writing under the Lord's Prayer, by a compurgator.

Fig. 2, from page 218, is a tracing of a marginal notice about Dubnms and Cuhelm, sons of the Bishop, showing that at that date (while the MS. was in the possession of Llandaff Cathedral), Bishops were married men.

THE FRIAR-PREACHERS, OR BLACKFRIARS, OF NEW-
CASTLE-UNDER-LYME, IN THE COUNTY OF STAFFORD.

BY THE REV. CHARLES F. R. PALMER.

AUTHOR OF THE "HISTORY OF TAMWORTH," ETC., ETC., ETC.

ABOUT the year 1541, John Leland, in speaking of Newcastle-under-Lyme, says, "Ther was a House of Blak Freres yn the South Side of the Toune."^a It was probably founded in the earlier part of Henry III.'s reign. It stood on land belonging to the Duchy of Lancaster, which had its own almost regal jurisdiction, so that nothing concerning this Priory, except in a very incidental manner, occurs in the records of the great courts of the kingdom at large. The first notice of it we have yet found is in 1277, when Edward I. being at Eccleshall, on Sunday, July 12th, sent 6s. 8d. to the Friar-Preachers here, by the hand of F. Ralph, for one day's food within the ensuing week.^b

Nicholas Anditheley, bequeathed the sum of 8*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.* to the Prior and Friars here. The crown owed him 8*l.* 8*s.* 8*d.*, and Adam de Chetewind was ordered to pay the legacy out of his debts to the royal exchequer. He delayed to obey the mandate; and on the Friars' complaint a royal precept was directed to the sheriff of Staffordshire, Nov. 26th, 1280, to settle the claim.^c And this was soon done, as appears by a writ, dated May 12th following, for the barons of the exchequer to allow the sum to the sheriff, Roger Springehuse, in his accounts.^d

The executors of Queen Eleanor of Castile, shortly after Michaelmas, 1291, gave 100*s.* for this Convent, to F. William de Hotham, provincial, through Robert de Middelton.^e

Edward II. arrived at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Nov. 5th, 1323, and bestowed an alms of 4*s.* on the twelve Friars here, through F. Thomas de Hunstretton, the Prior, for one day's food.^f

This Priory seems to have held, at first, a community of some twelve to twenty religious. But Henry Duke of Lancaster, between the years 1351 and 1361, granted a mortmain licence for the Friars to purchase, "en enlargement de lour mansion," three burgages and a half and the quarter of a burgage, all lying next their habitation, and held of the duchy by the rent of 3*s.* 9*d.* a-year, which rent, at the same time, he released to them. This licence and grant the duke's son-in-law, John of Gaunt, son of Edward III., confirmed, when

^a Leland, *Itin.*, vol. vii., p. 24.

^b Rot. Garderob. De oblationibus et elemos. Regis, 5 Edw. I.

^c Claus., 9 Edw. I., m. 11.

^d Liberate, 9 Edw. I., m. 8.

^e Rot. (garderob.) liberationum pro regina, 19-20 Edw. I.

^f Lib. de partic. expensar. forinsecar. Contrarot. Garderob., 17 Edw. II.

he was at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Sept. 14th, 1368; and Henry IV., as Duke of Lancaster, being at Nottingham Castle, May 23rd, 1404, ratified the whole concession and confirmation.*

Being thus enlarged, this Priory rose in importance, and here the strict rule of religion flourished when the rest of the province had sunk into the laxity of *private life*. The Master General of the Order, June 12th, 1390, appointed F. William de Barleton to be the vicar of this house, and empowered him to gather "the devout Brethren of the Observance" into it.¹ This matter may be thus briefly explained. Towards the end of the fourteenth century, under the threefold scourge of pestilence, schism, and lukewarmness, the monastic, and especially the mendicant, orders became relaxed in government. A religious was allowed to enjoy and administer his own revenues and income, under a very mild obedience, in so far that he did not violate the great fundamental principles of monasticism. Thus he could emancipate himself from the common dormitory and have a private cell, provide himself with his own library and furniture, clothing and food, and to a great extent lead a *private life* in the midst of a community. But whilst religious of this class were in comparative freedom, there were others who maintained the letter of the rule, to have all things in common and lead the *common life*; and they were called *the devout brethren of the observance*.¹ By appointing a vicar over this Convent, the Master-General of the Order seems to have taken the community at Newcastle-under-Lyme, at least for a time, into his own immediate jurisdiction.

The Provincial Chapter was doubtless held in this Priory on several occasions. In the Chapter celebrated here in 1471, F. William Edmundson, provincial, decreed to establish a foundation of masses and prayers for Lady Cecily, widow of Sir William Torboke, of the celebrated family of Torbock, of Torbock,¹ in the Priory of Chester, to which she had been a special benefactress.*

This Convent was suppressed, Aug. 10th, 1588, by the King's visitor, F. Richard Ingworth, suffragan bishop of Dover. The buildings had then fallen into much decay, and the community being exceedingly impoverished had been forced to pledge a great part of their goods, and was still in debt to the amount of more than 14l. The Friars did not surrender the house by any formal act, but were forced to abandon it. Their poverty and inability to meet their debts formed a sufficient plea for the suffragan bishop to take all into the King's hands, as was certified by the mayor and bailiffs of the town.

"M^d. thys x day of august, In y^e xxx yere of ow^r most dred sou'en lord Kyng He'ry y^e viijth, Rychard, byschop of dowor, and visytor vnder y^e lord pvy seale for y^e kyng's grace, was In New castell vnderlyne, wher y^e, In p'se's of y^e meyar and heys brederyn wth y^e balys & oder, y^e por of y^e freers ther, wth y^e co've'te, co'fessyd y^t he, wthowt any

* Reg. of grants, charters, &c. of the Duchy of Lancaster, vol. xiv., fol. 23b.

¹ Ex. Reg. Mag. Gen. Ord. Romæ asservato.

¹ Leland notes that, in 1374, the Friar-Preachers had a general dispensation from the Pope, for eating flesh-meat, lest they should be burdensome to seculars. Collect. vol. ii. p. 308. But this was only when they were guests in the houses of laics.

¹ For Pedigrees and Notices of the Torbock family, see the "RELICUARY," Vol. XI.

* Harl. MSS., cod. 2176, no. 26, fol. 27.

co'sell, coaccyon, or co'streyny'g, had gyffyn heys howse In to the vysytor's handds, to y^e kyng's vse, be cause they war so pore, & not abull to kepe yt : the seyd por ther co'fessyd y^t y^e co've'te was In dett to dyu'se p'sons aboute y^esm of xiiij^{li}, for y^e whyche all ther substans lay In plege, & yet all nott worthe y^e dett; so y^t no store was In y^e howse, but all gon. Wherefore, for very pou'te, he was co'streynyd to gyff yt vp; & so he & heys co've'te gaff yt vp. Y^e lord vysytor receyuyd yt, and by Indentur before y^e meyar chargeyd y^e balys wth y^t, tyll y^e kyng's plesure war forther knowyn : and so y^e vysytor payd heys owyn chargs, & dep'teyd wthowt any peny receyvyng. Thys wyttenes the meyar & heys brederyn, wth dyu'se oder.

" RAFFE KELYNGE, mayer
" off new castell vnd' Lyne.

" John *
Lymforde.

Thomas +
brodsha.

* Ryc. smyth."¹

The visitor carried off a small chalice, five little spoons, and two narrow bands of masers, weighing altogether 14 oz., for the King's use. He did not make his usual sale, which may account for his not having received his visitatorial expenses; but he lodged in the hands of the bailiffs the goods and chattels of the Convent, of which the inventory follows. And here we may note that such inventories, though valuable as far as they go, do not possess that full interest which is often attached to them; for they are not lists of all the goods which the visitor found on his arrival at a convent, but only what he left in the hands of some agent for the royal use, after he had sold on the spot as much as he could readily dispose of.

" The black fryers of y^e new Castyll vnd' lyne.

Thys indent' makyth me'cyon of the stuffe off y^e black fryers off y^e new castyll vnd' lyne receyvd by the lord vysytor vnd' the lord p'vey seale for y^e kyng's grace; y^e w^e is holy delyu'yd In to y^e hands of John lymford & Rychard smyth, baylys there, to saue & order to y^e kyng's vse, tyll y^e kyng's plesure be further knowen, w^t y^e place and all the purten'ncos.

The vestrye.

It'm, a shute off blew sylk, pryst, decon, & subdeacon, w^t a cope.
It'm, a shute off sylke w^t roys, p'ste, deco', & s'bdecon, lackyng iij amysys; & an albe : a cope off y^e same.
It'm, a shewte of grene sylke, p'st, deco', & subdecon.
It'm, a cope, w^t decon. & s'bdecon, of yolow sylk, wantyng y^e p'ste; & iij albis.
It'm, an olde cope, w^t brochys, blew offeras.
It'm, another olde cope of clothe of bawakyng.
It'm, a chesabull & ij tenaculls of bustion.
It'm, x olde chesabulls.
It'm, a olde sengle vestment of bustyon.
It'm, ij olde tenaculls, & a olde albe.
It'm, a olde surples.
It'm, a olde pawle off bawakyn.
It'm, a sortt of olde raggs & stols.
It'm, ij olde chests, the one lockyd, the other broken.
It'm, a corporas w^t a case.

The quyere.

It'm, a peyre off candylstycks off cop'.
It', a nother off latten.
It'm, a crosse off coper & gylte, w^t Mary and John.
It', a nother olde crosse.
It', ij pore ault' clothys.
It', a steynynd cloth, w^t fruntlet hangyng before the ault'.
It', a peyre off organs.
It', ij bellys in the stepyll.

¹ Treasury of Receipt of Exchequer : vol. A ³ 11, Inventories of Friaries, fol. 55.

It', a feyre tabull of alablast' on y^e hye ault'.
 It'm, a sensar off latten.
 It', a holy Wat' stocke of latten.

The chambers.

It'm, ij olde fether bedds, w^t one olde bolst'.
 It', v olde cou'letts.
 It', a olde cheste.
 It', a grene cou'ung off say.

The Kechyng.

It'm, iiij platt's, iij dysshys, & iij sawsers.
 It'm, iij brasse potts, on lytyll one off y^e iij.
 It', iij brasse pannes.
 It', a fryeng panne.
 It', a peyre of cobbarts.
 It', a lytyll spytte.

The brow howse.

It'm, a ledde in a fornes.
 It'm, ij brewyng fatts.
 It', iiij leddes for wortte.

The hall.

It'm, ij tabulls, w^t ij formys, & iiij trestyll.

The buttrye.

It'm, a tabull cloth and a towell.
 It'm, ij basyns off lattyn, w^t ij ewers to them.
 It'm, a lytyll pewt' basyn.
 It'm, a candylstycke off latten.
 It'm, ij tubbes for ale.

M^d. that thys stuffe before wrytyn, w^t iij chests w^t evydens, the one of the kyngs', y^e other of oth' gentyllmen's, the thredd off the couen'ts, be in y^e hands off the Baylys before wrytyn. And therefore it is to be notyd y^t y^e lord vsaytor hathe a lytyll chalys, v lytyll sponys, & ij narow bonds of masers to y^e kyng's vse, all weyng xiiij vnc'.

(Endorsed): Staff. black fryers of Newcastle vnder
 Lyne, Inventory of their goods.

By me, RYCHARD SMYTH.
 & JOHN LYMFORD.^m

This was a house in which there was much lead, "the quere and all the Cloyst' leade redy to fall."^a Within a few weeks, the goods were sold for 71s. 2d., the materials of superfluous buildings for 7l. 6s. 8d., and small pieces of lead which had been carried off (by pilferers) and melted, but afterwards brought back for 12s. 4d., and there remained in custody of John Smith, the two bells valued at 40s., being 2½ cwt., at 16s. the cwt.; and the lead of the chancel and part of the cloister, valued at 30l., being nine foddors at 66s. 8d. a fodder.^o The quantity of lead seems to have been much under-estimated; for June 16th, 1542, John Scudamore, esq., crown-receiver, paid 81s. 4d. for melting and casting thirteen foddors, 8 cwt. 3 qrs. here.^p

On the dispersion of the religious community, the house was occupied by John Smith, valet of the King's guard, to whom the charge of the whole was given, and by Henry Broke, at the yearly rent of

^m Ibidem, fol. 56.

^a Ibidem, fol. 4.

^o Ministers' Accounts, 30-31 Hen. VIII., no. 100.

^p Liber solut. Joh. Scudamore, Arm. Additional MSS., cod. 11057, fol. 136b.

18s. 4d., and the rest of the lands were let to various tenants for 32s. 1d. a-year, making 45s. 5d. in all.^a In consideration of his good, true and faithful services, John Smith, May 4th, 1540, had a royal grant of the Blackfriars' here and other church property, to himself and Richard his son, for their lives, without any rent; beginning from the Michaelmas before.

The Blackfriars then consisted of:—

The house and site.

A hall called *Kyngesley Hall* within the site, stable and kitchen adjoining the same, with all other buildings, stables, barns, gardens, orchards, land and soil within the site.

A chamber called *le Neue Chambre*, with all buildings above and below, in the occupation of Henry Broke, the herbage of a wood called *the Fryerswoode*, and a meadow called *the Fryersmedowe*, with other plots of land, in the tenure of Broke.

A tenement with gardens let to Thomas Byrkes.

A tenement with gardens let to Ellen Browne, widow.

Barn and garden let to Ralph Harryson.

The interest and term of years which the King had in a tenement in the lower street of Newcastle, in the occupation of Richard Brette, and belonging to the late House of Friar-Preachers.

All these, together with some possessions of the late Priors of Trentham and Hulton, were of the clear annual value of 5l. 16s. 7d.^c They were enjoyed by Smith and his son for many years. The grant was still enduring in 1572,^d and is referred to in 1603, in such a manner as to show that no fresh grant of the lands had been then made.^e What became of them we have not yet discovered: and no trace of buildings, or folk-lore of the neighbourhood, points to the exact site of the Friars' House.

London.

^a Ministers' Accounts, 31-32 Hen. VIII., no. 151; and three succeeding years.

^b Miscellaneous Books of the Court of Augmentations, vol. ccxxv., fol. 15.

^c Ministers' Accounts, 14 Eliz.

^d Ministers' Accounts, 1 Jac. I.

THE FAMILY OF COURTENAY, EARLS OF DEVON.

BY FRANK ORDE RUPINI.

(Continued from page 104).

IN 1471, the battle of Barnet had proved most disastrous to the Lancastrian party. The great king-maker—Richard, Earl of Warwick—fell upon the field; but unaware of the loss she had thus sustained, the heroic Queen Margaret landed that very day at Weymouth, accompanied by her son, and supported by a small body of French forces. When the fatal news of the battle reached her she was terrified, and took sanctuary in the Abbey of Beaulieu; where she was joined by some powerful noblemen, amongst whom were the Duke of Somerset, the Earl of Pembroke, Lords Wenlock and St. John, Sir Hugh Courtenay, of Hacombe, and Sir John Arundel. The reassured Princess and her splendid retinue marched through the counties of Devon, Somerset, and Gloucester, and met King Edward IV. at Tewkesbury. The attack on Queen Margaret's camp was led by the Duke of Gloucester, the brother of the King, but the charge was repulsed. The Duke of Somerset, who led the vanguard of the Lancastrians, pursued the retreating forces too far: Gloucester perceived the mistake, and, rallying his flying columns, turned upon Somerset and cut off most of his men. Somerset with great difficulty forced his way back to the main body, and riding up to Lord Wenlock, reproached him for not coming to his aid. The enraged Duke, not content with reproaches, raised the axe he held in his hand and dashed out the Baron's brains. This incident caused so much confusion that the Lancastrians lost heart, and Somerset, accompanied by some of the other leaders, fled to Tewkesbury church for sanctuary. It is uncertain whether Sir Hugh Courtenay fell on the field or whether he fled to the church; in any case his death took place that day, for the sanctuary was invaded by the conquerors, and Somerset and his companions were dragged forth and immediately put to death.

Sir Hugh married Margaret Carmino, by whom he left—1. Sir Edward, and 2. Sir Walter. Sir Edward Courtenay was his successor. He attached himself to the Tudor interest, and fought under the Earl of Richmond's banner on Bosworth field. The tyrant who had usurped the English throne, and whose hands were stained with his nephews' blood, was awaiting the approaching struggle with a heavy and anxious heart. He scarcely knew on whom to rely. Stanley, whose powerful influence in the northern counties made him an important character in the events which were being transacted, was rumoured to be temporizing with the invader. At length came the decisive struggle. Richard, blind with fury, and unhorsed, fought in the thickest of the fray, seeking his enemy. The great dramatist draws a vivid picture of the frenzy of the furious monarch, when he puts into his mouth the words—

“ I think there be six Richmonds in the field ;
Five have I slain to-day instead of him :—
A horse ! a horse ! my kingdom for a horse ! ”

Had it not been for the interference of Stanley it might have gone ill with Henry Tudor's cause, but the powerful force led by this valiant baron soon decided the fortunes of the day. Richard III. fell a corpse upon the field, and Stanley, seizing his crown, placed it on the brows of the victor, whilst Courtenay and Herbert, and Talbot and Pembroke, and the other nobles who followed, proclaimed Henry—King. Henry VII. was not unmindful of the great services he had received. Stanley was raised to the Earldom of Derby, and Courtenay was restored to the dormant honours of his family. With Sir Edward were his two relatives, Sir Walter and Bishop Courtenay of Exeter.

During the reign of Richard III. these three patriots had incurred attainder, for they had raised a force of retainers, and had joined the standard of Buckingham, who had declared for Richmond. The Severn was rendered impassable by floods, and the soldiers began to desert until the Duke became alarmed. Buckingham was arrested and beheaded, but the Courtenays succeeded in escaping, and sailed to Brittany, where the Earl of Richmond then was. Richard proceeded to Exeter, and appointed a special commission, by whose verdict the Courtenays were outlawed. Not content with these measures, Richard was sedulous in his attempts to gain possession of the persons of his enemies. The Duke of Brittany was ill, and his chief minister, Landrese took advantage of the fact to enter into negotiations with the King of England. A plot was laid for the capture of the Refugees, and but for timely warning the current of public events might have changed its course. Richmond fled into France, and the Duke recovering from his illness and learning what had occurred, took steps at once to give a safe pass into France to the Courtenays, who rejoined their leader at Paris, where they were magnificently entertained by King Charles.

Lord Devon remained a trusty vassal of his chosen sovereign. He accompanied Henry in his expedition into France when siege was laid to Boulogne. This war was speedily brought to a termination on easy terms for the French, much to the chagrin of the Barons, who had hoped for plunder and fame. In 1497 Courtenay took an active part in opposing Perkin Warbeck, who after being proclaimed Richard IV., at Bodmin, besieged Exeter; but all his efforts being foiled by the valour of the citizens, the adventurer marched to Taunton, and then fled to Bewdley, where he took sanctuary, but was captured. Notwithstanding this he was pardoned until further treasonable attempts brought down on his head the punishment he so richly deserved. After the capture of Warbeck the king made a triumphant entrance into Exeter, and commended the citizens for their valour. He delivered his sword to the Mayor, and ordered that it should be for ever carried before him in his municipal processions.

Edward, 9th Earl of Devon, married his cousin Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Philip Courtenay, of Molland. They had one son, William, who succeeded his father. This William Courtenay was a friend of Pole, Earl of Suffolk, who, on account of having murdered a mean person, was brought to trial. Suffolk was pardoned, but resenting his arrest, he withdrew into Burgundy. The king, unaware of the

cause of his flight, suspected treason, and made many arrests of his personal friends on the merest suspicion. Amongst the victims was Lord Courtenay, who had married the Lady Catherine Plantagenet, the youngest daughter of King Edward IV. On the death of his father Courtenay was liberated, and permitted to enjoy the honours of his family. About the date of his liberation a prince was born, and great festivities were held in honour of the event. Jousts and tournaments were held at Westminster. In one of these jousts the king took a prominent part under the title of *Cœur Loial*. With his Majesty were three aids. The Earl of Devon, as *Bon Voloix*; Sir Thomas Knyvet, as *Bon Espoire*; and Sir Edward Nevil, as *Valiant Desire*. We are told that "their names were put in a fine table, and the table was hung on a tree curiously wrought, and they were called *Les Chevaliers de la Forêt Saloigne*, and they were to run at the tilt with all comers."

On the 1st of May, 1510, the king, with his nobles, rode upon well-managed horses to the wood to fetch May. The sets were arranged, four knights in each set. In the one set were the King, Sir Edward Howard, Sir Charles Brandon, and Sir Edward Nevil. They had coats of green satin, guarded with crimson velvet. In the other set, and opposed to them, were the Earls of Essex and Devon, the Marquis of Dorset, and Lord Howard, all in crimson satin guarded with green velvet. On the third day a banquet was held, and the Queen distributed the prizes. The King received the first prize, the Earl of Essex the second, the Earl of Devon the third, and the Marquis of Dorset the fourth; after which a herald cried the following aloud:—"My Lords, for your noble feats in arms, God send you the love of the ladies whom you most admire."

"In the following year the Earl of Devon was seized with an attack of pleurisy. This was then a novel and unknown disease to the medical world, and the earl died at Greenwich, no one being able to master the severity of the complaint. His body was embalmed, and buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, on the south side of the high altar, the ceremony being conducted with great pomp. His wife, the Lady Catherine, survived him. On her decease her body was interred at Tiverton, with great solemnity. They had two children—1, Henry, who succeeded his father; and 2, Margaret, who died young, having been choked by a fish bone. In the island known as Chokebone Isle there is a monument erected to her memory. This royal marriage proved to be a source of great sorrow to the Courtenays, as will be seen in the sequel.

The life of Earl Henry was a very variable one. In his earlier years he lived in the dazzling splendour of one of the gayest courts that ever existed. Jousts and tournaments were the chief pleasures of King Hal, and Courtenay excelled in these manly exercises. After his accession to the earldom he was one of the twenty-six peers who sat at the trial of the fallen Duke of Buckingham, and he received a share of the confiscated estates of that attainted nobleman. The next incident in his life, of any moment, leads us to that brilliant scene which was enacted at Ardres between Henry VIII., of England, and

Francis, of France. Who has not heard of the Field of the Cloth of Gold, where the two powerful monarchs met on terms of amity, and vied with each other in display of pomp and brilliancy. The two kings themselves entered the lists, and, in the tournament, the challenge glove thrown down by Francis was taken up by the Earl of Devon. Henry raised Courtenay to the Marquisate of Exeter. He was one of the subscribers to the 44 Articles against Wolsey, in 1529, and a signitary to the celebrated letter addressed to Pope Clement VII. in favour of the divorce of the Queen. The Marchioness of Exeter was godmother at the christening of the Princess Elizabeth, and the Marquis, in 1536, sat at the trial of Anne Boleyn.

In the same year he assisted in quelling an insurrection in Yorkshire. This insurrection, known as the Pilgrimage of Grace, was headed by a county gentleman named Uske, and gained some headway at first. The Duke of Norfolk, though foremost of the party opposed to the Reformation, took the field against them, and eventually routed them. Some idea of the formidable character of this insurrection may be gathered from the names of those who suffered for their participation in it. These included Sir Robert Constable, Sir John Bulmer, Sir Thomas Percy, William Lumley, and others.

Despite the loyalty of his mind, and the excellency of his character and person, the Marquis of Exeter was, in 1538, arraigned for high treason, and beheaded on Tower Hill. Amongst the most renowned persons of the day was the king's kinsman and favourite, Reginald de la Pole, who was maternally descended from the Duke of Clarence, and therefore of the bloodroyal of England. Pole sturdily opposed the king's application for a divorce from his first Consort, and having offended the bluff monarch, he retreated to Rome, where he was made a Cardinal by the Pope. Violent statements respecting the king were issued from Rome, and Henry believed that their composition betrayed the literary style of Pole. At length the king's vexation broke out in open rancour, and a diligent watch was kept on Pole's movements and correspondence. It was reported that Exeter had said :—

"I like well of the proceedings of Cardinal Pole, but I like not the proceedings of this realm, and I trust to see a change of the world; I trust once to have a fair day upon these knaves which rule about the king. I trust to give them a buffet one day."

Upon this insufficient evidence, and on the supposition that Pole aimed at the Crown, Exeter was accused of high treason. The Cardinal's brother, Lord Montacute, Sir Edward Nevill, and Sir Nicholas Carew, were all executed, and Sir Geoffrey de la Pole, his other brother, only escaped by turning king's evidence. Strange as it may seem, it is stated by some authors that at one time Henry contemplated the nomination of Courtenay as his heir apparent. If so, it is probable that having raised the Marquis by his favouritism to the highest point to which a subject could aspire, he became jealous of his influence, character, and popularity. His loss was the occasion of much grief to the nation. The Marquis married three wives, the third, Elizabeth, was daughter of Sir William Lay; and by this lady he had two sons—Henry, who predeceased him; and Edward, his suc-

cessor. Edward was only 12 years of age on the disgrace of his father; as soon as he succeeded to the representation of his family he was committed to prison, where he remained till the demise of the king.

In 1553 he was liberated by Queen Mary, who granted him a new patent of the Earldom of Devon, in which "in consideration of the nobility of his birth and proximity of blood to the Queen," she was pleased to create him "Earl of Devon, with the honours and pre-eminences thereunto belonging to the aforesaid Edward, and his *heirs male* for ever." The patent continued as follows, "and further, of our more abundant grace we will, and by these presents do, grant to the aforesaid now Earl, that he and his heirs male may have, hold, enjoy, and possess in all Parliaments and other places, the same pre-eminence as any of the ancestors of the said Earl being hereafter Earls of Devon, hath held or enjoyed."

Queen Mary viewed the person of this handsome nobleman with admiration, and her sentiments towards him were soon observed and understood. Courtenay was told that the Queen loved him and that he could obtain her hand if he desired to seek it. Courtenay, however, was secretly attached to the Princess Elizabeth, his religious convictions being favourable to the Reformed Religion. The Queen learned with jealousy of Courtenay's preference for her sister, and henceforth viewed Elizabeth with suspicion, and Courtenay with abhorrence. The subsequent marriage she contracted with Philip of Spain made her highly unpopular, and a formidable insurrection was led in Kent by Sir Thomas Wyatt, whose design was supposed to be to supplant Mary by the elevation of Courtenay and Elizabeth to the joint occupancy of the throne. His proclamation showed that he intended "nothing but to preserve the liberty of the nation, and to keep it from coming under the yoke of strangers." Wyatt made his way to London where he was captured. Courtenay, who defended Temple Bar against the rebels, was accused of complicity in the design, and both he and the Princess Elizabeth were consigned to the Tower.

The affection which subsisted between the Princess and the Earl was of the most touching and romantic description. During the time when they were both incarcerated in the Tower, a little boy, aged four years, the son of a man who lived in the Tower, was accustomed to visit the two captives in their respective apartments, and he was wont to carry to her Grace a posy of flowers. The visits were observed and suspicion was aroused. The Lord Chamberlain and Lord Chandos sent for the boy, and the following colloquy occurred.

The Lord Chamberlain : My little boy, if you will answer my questions I will give you some figs and apples ; now tell me, when were you with the Earl of Devon ?

Boy : I am going to him by and bye.

The Lord Chamberlain : When were you with the Lady Elizabeth ?

Boy : Every day.

The Lord Chamberlain : What does the Lord Devon send by you to the Lady Elizabeth ?

Boy : I will go and ask him what he will give me to take to her.

The Lord Chamberlain : A crafty boy—how say you, my Lord Chandos ?

Boy : I pray you, my Lords, to give me the figs you promised me.

The Lord Chamberlain : No, thou shalt be whipped if thou come any more to the Lady Elizabeth or to the Lord Courtenay.

Boy : I will bring my Lady and mistress more flowers.

There the conversation apparently ended, but the Lord Chamberlain insisted on a stop being put to the boy's visits. The next day as the Princess was walking in the garden the little boy peeped through the door and said, "Mistress, I can bring you no more flowers." The Princess guessed his meaning, for the boy was soon after sent away from the fortress. The Lady Elizabeth was then removed to Woodstock, and Courtenay to Fotheringay Castle. To the lasting honour of the King Consort, it should be recorded that he left no stone unturned to procure the liberation of these young persons. In 1555 the Earl was set at liberty, and ten days after his liberation the Lady Elizabeth came to the throne. The Earl, fearing again to fall under suspicion, or to become the victim of jealousy, sought the permission of his Sovereign to go abroad. He obtained leave and proceeded through France into Italy. At Padua he was taken seriously ill and died in the year 1556. At his death, the second main line of the Courtenay's came to an end, and the Earldom became dormant ; whether the dignity was believed to have become extinct, or whether the adherence of the Courtenays of Powderham, to the old faith interfered with the revival of the title is uncertain. It is, however, clear that the title was not revived for many generations, whilst the Earldom of Devonshire was conferred upon the Cavendish family by King James the First.

The representation of the family thus devolved upon the descendants of Sir Philip Courtenay of Powderham Castle, to whom reference has already been made. Sir Philip had two sons, Richard Courtenay, Bishop of Norwich ; and Sir John, his heir. Sir John was succeeded by his son, Sir Philip. Sir Philip had several children, of whom we need only mention four, namely—Sir William, his successor ; Sir Philip of Molland ; Peter, Bishop of Winchester ; and John, who was created a Knight Banneret. Sir William, the eldest son, married a Bonville, and died, A.D. 1485. Sir William favoured the party of King Edward IV., and assembling a force on behalf of that Prince, he laid siege to the City of Exeter, where the Duchess of Clarence, the daughter of the Earl of Warwick, was at the time. Victuals became at length very scarce in the City, and the Duchess, probably fearing that the Mayor through stress of food would surrender the town, demanded the keys. Sir William Courtenay made the same demand, but the mayor, who seems to have inherited the sang-froid and policy of his predecessors, managed by fair speeches and the courteous treatment of both parties to keep the City in his own hands until a treaty was agreed upon and the siege raised. The learned historian, Camden, says, in error, that this siege was conducted by a Hugh, Earl of Devon ; no such dignity was in existence at that time.

(To be continued.)

Fig. 1.

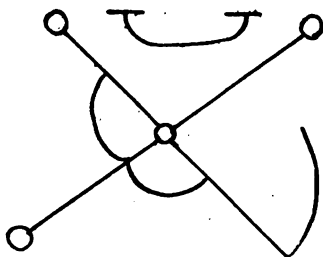


Fig. 2.

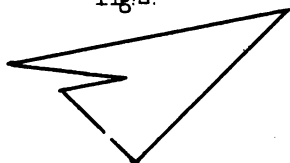


Fig. 3.

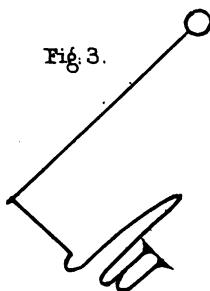


Fig. 4.



And on the other side
this name II R M E

Fig. 5.



SOME NOTES ON CHARMS AND EXORCISMS.

BY ALFRED WALLIS,

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HENRY CORNELIUS AGRIPPA VON NETTESHEIM, doctor, knight, and magician, although dead these three centuries and more, yet speaketh. His three books of Occult Philosophy, which gained for him the hatred and persecution of the monks, and procured the author the penalty of exile, are the foundation of every old witch's stock-in-trade ; and the "figures" which, as an astrologer, he found depicted in the firmament by the stars of heaven, still serve to impress superstitious people with vague awe, and thus to swell the gains of the "magician" of today—the charlatan, not the philosopher. The vulgar fortune-teller, who in a back garret receives the visits of servant-girls, and scrawls a love-charm upon a piece of dirty paper, follows, as nearly as circumstances will permit, the scheme of that grand old Pythagorean philosophy, relative to the celestial power of numbers, which Cornelius Agrippa loved to dally with ; and which masks so many excellent and important truths, fit only (now as then) for the use of "chiefs of enlightened men."

Two papers (illustrated with fac-similes of, respectively, an "exorcism" or binding, of evil spirits, and a charm to procure love), communicated to the "RELIQUARY" (Vol. X., p. 129 *et seq.*) by Dr. Dodds and the Editor, attracted my attention some time ago, and it has since occurred to me that a few additional remarks upon a subject of considerable interest, although, perhaps, "caviare to the general," might not be entirely unacceptable to the readers of those papers. The learned Dr. Dodds has indeed treated his example of "an ancient formula of magical exorcism" from a point so remote from the scope of modern learning, that those who have but a superficial knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, could not fail to find some difficulty in keeping-up with the list of "authorities" so freely quoted in illustration of his translation of the pseudo-Greek cypher found attached to a tombstone in Lancashire.

Both the documents are specimens of *vulgar* magic—the "exorcism" being of older date, and more scientifically constructed, than the "love-spell." The former is the work, probably, of some professional "wise man ;" but there are inaccuracies in the magic square (pointed out by Dr. Dodds), which prove that it was "erected" by one entirely ignorant of the intricacies of celestial magic. The strong presumption is, that it was taken from an English reprint of Cornelius Agrippa's work, of which there have been several published ; notably one translated by J. F.[reake], 1651, and the spurious fourth book, a translation of which, by Robert Turner, 8vo., was issued privately in 1655, without a publisher's name. Lowndes and his editor, Mr. H. G. Bohn, were evidently unaware of this edition, for they give precedence to the 4to. of 1665. The cypher is peculiar, but not unique ; I have seen it two or three times in similar cases. The peculiar form of the ε (epsilon) has in one instance, if not more, led

Dr. Dodds into an error. The superscription is not "Agla en tetragrammaton," but "Agla + On + Tetragrammaton"—a very different reading—for the first is a *sentence* which *may* mean anything, and does mean nothing; the second is a Triad of mighty, cabalistic power, and is, of itself, sufficient to appal any well-instructed evil demon of the lower orders, who on seeing it at the top would never stay to read the rest of the spell. Thus, in the "Magical Elements" of Peter de Abano, the magician who desires to call the angels from the four parts of the world, who rule the air upon the day selected for his invocation, is taught to implore:—O vos omnes, adjuro atque contestor per sedem Adonay, per Hagios, Theos, Ischyros, Athanatos, Paracletos, Alpha et Omega, et per hæc tria nomina secreta **AGLA + ON + TETRAGRAMMATON**, quod hodie debeatis ad implere quod cupio! The magician's sword, also, after having had said over it "one mass of the Holy Ghost," is to be inscribed in its midst, on the one side, Agla +, on the other + On +. Reginald Scot gives "the fashion or form of the conjuring knife with the names thereon to be grauen or written," this is engraved on Plate XVI., fig. 4.

Before proceeding to an examination of the body of this infernal "deed," and to an explanation of the symbols pronounced to be "intelligible" by the translator, let us glance briefly at the circumstances surrounding its discovery. It is stated to have been found, folded into the form of a letter, beneath a brass plate upon a tombstone. No clue whatever is given whereby the life-character of the tenant of this tomb, so strangely guarded, could be guessed—yes, there is *one*, the paper itself; for this is a talisman, and not an exorcism, notwithstanding the words, *adjuro te*; not a casting-out of an evil spirit already in possession, but a spell of restraint; an additional outwork, as it were, to a fortress deemed weak by its defender. Had the dead man, thus at last deprived of his amulet, made a former compact with the demon? and had he (tormented during life with "the dread of something after death") tried to cheat the Evil One of his due? Or was he a notorious evil liver? a blaspheming atheist, whose friends feared that, failing some powerful aid from art magic, he might be carried off bodily, after the fashion of Dr. Faustus and other heroes of mythical demonology? Some such manner of man he must have been; for, truly, the spell was cunningly contrived, and the celestial aid invoked in his behalf by its framer was of the mightiest. We shall soon see the method employed in its construction if we first briefly glance at the principles of Celestial Magic according to the system of the old philosophers.

Celestial magic, according to whose rules Dr. Dodd's formula is partly framed, attributes to the planets a certain dominion over the human race, in this wise—every inferior throughout nature is governed by its immediate superior, and thus receives, by transmission, the primary influence of the First Cause. "For," says Agrippa, "this is the band and continuity of nature, that all superior virtue doth flow through every inferior with a long and continued series, dispersing its rays even to the very last things: thus inferiors, through their superiors, come at last to the very Supreme of all." The superior binds

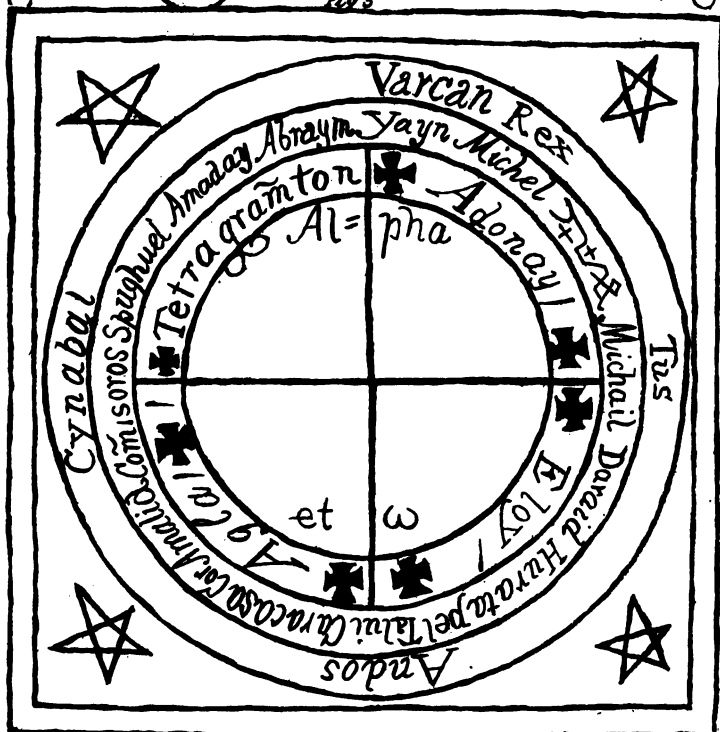
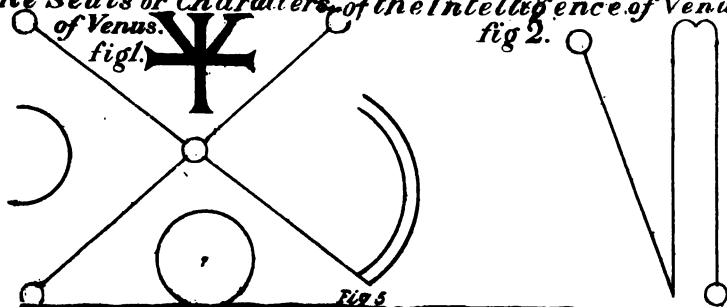
the inferior by *words* and *names*, and a written word is of more force than a spoken one. Now, to form these words, the Hebrew characters are in matter, form, and spirit, the most sacred since, says Agrippa, they were formed after the figures of the stars. A knowledge of these names and words, and of the correct mode of pronouncing and applying them, constitutes the TREE OF KNOWLEDGE, by the aid of which man raises himself above the level of gross ignorance, and becomes "even as the gods (*i.e.* the celestial intelligences) themselves." Then come numbers, of which the Pythagoreans assigned certain to each planet and element—one to the sun, whose symbol ☉, the point within the circle—answering to unity and ten (infinity)—is well known. Each of the seven planets has a magic table or "mystic square," formed in the mode which Dr. Dodds has correctly described in his paper—the table of the sun, being the square of six cells. Now, if on a proper day and hour such a table be constructed, and then inscribed upon a suitable surface; and if, next to it, be inscribed (1) the seal of the proper planet, together with (2) the seal of the "intelligence" ruling the planet, and (3) the seal of the "spirit" emanating from the planet, and ruling all manner of mundane affairs as are subject to its influence, the groundwork of a "spell" will have been laid. With this bond, constituted by the union of divine names with holy sigils, we may, as the fourth book of Occult Philosophy (wrongly attributed to Agrippa) tells us, "bind, not only spirits, but also all other creatures whatsoever. Oftentimes, also, we use these bonds as the means of deprecation and benediction, and it conduceth much to this purpose to join some sentence of Holy Scripture, if any shall be found convenient, thereunto." The instrument is also to be consecrated by sprinkling, suffumigation, and candles, "for without lights no sacrament is rightly performed;" and it must be inscribed upon "most pure and clean paper, that hath never been used before, which many do call Virgin Paper."

The fac-simile, then, indicates that the adjuration was undertaken upon such a first day of the week (Sunday), as was also the first of the moon. Speaking astrologically, the great luminaries are in the "first mansion" (Alnath or the Ram's Horns), beginning from the head of Aries. First, is drawn the "square of life" (86), showing that the sun is the "ruler," and this is supplemented by representations of the sun and moon, and beneath them the word *μαχεν*, *machen*, which Dr. Dodds translates "strife, contention, &c." We dissent from this interpretation, and humbly submit, for consideration in lieu thereof, the Hebrew word *מגן* *Maghen*, literally, "shield" or "escutcheon," but cabalistically equivalent to "a talisman," or any piece of paper or other matter marked or noted with characters drawn in connection with the Tetragrammaton. "This word, *maghen*," says Gaffarel ("Unheard-of Curiosities," London, 1650, p. 151), "signifies also, though improperly, these very figures also, and images;" *i.e.*, such as the Jews were forbidden to make—"because that these also as well as the *characters* of the Tetragrammaton, do serve, as it were, instead of a Buckler or Shield of Defence against Diseases, Lightnings, and Tempests." The images of the sun and moon are then to be taken as (*maghen*) the buckler, or shield, against the demon, upon the

talisman in question. The scribe, in fact, has written a character χ *chi*, where he ought to have written γ *gamma*. Beneath the sun and moon is "a symbol composed of a Jerusalem cross, of the planet Jupiter, and other signs united" (Dr. Dodds). The framer of the spell was determined that the evil spirits should make no mistake, and (much as a child might do in drawing a picture), he has written under each of his symbols the meaning he intends them to convey. Thus he has inscribed this symbol (unintelligible to Dr. Dodds) with the word "Michael." Turning now to Reginald Scot's "Discoverie of Witchcraft," 1584, we find this "seal" or "signature" in its entirety (Plate XVI., fig. 5), allotted to the archangel Michael, the angel of the sun, or of *light*, and, consequently, the unceasing opponent of the powers of darkness. As a curious illustration of the power attributed to this "signature" when drawn in conjunction with other names and symbols, I have fac-similed, from the "Magical Elements" of Peter de Abano, a "scheme" for making a magic circle for the first hour of the Lord's Day, the East being indicated by the position of the "Alpha," and the West by the "Omega" (see Plate XVII., fig. 5). The full explanation of this circle would be too long for this paper; besides, it more properly belongs to "conjunction," about which I may have something to say at a future time. A circle is called an infinite line, in which there is no *terminus a quo*, nor *terminus ad quem*, whose beginning-and-end is in every point; whence also a circular motion is called infinite, not according to time, but according to place. "Whence," says Agrippa, "they who adjure evil spirits are wont to environ themselves about with a circle." The four angles of the square contain the pentacle, "crow-foot," or "seal of Solomon;" which by virtue of the number, five, has great command over evil spirits, it having, within and without, five obtuse and five acute angles—five double triangles. The figure of the Cross, according to the Egyptians and Arabians, is the receptacle of all celestial power, because it contains four right angles; stars are most potent when they possess four corners in the astrological "heaven," and make a cross by the projection of their rays mutually; all this, and much more, may be found in Abrahe Auenaris' *Principium Sapientiae*, a curious little book, printed at Venice, by P. Liechtenstein, in 1507, which Bacmeister describes as "one of the greatest rarities in the library of the Academy of St. Petersburg," and of which I fortunately possess a copy. The "astral spirit" of the solar planet is subordinate to Michael; for, as the sun is Chief amongst lesser lights, so is the archangel, Michael, Chief of the dominion of heaven. Gabriel is the angel of the moon, but his "seal" is not drawn on the paper under discussion. The remainder of the "unintelligible symbols," are the seals of the proper supra-mundane "intelligence," Nachiel; the astral "spirit," Sorath; and of the planet itself, all of which, may be found tabulated by Agrippa, whose work is now before me. Here, then, is the table of the planet Mars which, if engraven at the proper season, on an iron plate or sword, makes the man who wields it powerful in war and terrible to his enemies: the "unintelligible symbols" in this case are (1) the seal of the planet Mars; (2) of its "intelligence;" (3) of its "spirit" or "demon." These are all engraven on Plate XVI.

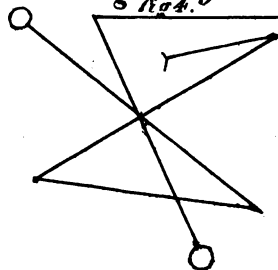
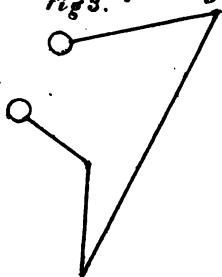
The Seats or Characters of the Intelligence of Venus.
of Venus.
figl.

fig 2.



of the Spirit of Venus.
fig 3.

of the Intelligences of Venus.
fig 4.



6
1112
42

11	24	7	20	3
4	12	25	8	16
17	5	13	21	9
10	18	1	14	2
23	6	19	2	15

We need add here few remarks upon the omnific "Name," to the history Dr. Dodds has already given of the Tetragrammaton; but the opening words of the conjuration seem to demand attention. It was the universal belief of the ancient nations, and especially of the Orientals, that certain sounds and words, for the most part barbarous, were highly grateful, and that others were equally disagreeable to the demons. (It must be remembered that the talisman before us is a compound of "celestial magic," which borders upon judicial astrology, and of "black magic," which had its origin in Egypt, and it is intended to be peculiarly disagreeable to evil spirits—the angels of darkness).

Hence, when it was wished to render the demons propitious, they were invoked with names and words which were agreeable to them. De Lancre says, "A conjuror did great mischief by uttering these unintelligible words, *Vach, Vech, Stest, Sty, Stu,*" which, one would think, are ugly enough to incite the most scrupulous demon to the commission of evil deeds. On the contrary, when it was the intention to drive evil spirits away, words were used which it was fancied the demons could not bear to hear or see. Agrippa gives many formulas of words composed at pleasure, or gathered from several different languages, or formed in imitation of the Hebrew. And amongst the primitive Christians there was a superstitious custom of fasetting to the neck of a sick person, or upon the bed on which he lay, some text from the New Testament applicable to the cure of his disease. Of such materials is the body of Dr. Dodds' amulet composed, viz.—of "words of power," of scraps from the Gospels and of the Lord's Prayer, finishing with the form, "deliver us from *the evil one.*"

Here, by way of illustration, is part of a conjuration out of Reginald Scot's book (the edition which witch-hunting King James took such pains to suppress, 1584); it is to procure "the ring of invisibility" from the "three sisters of fairies," and I transcribe the "words of power" for comparison with those of the Lancashire exorcism. "First goe to a fair parlor or chamber and an euen ground and in no loft, and [free] from people nine daies; for it is the better: and let all thy clothing be cleane and sweete. Then make a candle of vergine waxe and light it, and make a faire fier of charcoles in a faire place in the midlle of the parlor or chamber. Then take faire cleane water that rer eth against the east, and set it vpon the fier; and yer thou wasuest thyself, saie these wordes going about the fier, three times

holding the candle in the right hand ✚ Panthon + Craton + Muriton + Bisecognaton + Siston + Diaton + Maton + Tetragrammaton + Agla + Agarion + Tegra + Pentessaron + Tendicata + Then rehearse these names + Sorthie + Sorthia + Sorthios + Milia + Achilia + Sibylia + *In nomine patris et filij et spiritus sancti. Amen.* Examples might be multiplied *ad infinitum*, but this is enough for my purpose.

Mr. Jewitt's love-spell has evidently been erected from sources similar to the foregoing. The magic square is again that of the sun, as ruler of the talisman, *maghen*; the planet is naturally Venus, whose angel is Anael; at least, I trace some resemblance to his "seal" in the badly-formed characters so liberally strewed about. For comparison with this curious fac-simile I have drawn (Plate XVII., figs. 1 to 4) from the Second Book of Agrippa, the seals of Venus; of her proper "intelligence," Hagiel; of her evil spirit or demon, Kedemel; and of the Seraphim, who conjointly act as the celestial intelligences of this favoured planet. If the reader will turn to Mr. Jewitt's plate (RELIQ. X., 189), he will see at the left hand, over the magic square, the seal of the "intelligence" of Saturn, Agiel; next, that of Jupiter, and of his "intelligence," Jophiel; followed by that of the "intelligence" of Mars, Graphiel. In this charm, Jupiter, a beneficent planet bringing *worship*, is strongly opposed to the planets Saturn, *sadness*, and Mars, *discord*; the solary virtue binds and draws all the inferiors into admiration of, and obedience to, Venus, whose characters complete the spell. The writing is so obscure, and the spelling so faulty, that I am not surprised some mistakes should have been made in printing the "names of power;" they must be read as follows:—Cassiel (the angel of Saturn), Sachiel (the angel of Jupiter), Samael (of Mars), Michael (of the Sun), Anael (of Venus), Raphael (of Mercury), Gabriel (of the Moon). The angels of the whole seven planets are therefore invoked for the purpose of bringing the reluctant swain to the feet of the disconsolate fair one.

In conclusion, let me say that the whole subject, thus briefly touched upon, is of the most intricate nature. I have purposely refrained from criticising the very free translation of the Latin original which has already appeared in the "RELICUARY," although, to some, the omission of any rendering of the words (*hanc bestiam*) must have seemed as extraordinary as the magician's *intentional* omission of the words, (*panem nostrum quotidianum*), from the Paternoster, was to Dr. Dodds. It is not for want of materials, either, that the Mirific Name has been only incidentally dwelt upon; and some readers of these imperfect notes will readily understand the reasons for this reticence. Suffice it to add that the science of magic, like other occult sciences, has had a marked effect upon the civilization of the world; but, degraded as it is by the tricks of spiritualistic charlatans and fortune-tellers, not even the art of Cornelius Agrippa himself could now render it respectable. Perhaps the scientific superstition of the present day (if I may venture to use such an expression) will elevate the Black Art to its former place in the minds of those whose motto is and ever will be

Omne ignotum pro mirifico!

ON ARBOR LOW. II.

BY WILLIAM HENRY GOSS, ESQ.

THUS far my object has been to note that the lateness of the recognition in modern times of the ancient British, or ante-Roman character of Arbor Low, and the other rude stone monuments in question, does not favour their Arthurian origin; that Cæsar's non-observance of ancient British temples does not damage the Druidical, nor favour the Arthurian theory of the rude stones; that there *were* stones associated with the grove and holy-well worship, which worship, from its deep-rootedness, it was difficult to exterminate; and that these stones were distinct from the Romano-British temples, and, just possibly, some Saxon temples, which, by command of Gregory the Great were converted into Christian churches.

Let me now trace the probable origin of the ancient well-authenticated sun, moon, and grove worship, and show its connection with the said lingering worship of the sun and moon, stones, trees, and fountains, so repeatedly deprecated by the Christian Fathers, and forbidden by Canute the Great. But, since controversy so animated has been held about the Druids, that the mere name has acquired power to disturb the equanimity of some archæological minds, I should like first to find a way of dispensing with the title in the further discussion of this subject; probably I may succeed. Of the candidate derivatives of the word—namely, the Hebrew *Derussini* for contemplators; the Greek *Drus*, or old British *Dru* for oak; old British *Drus* for magician; Saxon *Dry* for the same; and the Teutonic *Druthio* for servant of truth;—I think the Welsh term *Derw-ydd*, for one that lives in an oak-grove, appears quite sufficient. And that term was applied to those who were described by classical authorities as the all-powerful priests of the Celtic race. I will, therefore, speak of them as Celtic priests—priests of the Sun, of Apollo, and of Baal, will be equally applicable, although they combined also with their sacerdotal office the functions of magistrates, philosophers, and physicians. The worship which they conducted was not special to Britain, nor to Europe, but was the religion of the primitive home of man, established before the original community sent forth emigrants to people the lands—before the origin of nations. Mr. Fergusson has pointed out the remarkable similarity of the monuments of peoples so widely separated on the face of the earth, as the north of Europe, Egypt, India, and even central America; and, assuming that there has never been any contact between the ancestors of some of these peoples, leads to the suggestion that there may be an uniform development of stone structural design natural to the human mind in all cases and places. It does seem just possible that the human mind, without example or instruction of any kind, should naturally, everywhere, suggest the creation of cairns or pyramids, menhirs or obelisks, dolmens, and stone circles, but when in addition to this remarkable uniformity of symbolic structure, we have a similarity of words, special habits, and

remarkable traditions, we must assume that there *has* at some period been a contact or association of the ancestors of these peoples, however widely they may be now separated, and that the similarities are the result of a common source or derivation. The Mandan Indians of North America had among them the tradition of a flood which covered the earth, from which only one man escaped in a large canoe; and of a bird flying to the big canoe with a leaf in its mouth, not olive, however, but willow. And the Carribean Indians preserved a legend of the submersion of the earth through the disobedience of some of its inhabitants, and of the re-peopling of it by a few who were placed on a safe spot until the waters subsided. These traditions appear to be derived from the same source as the scriptural account of the Flood, and that on the Assyrian tablets. Doubtless the ancestors of these Indians carried the story with them from the first home of mankind, at the same time that they took with them to the west the rites and ceremonies of the eastern Sun-worship, which was already an ancient religion in the Mexican and Peruvian empires, when they were first made known to the old world. So, probably, had they carried with them a knowledge of the pyramid, the obelisk, and the stone circle, as religious symbols, for they are found there as well as in Asia, Africa, and Europe. The resemblance between the architecture of ancient Mexico and Egypt, megalithically and in the pyramid, is remarkable. In Thomas Maurice's "Indian Antiquities" (1793), there is a beautiful engraving of a large Mexican pyramidal temple to the sun and moon, which resembles in a very surprising manner the temple of Belus at Babylon, according to the description of the latter by Herodotus in *Clio*, 181. Herodotus calls it the temple of Jupiter Belus, which would be Bel, Baal, or the Sun. There is also a remarkable similarity between the ceremonies of the enchanters or mystery-men of the North American Indians, and the rain-making ceremonies of Africa. The custom, too, of addressing the chief of men as "Father," which was once common in the old world, and from which we have Sire and Pope, is still preserved in the North American Indian's synonyms of Father and Great Father. The tortures which the Indian youth had to pass through to test their powers of endurance, and initiate them into the rank of warriors and hunters, were inflicted and endured for the purpose of gaining the favour of the Great Spirit, so that he might make them successful in their pursuits. For it was, and is, supposed by them that the Great Spirit especially approves of a bold and daring hunter, and favours, as acceptable to him, those who are brave in the endurance of privations, fatigue, and wounds. So Nimrod was styled "the mighty hunter before the Lord," as though at that early period it was thought that the Lord delighted in the deeds of a mighty hunter. The writer of the passage, one would think, so intended it to be understood, and not that Nimrod was a mighty hunter *against* the Lord, as some think. For when the writer of Genesis recorded wickedness he ever recorded divine visitation as a natural consequence; whereas Nimrod is made the successful founder of cities and kingdoms. If it should appear that so many coincidences of habits, customs, and traditions as exist among the

divers races of mankind, point to a common home and ancestry in their primitive history, the present differences of races is no obstacle to the conclusion. Whatever great changes may have happened in the languages, colour, build, and natures of human families may be amply accounted for by the allowance of sufficient time for the development of the effects of different climates, habits, diet, fashions, and accidents, all operating gradually and diversely upon disconnected communities; and it is no wonder that there are not more vestiges of the original cousinship than we find. Some have doubted that there can be any relationship between the aborigines of the New and Old worlds, because of the intervention of the Atlantic; and Mr. Fergusson appears to entertain no idea that the former may have inherited anything from the latter. We know not how early men began to construct sea-going ships and venture upon the ocean; nor how often arts have flourished and declined to be re-invented. The tradition of the Flood is a tradition also of ship-building already then advanced to a thorough sea-going capacity. And it is possible that there was once another traversable route to America besides that of the Atlantic. I have long held that the earth did not always revolve upon an axis at the same angle to the sun's rays as at present. The now frozen north was once torrid, and may have furnished to wandering tribes an easy way to the American continent. Siberia and the Arctic regions were once warm fruitful regions, supporting a population of huge elephants, whose habitat was such a clime as that of India is to-day. The separate discoveries by Gabriel Sarytschew and Ossip Schumachoff, of entire bodies of the Mammoth, un mutilated and uncorrupted, embedded in solid masses of ice, indicate that the change of temperature in the instance of their calamity was sudden. They were overwhelmed with a flood, which froze into a solid mass around them before a bone had been broken, or their flesh had become tainted; and when disintombbed from the ice thousands of years later, their flesh was then sound food for dogs. We know also that Britain has experienced a torrid, a glacial, and subsequently to the glacial, a temperate clime. We now learn too, from the last Arctic exploration, that there are coal-fields and corals not so very far from the North Pole. It is no extravagant surmise that Siberia may at one time, since the appearance of man upon the scene, have been a fruitful country, and a pleasant road, whereby the children of the wanderers from Assyria reached the American continent with only a strait to cross.

It was probably at that early period of the founding of the communities of Assyria that Sun-worship was established, and the circle made a sacred symbol. I have written elsewhere of the ancient sage who "once upon a time was studying eternity or illimitability, whether of time or space. He had been led to the thought of infinity by the impossibility of conceiving a limit of the whole. 'If I conceive an end of space,' thought he, 'of what nature is its boundary? Is it a wall of adamant? And what is beyond that?' He strained thought and found it impossible to conceive an ultimate end. There must be something beyond and beyond, whether dark or illumined, whether

void or solid ; and it might as well be space as a solid for the possibility of the comprehension of it. As he could not conceive an end, neither could he conceive the infinite continuity whether of space or time. Thus difficult was the prospect ; and no less difficult the retrospect to the ken of the human mind. At length he mentally bent the future downward curvingly ; and he bent the past downward curvingly, until they met and became a complete circle, without beginning and without end. That became his symbol of eternity and the Eternal. He engraved it in stone, and added thereto wings, to symbolize unrestraint or omnipresence. Then he carved the circle into the resemblance of a serpent, the emblem of wisdom, head to tail. Thus he combined a symbol of God, eternal, omnipresent, and omniscient, and made it the object of his worship and prayer. To this day it remains on the stones of the ruins of the ancient temples of Egypt and India. But that circle, after all, was only a lineal circumscribed illustration of endlessness, and is no aid to the conception of expansive boundlessness." Because I say "engraved," and "carved," I do not mean to imply that the circle became a sacred symbol at a later time than the Flint period. It is very easy to carve stone with a flint implement. Besides its fit symbolism of eternity and the Eternal, on account of its endless continuity, the circle was also sacred as the visible form of the supreme deities of the astronomical religion—of Baal and Astaroth, the Sun and the Moon in the heavens, as the obelisk or menhir represented the solar ray, or god-influence on earth. It is curious to note that even Christianity inherits these symbols from Sun-worship, and in painting, we indicate the divinity of Christ by placing above our Lord's head the sacred circle, or encompassing it with a representation of the solar rays—the Latin *nimbus*. And so the coronal circle was placed upon the brows of kings originally to signify that the regal office was divine. In it, besides the circle, the solar rays were also generally represented. And, while the kings of antiquity assumed this symbol of their god, they also assumed his name as their royal title, and were distinguished by a cognomen betokening *the Sun*, to signify that they were his deputies in the governance of men. One instance of this occurs to my memory among the names of the later kings of ancient Britain, namely, Cunobelinus—Belinus being synonymous with Baal or the Sun.

If the families of mankind first radiated from the plains of Assyria, then, doubtless, it was on those plains that men first learned to adore the sun and moon, and all the host of heaven ; to encompass their altars and places of burial with the sacred circle ; and to erect the menhir or obelisk as the holy symbol of the solar ray and a sort of image of God. It has been thought that the science of astronomy was made out by the Assyrian or Chaldean shepherds, while nightly dividing their attention between their flocks and the skies. But it was probably a stronger motive than the ordinary curiosity of a shepherd, lying on his back and watching the stars, that led to the early mapping of the firmament, and traced the courses of the heavenly bodies. The desire to find out God, and the movements of the celestial host, would give earnestness to the observance and study of the

skies. As to God, the thoughtful would naturally soon conclude that they had discovered Him in the glorious sun. In the earliest historic times the sun was worshipped under the title of Baal, Bel, and Belus; words signifying simply the Lord. Among the Gauls we read that the word was rendered Belenus, and with the ancient Britons Belinus and Bel. The sun is also said to have been called Baal, Beal, Bealan, among the ancient Irish and the Highlanders of Scotland. And I suppose that it has already been re-written a hundred times, that the first of May, which is bonfire day with the Irish and Highlanders, is still called Bealteine or Beal's-fire. As to the origin of sun-worship, it was probably the earliest natural religion of mankind; the offspring of the first study of nature, and sense of human dependence. The sun was observed to be the source of light and fructifying heat; the source, or at least the aider and preserver of animal and vegetable life. The least thoughtful must have observed that in proportion to its recession from the earth life drooped; while at its vernal re-approach trees and flowers blossomed, herbage covered the earth, and benefits ripened as if by a benign magic, while teeming animal nature cried out and sang with joy. And this god of the spring was a god whose existence in the human heart did not depend upon faith. He was to be seen and felt gloriously, and beneficently, and triumphantly. In all nature to be sun-impregnated was to be god-impregnated. Even Solomon became a sun-worshipper, persuaded thereto by his Ammonitish wives, and built an altar to Moloch. The sun was the apparent all-powerful lord of heaven and of earth, and a thoughtful observation of its influence would inspire the feelings embodied in the following song of the Magi, which I quote from the MS. of an unpublished work. It was the dawn of a battle-day, when Arbaces and his Medes were to fight against the Assyrians for their independence. Arbaces, with his Magi and the Choristers of the Sun had ascended a high hill, "they waited not long until the faces of the worshippers were illumined with the first direct rays of the sun, when Arbaces knelt and stretched forth his hands in prayer; the musicians played upon their instruments, and the singers commenced their chant thus:

' Hail, Supreme God, source of Light,
Sole revealer of the earth!
At thy uprising, O Most Glorious,
All Nature chants her joy
And owns thee God.
When thy face is hidden
Fear prevails, and deep silence.
Without thee there is no beauty,
No forms of loveliness, no glorious tints,
But only blank desolation.
Hail, divine Day-spring, source of Heat!
Without thee the earth would be barren;
All life must perish,
All sweet sounds cease,
The lakes and the rivers be changed to rock,
All sparkling fountains stopped,
Swift gales and gentle breezes still'd for ever.
Wherever thou art not, O God,
There is darkness and silence and death.
All hail, Most High, source of Life!
Save thy people, O Most Mighty;
Inspire them with the Sacred Fire.

Fight for us, O Omnipotent;
 Draw thy bow against the tyrant
 And destroy him before us with darts of fire.
 Accept our sacrifices, O Supreme,
 And deliver thy worshippers!
 Scatter the worshippers of idols
 And give thy people victory !'

Thus sang the choristers of the Sun."

How long this sun-worship remained the universal religion of mankind we shall never know. The dawn of history reveals it already far advanced and even corrupted in its rites and ceremonies; and when the children of Israel were the brickmakers of Egypt, Pharaoh (so named as the deputy Sun or deputy God, from *Phra, the sun*), was the dupe or accomplice of magicians and sorcerers. It was a still more thoughtful observance of nature that produced the first sect of dissenters from this venerable faith. In studying the cause of causes, it was felt that the sun must be a secondary power in the universe, and that there must be a Greater, which was the Father even of it and the other celestial gods. Men were familiar with, and dreaded the terrible dart of Apollo, or sun-stroke. But they remembered that there was another fire occasionally hurled from heaven, more terrible and destructive than the fierce sunbeam; hurled, too, with an angry and awful voice from the skies, as from a god who had power in his wrath to put aside the cheering influence, and throw back the rays of the sun. These dissenters made the sun, or Apollo, secondary to the more awful wielder of the thunder-bolts, and to the latter also they sacrificed, and to him erected covered temples, as the father of the gods—the Olympian Jove, a human glimpse of Jehovah. But we have only now to do with the more ancient worship, which was conducted in an open sanctuary, such as this of Arbor Low.

It is, I believe, quite undisputed that whatever may be the antiquity of Stonehenge and its tumuli, Arbor Low and its barrows are still more ancient. While the Magi of Media chanted their matins to the rising sun in the times to which I have just alluded, it is possible that within or around this enclosure, even then ancient and venerable, the Celtic Bardi sang praises to the same deity. As the geologist sees in the masses of carboniferous limestone which lie about this spot vestiges of the palæozoic, or ancient-life of the world, in the form of corals, encrinurites, and other fossils of that early period of incalculable geologic antiquity; so the archæologist, with kindred feelings, beholds in this venerable ruin, with its fallen and shattered altar-stones, a solemnly silent vestige of the ancient life of the human race—a fellow ruin to the remaining circles of Arabia, and all the world where sacrifices were ever offered to Baal.

Astronomical knowledge, so far from being first obtained by the primeval shepherds of the East, was probably more utterly unknown to them and to the general people of antiquity all along than to the shepherds of our own day and nation. All the star-gazing of a lifetime would bring little astronomy to the ordinary mind, and the shepherds would hardly get beyond, "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are!" It would be the exceptional pristine geniuses who, with full leisure, would study the heavens with the view

to find out the movements of the supposed Deity, and the courses of his heavenly host. And these sages, as they gathered knowledge, would keep it from the common people as a valuable secret, to be exercised over them for the establishment of governing influence. After the accumulation of the knowledge and discoveries of generations jealously and exclusively kept to the sages and their disciples, these men would become teachers of astronomical worship with a ritual, and constitute themselves priests of Baal, or the Lord, and Magi or magicians. Hence the Derussini or Contemplators, were also in ancient British the Drus, or magicians; and the Derw-ydd, which meant one who lived in an oak grove, signified at the same time a superior priest. They maintained their power by keeping the masses in ignorance, and nurturing popular superstitions, so that in their hands science became a cheat, and professed to be miraculously oracular. In this spirit the Celtic priests of ancient Britain never permitted their mysteries to be committed to writing, which art Cæsar informs us they practised in the Greek character (more probably Phœnician), but taught their disciples verbally in caves and other secret recesses, lest they should even be overheard by lurking aspirants after knowledge. And thus the predicted eclipse, when it happened, confirmed their claim to knowledge and power supernatural in the eyes of the unlearned masses. These early astronomers in mapping out the heavens also originated the pseudo-science of astrology.

This reference to the ancient sacerdotal astronomers reminds me that Mr. Fergusson says, "Till antiquaries are agreed whether the circles are temples or tombs or observatories, whether the dolmens are monuments of the dead, or altars for sacrificing living men, and whether the mounds are tombs or law-courts, it seems impossible, without arguing every point, to write anything that will be generally accepted." It appears to me that the differences of opinion sketched in this quotation are not difficult of reconciliation; and that whatever various reasons there may be for the different conclusions, they will even strengthen each other, and form one harmonious whole. We should have but to substitute *and* for *or* and opinions might shake hands all round. In an astronomical and astrological religion, where the priests were the astronomers and the astrologers, it would be probable that the temple would be the observatory; that the place held sacred to the heavenly bodies, would be held suitable to the study of their movements. And if the large circles were temples and observatories, and were indeed also used as places for the interment of the ashes of the great, then they may have furnished the example which our early Christian forefathers imitated, when they interred not the *ashes* but the *remains* of their great in the churches, abbeys, and cathedrals, as we more limitedly continue to do to this day. It would be as reasonable that the antiquary of the remote future—the archæological New Zealander—should decide that the future ruins of St. Paul's, Westminster Abbey, and our churches generally, which he may overhaul, were never temples of worship, because in them will be found memorials of the dead, as that we should decide that the large circles were never sanctuaries, because they contain like memorials.

As to dolmens, there are dolmens that were sepulchres, others that were altars, and some that were probaby mere rude monuments, fixing the exact locality of events which were commemorated in song or tradition. Mr. Fergusson himself says, "We know from the indisputable authority of a decree of Charlemagne, that human sacrifices were practised by the pagan Saxons as late, certainly, as 789, and were sufficiently frequent to constitute one of the first crimes against which he fulminated his edicts." I shall have more to say hereafter about human and other sacrifices, and at present only mention this evidence because, as some dolmens have the form of the human figure hollowed out in the top slab, like a matrix in which to fit the human body, and human sacrifices were once common, we may assume reasonably that such dolmens were made and used for the reception of human victims. But as to those rude stone chambers, which are evidently sepulchres, I do not think they should be classed with the other dolmens, although Mr. Fergusson so classes them. The finding of urns under trilithic dolmens or cromlechs, does not prove that the dolmens were erected as monuments to the dead, and were not altars. The urn may have contained the ashes of some arch priest, or very distinguished self-offered sacrifice, or great prophet, and have been placed under the dolmen *because* it was an altar, or most holy place; as the early Christians buried the bodies of their saints under the altars of their churches, probably in continuation of the earlier practice. But that the mounds or barrows were tombs, we know from their general contents, the size of the barrow or earth-monument being probably relative to the importance of the individual whose ashes were interred. On this subject see Mr. Jewitt's *Grave-mounds and their Contents*. Some of them would be the tombs of persons esteemed very holy, arch-priests and great prophets. What could be more natural than that important depositions should be solemnly taken at such places, and solemn judgment pronounced there, making them, in such instances, law-courts? We have been speaking of the "ashes" of the dead. The term can only correctly apply to the remains left after cremation. It can never in any sense, apply to the human remains at a Christian burial; although, curiously, we use the term, "Ashes to ashes," at the Christian burial service; which expression doubtless was continued from the ancient Celtic ritual used in placing the cinerary urn with the ashes of the funeral pyre, preparatory to covering it with the "dust to dust" of the grave-mound.

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, WINCHESTER. II.

BY THE REV. C. COLLIER, M.A., F.S.A.

The Account of Thos. Travas and John Gibson Churchwardens from the year 1554 till
1557 that is to say for 3 whole years as hereafter followeth.

For Rent of all the 1st year	...	...	3	18	0
The 2nd year	...	...	3	18	0
The 3rd year	...	...	3	18	0
For the Bible	...	...	0	8	4
For Dowell money the 1st year	...	...	0	6	10
2d year	...	...	0	5	0
3d year	...	...	0	2	0
for Average of Rent	...	...	0	2	4
For hock Money the first yr	...	...	0	9	4
the 2d yr	...	...	0	9	6
the 3d yr	...	...	0	9	10½
For Pascall Money the 1st yr	...	...	0	10	1½
The 2 yr	...	...	0	11	0
The 3d yr	...	...	0	9	2
For kingale Money all things Paid	...	...	0	12	0
For kingale Money of Robt Samwell	...	...	0	10	6½
Henry Wrene for old Dept	...	...	2	0	0
R ¹ Samwell old Dept	...	...	5	7	2
John Dier old Dept	...	...	5	0	0
R ⁴ bernet old Dept	...	...	0	6	8
My Lord Chauncelors Buryall	...	...	0	8	4
Maystres Alyn old Dept	...	...	0	13	4
Jone Grainge old Dept	...	...	0	2	4
			80	7	10½

(12)

Charges and Payments		£	
To Tho ^s Brown for Nursing of Chanwest	...	1	10 0
To John Caryck for Nursing the same Child	...	0	18 4
For charge of the Archdacon's Court	...	0	0 6
For carriage of the Bell to Reding	...	0	11 2
For casting of the Bell and for over Mettle	...	7	2 8
To W ^m Skyun for his Charge Rideing to Reading	...	0	5 0
For Washing the Church Gere for 3 years	...	0	15 0
For Bread and Drink at the Trinity Prossession	...	0	1 8
For Painting of the Cloth upon the Sumer Loge	...	0	0 6
Paid to the Plunum	...	0	8 0
Paid at the Cardonell Vissitation	...	0	4 6
Paid for the Wifes Sop at hocktide	...	0	2 6
To the Smith for Mending the Bell kniple	...	0	1 8
for a weel for the Great Bell	...	0	6 8
Charge at the Archdacon's Vissitation	...	0	0 2
for watching the Seculpre	...	0	0 8
Makeing an Eye to a kniple and Mending the same	...	0	3 6
For Mending the Bell Freame	...	0	16 4
P ^d for the Bell Ropes and Lines for the Church	...	0	8 10
for makeing and mending the Bawdricke and wire for them	...	0	14 4
Repairing the Church and houses & things Nessesserys theirto	...	1	9 2
For Books to the Church	...	1	17 0
P ^d for 2 Coopes to R ^b Samuele	...	2	0 0
P ^d for Quit Rent for 3 years	...	0	7 9
P ^d for the Paskell funt Tapors & other Tapors to Jn ^o Dier as appereth by 2 Bills	...	2	9 2½
Paid for Makeing this account	...	0	8 3
P ^d more for mending the Bell Freame	...	0	6 0
P ^d more for Repairing R ^b Christmass house	...	0	18 6

156 CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, ST. JOHN BAPTIST, WINCHESTER.

The Churchwardens Pray allowance for Average of Rent of			
Mr. Perse for a Garden Plot for 3 years at 6 ^d Pr year	...	...	0 1 6
The hall oweth for 3 years at 2 ^s 8 ^d Pr year	...	...	0 8 0
Maistress Thomas oweth 3y ^{rs} at 2 ^s 6 ^d By the year	...	...	0 7 6
Jn ^o Stone ^s void 2 y ^s and a $\frac{1}{2}$ they Pray Allowance	...	...	0 12 6
Jn ^o Brown for 3 years at 6 ^d Pr yr	...	...	0 1 6
Maistres Alyn oweth Rent	...	...	0 6 8
Cowp oweth for one year	...	...	0 1 2
Mother Grangers house his fallen down & has Stood void			
8 yrs	...	...	0 12 0
Rich ^d Grantlud house Stood void 1 year & a $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 6 0
Matheaw Clark oweth for a Quarters Rent	...	...	0 2 6
Agnew Saunder house Stood void $\frac{1}{2}$ a year	...	...	0 2 0
E ^d Raye oweth for Rent	...	...	0 7 3
Peter Proier house Stood void 1 year & a $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 7 6
John Corf stood void 2 yr & $\frac{1}{2}$	...	...	0 12 6

(18)		£
The Church Wardens ask allowance for Repairing Justin Bath's house as		
appereth by a Bill	...	0 19 3
P ^d to Maistress Alin for a Sepulcre Cloth	...	0 10 4
		80 11 10

And so the Churchwardens Is owed by the Church upon this Account 4^s 0 wich the S^d Churchwardens have remited and So Even and Quit R^b Garden and Gilbert Mathew are Ellected Churchwardens and have Rec^d the Church Box It Is Ordered at this Account that No More Dwelling without the Parish Shall have any Double knell with 5 Bells but that they shall Pay to the Church 2^s 0 and to Stand to the charge of the Ringers.

The Account of R ^t Garden and Gilbert Mathew Church Wardens From the feast of the Circmcision 1557 Till the 14 of Jan ^y 1559 That Is to Say for 2 years.			
The said Accountants doth Charge themselves with The Rent of All as Appereth by a Rentall thereof Made for 2 whole years	...	...	9 7 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
For Dowling Money the first year	...	...	0 7 9
Dito the 2nd year	...	...	0 6 11
for Dito at Twelvetide Last	...	...	0 7 3
for the knell of John Pulley	...	...	0 1 0
Of Mother Steppleton for Dept	...	...	0 2 8
Of Mathew Cleark	...	...	0 2 6
Paskell Money the 1st year	...	...	0 9 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
the second year...	...	...	0 8 9
For the Chosinge of the Somlorde	...	...	0 4 9
For hock Money the 1st year	...	...	0 14 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rec ^d at the kingale and drinking afore and after and for wheat and malt sold as appereth by a Book of the Particulars	...	...	2 17 1
Of E ^d Ray for Dept	...	...	0 15 0
for the Burryn of Mr. Perie & wife	...	...	0 13 4
for a Coffin	...	...	0 1 0
for making one Grave	...	...	0 0 4
Of Rob ^t Cowp for an Obit	...	...	0 0 8
for Cowps Legacy	...	...	0 0 6
for Margot Alyn Burial	...	...	0 6 8
of Dito for an old Dept	...	...	0 6 10
of henry hooker for a knell	...	...	0 1 0
Maistress farinton Legacy	...	...	0 2 4
for W ^m Mileman's knell	...	...	0 1 0
for Watlings wife knell	...	...	0 1 0
for Joys wifes knell	...	...	0 1 0
for Complin wifes knell	...	...	0 1 0
Towards casting the Bell	...	...	1 14 9
Legacy of John Smith	...	...	0 6 8
of R ^d horn for a knell	...	...	0 1 4
Of Thos. Travas for 2 Graves	...	...	0 13 4
			20 3 4

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, ST. JOHN BAPTIST, WINCHESTER. 157

Charge and Payment	P ^d To Bowmans wife for washing The Church Geere for 2 years	0	10	0
	for Mending the Bells and other things thereto...	4	18	2½
	for Repairing the Church and the houses and things wanting theirto	3	9	0
	Paid for setting up the Holly water stop	0	1	0
	for a holy Bread box	0	0	10
	P ^d for the Benefactters Dirge and for Wax for the same...	0	3	3
	P ^d for the Bode Mary & John and for Staples & hooks ...	1	0	8
	for a P ^r of Candlesticks	0	3	0
	for a Lamp oil & a Cord	0	1	2
	P ^d to Alin Clark for Cleaning the Candlesticks and other Gere	0	0	4
	Paid for watchying the Sepulcre for 2 years & for Prayers	0	2	2
	P ^d for Ale and Bread lld and for divers Minstrels at Sundry times 14/2...	0	15	1
	Paid for a Sholder of Mutton	0	0	4
	Paid at Divors Vissitations	0	2	6
	Paid for Sundry Books	1	18	4
	Paid for Quit Rent for 2 years...	0	6	2
	P ^d for Bread and Drink for the Trinity Prosession	0	1	11
	For Pullin Down the Alters	0	2	4
		19	9	6½

The Account of Jn^o Powell and R^d Lamb Church W^{ds} From Jan^y 14 1559 till the 6 of Jan^y 1562 viz for 3y^{rs} The sum Rec^d by them Is £28 16 2 In the 3 years Including what was Collected towards making The Clock and Chimes wich was £9 2 1

Charges and Payment	Amounting to £36 16 8 Including £13 9s 0d for Makeing the Clock and Chimes and Paid for makeing a Nue Window In the South side of the Tower and for a Paper of the Ten Commandments and Lost In the fall of the money 51½.
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The Accounts of John Apowell and John Moor Church ward^s From the Epiphany 1562 till the Epiphany 1563. The sum Rec^d by them Is £5 15 3½

Charges and Payments	Amounting to £5 15 3½ Including 12 ^d for a Regester Book.
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The Account of Henry Hooker and R^t Marshall Churchwardens from the Epiphany 1563 till the 11th Feb^y 1564 The Sum Rec^d by them is £6 18 0.

Charge and Payment	Amountain to £6 18 0 Including 4 ^d for Reigestering the Buriels Weddins and Christings.
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THE "LAWLESS COURT," AT ROCHFORD, IN ESSEX.

BY WILLIAM ANDREWS, F.R.H.S.

It is somewhat remarkable in our day to have a Lawless Court, yet even at this time, one is maintained at the little town or village of Rochford, in Essex. It is held every Wednesday morning next after Michaelmas-day, at cock-crowing. The steward and suitors whisper to each other, and have not any candles nor pen and ink, but supply that office with a coal; and he that owes suit and service thereto, and appears not, forfeits to the lord of the manor double his rent every hour he is absent. The Court is termed Lawless on account of being held at an unlawful or lawless hour, or *quia dicta sine lege*.

All that is absolutely known of the old practice is the following quaint Latin verses, published about 1670, in Blount's "Jocular Customs of some Manors."

Kingshill in } ff
Rochford }

Curia de Domino Rege,
Dicta sine Lege,
Tenenta est ibidem
Per ejusdem consuetudinem;
Ante ortum Solis,
Luceat nisi Polus,
Nil scribit nisi Colis.
Totius voluerit,
Gallus ut Contaverit;
Per cujus solum sonitum
Curia es sumaonita.
Clamat elam pro Rege,
In Curia sine Lege:
Et nisi cito venerint,
Citius pœnituerint;
Et nisi elam accedant,
Curia non attendat;
Qui venerit cum Lumine,
Errat in Regimine
Et dum sunt sive lumine,
Capti sunt in Crimine,
Curia sine Cura
Jurati de Injuria.

The translation is as follows:—"King's Hill, in Rochford, to wit. The Court of the Lord the King, called 'the Court without law,' holden there by the custom thereof before sunrise, unless it be twilight. The steward, alone, writes nothing but with coals, as often as he will, when the cock shall have crowed—by the sound of which only the court is summoned, he crieth secretly for the King in the Court without law, and unless they quickly come, they shall the more quickly repent. . . . He who hath come with a light erreth in behaviour, and until they be without a light they are taken in default." As to the origin of this custom, it is stated by Camden, "this strange kind of punishment may seem to be inflicted for the negligence of the inhabitants in guarding the sea-coasts;" and he

further observes, "it seemeth to be a remainder of the old feodary custom, used by the Emperors of Almain (Germany) and Kings of France, who, when they passed into Italy to receive the imperial crown at Roncalia, near to Placentia, encamped, and, hanging up a shield upon an high pole, summoned with a low voice, all that held in fee of them, to be present, and answer to their names, at midnight, which whosoever neglected was answered with the loss of his landes. Of this you may reade Gunther the old Germane poet in his second booke."

Local tradition ascribes the origin of this strange practice to a punishment inflicted, by an early lord of the manor, on his retainers, whom he one night discovered plotting his overthrow, and whom he, thereupon, compelled to pay homage, which year after year they were to renew on the same day, between the hour of midnight and dawn, on pain of certain "shrewd fines eftsoons redoubled, if not answered," and the whole proceedings were to be conducted in the mysterious whispers peculiar to conspirators.

In 1862, Mr. Gregson, of Rochford, solicitor to the Lord of the Manor, furnished to Dr. Charnock the following information:—

"There is a post standing at King's Hill at which the names of all the tenants (about sixteen in number) are called over; but very few of them actually attend, although some one answers for them; the proceedings are done in a whisper, and the signing of the rolls is performed by making a mark on the post with a large firebrand, by the light of which the tenants' names are called over, and proclamations made. The rent rolls for upwards of one hundred years are in my possession, and during that time there has been only the loss of one tenant; the quit-rents are merely nominal; the account in Morant is substantially correct; I have now attended the Court for twenty-five years, and have never found any difficulty in collecting the rents on any proceeding in the Court, and generally a great number attend out of curiosity."

We have from a gentleman, visiting the Court in 1875, an amusing account of the manner of keeping up the old custom. On reaching the market square at Rochford (he states), instead of the silence belonging to such an hour in such a place, there were found signs of strange preparations, in the shape of shadowy bearers of unlighted torches moving to and fro, and waiting for the concerted signal. From the best Inn's best room there came sounds of merriment, as of men who were trying by artificial means to keep up their spirits previous to sallying out on their mission at the ghostly hour. Soon a figure, which was afterwards discovered to be that of the steward, came to the door, and, invoking silence, returned, to be accompanied by men bearing burning brands, and by such of the tenants as had met to be convivial before paying homage laid upon them by that lord of old. Through the deserted streets the party, keeping up a continuous cock-crowing, marched until they reached an inclosure, within which they gathered round a post, in the form of which some person has pretended to discover the symbol of a burning candle, whatever connection that may be supposed to have with the story. Then Mr. Gregson, the steward, in a voice that was tremulous with suppressed emotion of some kind—perhaps of veneration for the old rites, or awe, or a mingling of both—and in a low whisper, read the proclamation:—"O yes! O yes! O yes! All manner of persons who do owe suit and service to this Court now to be holden, in and for the Manor of

King's Hill, in the Hundred of Rochford, draw near and give your attendance, and perform your suits and services according to the custom of the said Manor. God save the Queen!" The genuflexions which did duty for the ancient humiliation of kneeling were perhaps hardly as reverent as they might have been; but then the night was cold, and kneeling on the grass is not conducive to comfort in such weather. The roll of names was then called, among others those of the "Master, Fellows, and Scholars of St. John's College, Cambridge," who were supposed to do homage for the possession of Rawreth Hall, in Rawreth. Whether the duty of answering for such a formidable body had been deputed to a gentleman in fustian with a greasy "sleeveless body," who bore aloft his torch, and flourished it in dangerous proximity to the steward's head, and had crowed so loud that whispering even became a difficulty to him, I cannot say. At all events he seemed to be overwhelmed with the weight of some great responsibility, and not to know quite when his task was done, for in answer to every name on the list as Mr. Gregson whispered it, he in a "hoarse strange voice" replied "here," apparently regardless of the terrors of the strangely constituted Court. The fourteen names having been duly responded to, there were no defaulters to be punished, and, therefore, no necessity for lingering by the post until the soft moonlight should give place to the first streak of dawn. With another quaint proclamation, which gave leave to all persons who had "appeared at this Court to depart hence, keeping their day and hour on a new summons," the whispered ceremony ended. The cock-crowing was renewed, after beating their torches against the post to extinguish them in deference to the condition which declares that those coming with lights shall be held to have erred in behaviour, the links were relighted, and the party returned by a different route and devious ways, according to the immemorial custom of conspirators, to the King's Head, where the pilgrimage ended.

WIGWELL GRANGE, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY, AND ITS CONNECTION WITH DARLEY ABBEY.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., .

ETC., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from page 74).

THE next of the deeds, according to date, is the following. It is a confirmation by the Prior of Coventry, of the Composition between the Abbot of Darley and the Vicar of Wirksworth. The Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield named in the deed was Roger Longspée de Meulau, third son of William Longspée, Earl of Salisbury, and his wife the Countess Ela. He was nephew of King Henry III., and of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, through whom he obtained the Bishopric. The following is the translation of the deed :—

1285

Confirmation of a Composition between the Vicar of Wirksworth & Abbot & Convent of Derley respecting the tithes of their lands in Wirksworth.

To all the faithful in Christ who shall see and hear this present writing, Brother Thomas, by divine permission Prior of the Church of Coventry, and of the same place Convent, sends greeting in the Lord Jesus Christ. Know ye that we have inspected the authentic writing of the Venerable Father in Christ, Roger by the grace of God Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in these words. To all sons of the Holy Mother Church to whom this present writing shall come. Roger by divine permission Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield sends greeting in the Lord everlasting. Our beloved son in Christ the Abbot and Convent of Derley hath humbly laid before us a certain writing signed containing this following tenor. Be it known to all sons of the Holy Mother Church to whom this present writing shall come that we Oliver the Dean and Chapter of the Church of Lincoln have inspected a deed of composition entered into between Master Nicholas perpetual vicar of the church at Wirksworth of the one part and the Religious Men the Abbot and Convent of Derley of the other part under this form. Be it remembered that whereas in the year of grace 1275 controversy had arisen between Master Nicholas de Oxtun perpetual vicar of the church of Wirksworth of the one part and Brother Henry Abbot of Derley and of the same place Convent of the other part upon the small tithes arising from the lands which the said Abbot and Convent had in the parish of Wirksworth. At length by the intervention of good and lawful men on the Feast of the blessed Gregory the Pope in the year aforesaid this amicable composition came to pass (that is to say) that the aforesaid Abbot and Convent and their successors so long as they held and cultivated at their own expense the said lands for good peace, they should well and faithfully pay for wool of one hundred sheep of all kinds whatsoever, three shillings, and for every cow with a calf one penny, yearly within the Octaves of Trinity to the aforesaid Church of Wirksworth, and that when they shall have less than one hundred sheep they shall pay less, so nevertheless that in adding to or diminishing the sheep of the said Abbot and Convent the custom of the Archdeacon of Derby shall be observed rateably for the time, and for all other small tithes payable by reason of the aforesaid lands by the aforesaid Abbot and Convent they shall give yearly within the aforesaid term twelve pence. Remitting nevertheless absolutely to the said Abbot and Convent the tithe of the Curtilage and for the secular servants of the said Abbot and Convent hired for them in the said lands and for those administering the Church Sacraments in the aforesaid Church of Wirksworth they shall receive, but shall pay all kind of tithes oblations and obventions as others to the stipendiaries of the parish to the same church. And if the said lands or any part of them shall be let to others to be cultivated, they the tenants as others of the parishioners duly and with all integrity shall pay all tithes and oblations to the said Church of Wirksworth, and if it shall happen that the said Abbot and Convent in any year, within the said term, being unmindful shall neglect payment of the money it shall be lawful to the said Vicar and his successors for the time being to compel them by ecclesiastical censure to, admonishing them in these premises to pay the said three shillings and twelve pence and tithe for a Cow and Calf as aforesaid to be done, notwithstanding any privilege of theirs

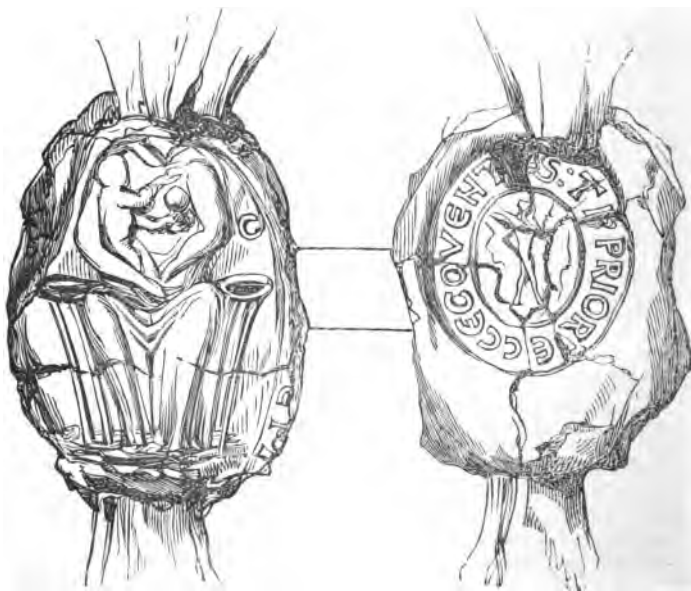
granted to them from the Apostolical Seat if they should have any such which might suspend or render invalid excommunication. And that the aforesaid may remain ratified and unshaken for ever the said parties strictly have taken their corporal oath faithfully to keep the aforesaid Composition and for the greater security of this present writing made in form of a Chirograph interchangeably have put their seals together with the seal of the official of Coventry and Lichfield. These being witnesses Master John de Weston, Robert de Saint Peter, Richard de Morley, William de Henoure, Hugh de Esseburne, Philip de Wyksworth, clerks, Lord Roger de Draycot, clerk, Lord William Godman, Chaplain, and others, Dated at Ashbourne the day and year aforesaid. Therefore that this composition really for ever may obtain a remembrance between the said churches, our consent first being had, we have granted the same in like manner with unanimity and assent of all parties and by diligent treaty had upon this matter. In witness whereof the common seal of our Chapter is affixed to these presents. These being witnesses, Master John Le Romayne, Chancellor, Richard de la Batayl, Treasurer, Lord John de Wydinton, Master John de Fleming, Canons of Lincoln, Master John de Weston, Robert de Saint Peter, Peter de Mackworth, clerks, and others. Dated at Lincoln at the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in the year aforesaid. And We, the aforesaid Composition, holding to be good and valid, lest at any future time any one should wish to disturb it, We have confirmed the same by our Pontifical authority. And in testimony of these presents, We have caused this present writing to be strengthened with our seal. Farewell. Dated at Heywode at the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary in the year of grace 1285. We therefore the present Composition and the said Confirmation of the said Venerable Father having ratified and found to be good by Authority of the Chapter of our Cathedral Church of Coventry do confirm the same and by our patronage do strengthen this present writing. In testimony whereof, to strengthen this present writing, We have caused the Common Seal of our Chapter aforesaid to be affixed. Dated at Coventry 13th kalends of April in the next year above said."

This deed, 12½ by 6 inches, is comprised in 24 lines, beautifully written, and in excellent preservation. It is endorsed.

"Confirmacio Capitli Coventr sup decimis de Wygwelle."

And in a more modern hand

"No. 6." Dat^d 13th Kal. April 1285" "Wigwell Tythes"



The Seal, which is of white wax, is very much broken and defaced. It is the usual seal of the Priory of St. Mary at Coventry, bearing on one side the seated figure of the Holy Virgin holding the infant Saviour, and on the other the secretum of the Prior, Thomas. This is evidently an intaglio set in the seal and surrounded by the words
+ S : T [] PRIOR ECCE COVENTR []

The next is a similar confirmation by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield.

1285

Confirmation by the Dean and Chapter of Lichfield of a Composition for tithes between the Vicar of Wirksworth & Abbot & Convent of Darley.

To all the faithful of Christ who shall see or hear this present writing, John, Dean, and Chapter of the church of Lichfield sends greeting in the Lord Jesus Christ Know ye that we have inspected the authentic writing of the Venerable Father in Christ Roger by the Grace of God Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield in these words—To all sons of Holy Mother Church to whom this present writing shall come Roger by divine permission Bishop of Coventry and Lichfield sends greeting in the Lord everlasting. Our beloved son in Christ the Abbot and Convent of Darley hath humbly laid before us a certain writing signed containing this following tenor—Be it known to all sons of the Holy Mother Church to whom this present writing shall come that we Oliver the Dean and Chapter of the Church of Lincoln have inspected a deed of Composition entered into between Master Nicholas perpetual vicar of the church of Wirksworth of the one part and the Religious Men the Abbot and Convent of Darley of the other part under this form—Be it remembered that whereas in the year of grace 1275 controversy had arisen between Master Nicholas de Oxtun perpetual vicar of the church of Wirksworth of the one part and Brother Henry, Abbot of Darley and of the same place Convent of the other part upon the small tithes arising from the lands which the said Abbot and Convent had in the parish of Wirksworth. At length by the intervention of good and lawful men on the Feast of the blessed Gregory the Pope in the year aforesaid this amicable Composition came to pass—(that is to say) that the aforesaid Abbot and Convent and their successors so long as they held and cultivated at their own expense the said lands for good peace, they should well and faithfully pay for wool of one hundred sheep of all kinds whatsoever, three shillings, and for every cow with a calf one penny, yearly within the Octaves of Trinity to the aforesaid Church of Wirksworth, And that when they shall have less than one hundred sheep they shall pay less, So nevertheless that in adding to or diminishing the sheep of the said Abbot and Convent the custom of the Archdeacon of Derby shall be observed rateably for the time, and for all other small tithes payable by reason of the aforesaid lands by the aforesaid Abbot and Convent they shall give yearly within the aforesaid term twelve pence. Remitting nevertheless absolutely to the said Abbot and Convent the tithe of the Curtilage and for the secular servants of the said Abbot and Convent hired for them in the said lands and for those administering the Church Sacraments in the aforesaid church of Wirksworth they shall receive, but shall pay all kind of tithes oblations and obventions as others to the stipendaries of the parish to the same church. And if the said lands or any part of them shall be let to others to be cultivated, they the tenants as others of the parishioners duly and with all integrity shall pay all tithes and oblations to the said church of Wirksworth, And if it shall happen that the said Abbot and Convent in any year, within the said term, being unmindful shall neglect payment of the money it shall be lawful to the said Vicar and his successors for the time being to compel them by ecclesiastical censure to, admonishing them in these premises to pay the said three shillings and twelve pence and tithe for a Cow and Calf as aforesaid to be done, notwithstanding any privilege, of theirs granted to them from the Apostolical seat if they should have any such which might suspend or render invalid excommunication—And that the aforesaid may remain ratified and unshaken for ever the said parties strictly have taken their corporal oath faithfully to keep the aforesaid Composition and for the greater security of this present writing made in the form of a Chirograph interchangeably have put their seals together with the seal of the official of Coventry and Lichfield. These being Witnesses

Master John de Weston, Robert de Saint Peter, Richard de Morley. William de Henoure, Hugh de Esseburne, Philip de Wyrksworth, clerks, Lord Roger de Draycott, clerk, Lord William Godman, Chaplain, and others. Dated at Ashbourne the day and year aforesaid. Therefore that this Composition really for ever may obtain a remembrance between the said churches, our consent first being had, we have granted the same in like manner with unanimity and assent of all parties and by diligent treaty had upon this matter. In Witness whereof the common seal of our chapter is affixed to these presents. These being Witnesses, Master John Le Romayne, Chancellor, Richard de la Batayl, Treasurer, Lord John de Wydinton, Master John de Fleming, canons of Lincoln. Master John de Weston, Robert de Saint Peter, Peter de Mackworth, clerks, and others. Dated at Lincoln at the Feast of the Exaltation of the Holy Cross in the year aforesaid. And We, the aforesaid Composition holding to be good and valid, lest at any future time any one should wish to disturb it, We have confirmed the same by our Pontifical authority. And in testimony of these presents, We have caused this present writing to be strengthened with our seal. Farewell. Dated at Heywode at the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Mary in the year of grace 1285. We therefore the present Composition and the said Confirmation of the said Venerable Father have ratified and found to be good by authority of the chapter of our Cathedral Church of Lichfield and by our patronage do strengthen this present writing. In testimony whereof to strengthen this present writing we have caused the Common Seal of our Chapter aforesaid to be affixed. Dated in our chapter House of our Church of Lichfield the 16th Kalend of April in the next year aforesaid."

12½ by 6½ inches, in 24 lines, endorsed

Confirmacio capite Lych ep̄ decimis Wygewelle

And in a more modern hand

"No 7) Dated 16th Kal April 1285
Wigwall Tythes"

Seal lost.

The next is a grant of Land from William de Mosse, of Combs.

1288-9

Grant from William de Moss to
his son Richard &c. of land
in Hayleyebroke &c.

Know ye present and to come that I, William de Mosse of Combs have given granted and by this my present Charter confirmed to Richard my son two acres of land with the appurtenances in the town of Bowdon [in villa de Boudon] which are called the Lege acres near Hayleyebroke and one half acre in the Rydynges above the Hayleye To have and to hold the said land with the appurtenances to the said Richard and his heirs freely quietly well and in peace in right and of inheritance Rendering therefore to the Chief Lords of the fee the services due and accustomed And if it shall happen that the said Richard shall die without heir of his body issuing, then the said land with the appurtenances shall revert to John my younger brother and his heirs to be begotten And if it shall happen that the said John shall die without heir of his body then the said land with the appurtenances shall remain for ever to Henry, Brother of the said John and his heirs And I truly the said William de Mosse and my heirs will for ever warrant against all persons to the said Richard, John, and Henry and their heirs the said land in the form aforesaid In Witness whereof to this charter, I have put my Seal, These being witnesses Robert ffoliambe the Bailiff of the Peak William de Baggeshaugh John de Ollerenshaugh, Hugh de Horde-son, Thomas (?) de Bradshaugh [] and others Dated at Chapel-en-le-Frith [Capellam del freth] on Thursday next after the feast of Saint Lawrence in the thirteenth year of the reign of King Edward the third after the Conquest."

9 by 3½ inches in 10 lines. Not in very good condition.

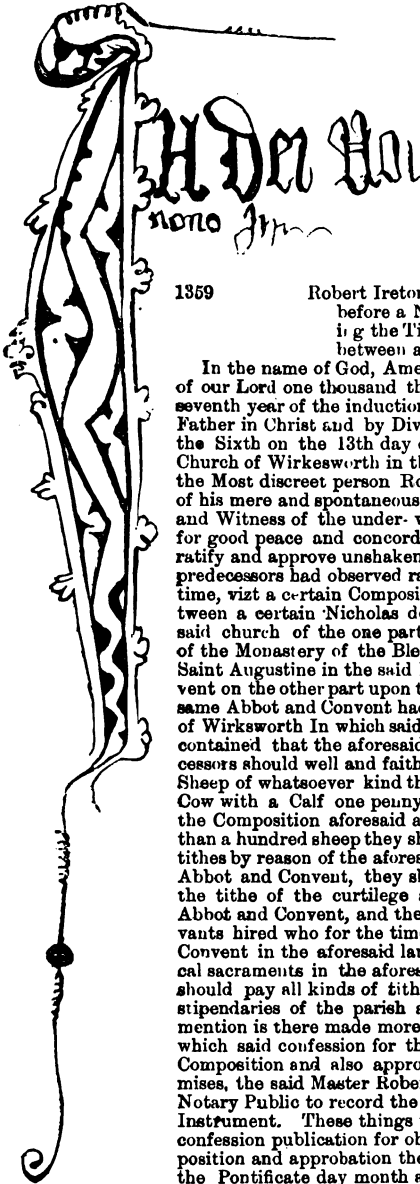
Endorsed in a rather modern hand

"13 Edw^d 3^d

"Grant from
W^m de Mosse
to
his son Richard

Seal lost.

The next is a peculiarly interesting and, in many ways locally as well as generally, valuable document.

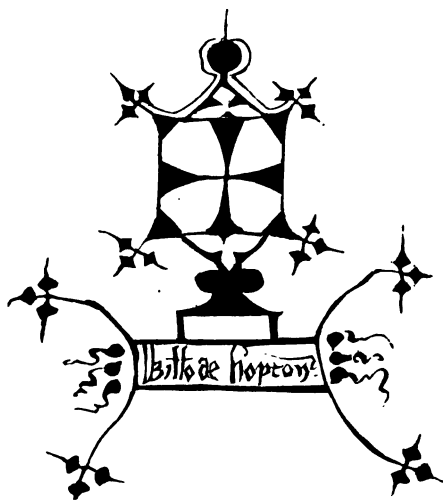


1359

Robert Ireton Vicar of Wirksworth acknowledges before a Notary Public a Composition respecting the Tithes of Wigwell in Wirksworth made between a former Vicar and Abbot of Derley.

In the name of God, Amen. In the year from the Incarnation of our Lord one thousand three hundred and fifty-nine, in the seventh year of the induction of the Pontificate of the Most Holy Father in Christ and by Divine Providence Lord Pope Innocent the Sixth on the 13th day of the month of May, in the Parish Church of Wirksworth in the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield, the Most discreet person Robert de Yrton Vicar as he asserted of his mere and spontaneous will, appointed me his Public Notary and Witness of the under-written things in these presents, and for good peace and concord himself willed faithfully to observe ratify and approve unshaken in all respects on his part as his predecessors had observed ratified and approved the same in their time, vizt a certain Composition lately entered into and used between a certain Nicholas de Oxton formerly vicar of the aforesaid church of the one part and Brother Henry formerly Abbot of the Monastery of the Blessed Mary of Derley of the order of Saint Augustine in the said Diocese and of the same place Convent on the other part upon the small tithes of the lands which the same Abbot and Convent had and have at Wygewell in the parish of Wirksworth In which said Composition amongst other things is contained that the aforesaid Abbot and Convent and their successors should well and faithfully pay for the wool of a hundred Sheep of whatsoever kind three shillings of silver and for every Cow with a Calf one penny every year according to the form of the Composition aforesaid and that when they should have less than a hundred sheep they should pay less, but for all other small tithes by reason of the aforesaid lands to be paid by the aforesaid Abbot and Convent, they should pay yearly twelve pence, but the tithe of the curtilage absolutely to be remitted to the said Abbot and Convent, and they should receive for all secular servants hired who for the time shall belong to the said Abbot and Convent in the aforesaid lands and administering the ecclesiastical sacraments in the aforesaid Church of Wirksworth and they should pay all kinds of tithes oblations and obventions as other stipendiaries of the parish as in the said Composition of which mention is there made more fully and clearly is contained Upon which said confession for the observance and ratification of the Composition and also approbation of other things in these premises, the said Master Robert de Irton vicar hath required me as Notary Public to record the within written and make this public Instrument. These things were done as above written as to the confession publication for observance and ratification of the Composition and approbation thereof in the year of the induction of the Pontificate day month and place aforesaid in these presents.

The discreet persons Richard de Kersington, chaplain, and William le Porter de Wirksworth clerks in the Diocese of Coventry and Lichfield especially called and asked to witness these premises.



And I William Wyght of Hopton, Clerk in the Diocese of Lichfield, a Public Notary by Apostolical and Imperial authority confess the publication of these presents for the observance and ratification of the Composition and approbation aforesaid so as are premised to have been done and acted together with the aforesaid witnesses being present All and singular of which so I have seen and heard done and reduced to writing in this public form with my sign annexed and signed with my name as required by the aforesaid Robert de Irton in faith and testimony of these premises."

8 by 12 inches in 34 lines beautifully written with initial letters and "sign" here engraved. Endorsed in same hand "Wyggewell." In a rather more modern hand "The Public Notary, Wm Wyght de Hopton his testimonial of modus and agreem^t betwixt Abbot of Derley and Vic of Wyks." And in a later hand "No. 8, 1359, Wigwall Tythes."

The above is, in many ways, a remarkably interesting document. It is, as will have been seen, the ratification of, and adhesion to, the Composition, by Robert de Yrton, or Ireton, Vicar of Wirksworth, in 1359, drawn up by William Wyght, Clerk, and Notary Public, of Hopton, near Wirksworth. Robert Yrton, or Ireton, was a member of the old Derbyshire family of Ireton of Ireton (and much later of Attenborough), from which the Parliamentary General Henry Ireton was descended, and who were in fact the elder branch of the family from whom the Shirleys took their origin. A main interest attached to the deed centres in the curious notarial mark of William Wyght (or White), of Hopton, which I have had engraved in exact fac-simile. Each "Notary Public by Apostolical and Imperial authority," or otherwise, had his own special "mark," "sign," or device, with which, as well as his signature, he attested such deeds, documents, or copies of the same, as came officially before him. The mark, or as he phrases it "sign" of William Wyght is particularly elegant, and is one of the best early examples that has come under my notice. In the label below the cross is his name, *Willms de hopton*

I have also engraved the commencement of his attestation, at the bottom of the deed, *Et ego Willms de Wyght de Hopton*

Et ego Willms Wyght de Hopton

clitus and so on, for the purpose of again giving his signature. In addition to this I have also had the initial letter (*In Dei nomine Amen*), which commences the deed, engraved of its full size, except that the upper line in the original runs the width of the deed. The translations of this and the preceding deeds are not, as already stated, my own, but are the work of the expert to whom they were submitted.

The next three deeds are surrenders and admissions at the Wirksworth Court.

1451
29 H. VI.

Surrender and admission of John and Ralph Wigley to a cottage in Wirksworth &c.

At a Court of Wirksworth there held the 21st day of January in the 29th year of the reign of King Henry VIth. after the conquest came William Alson of Wirksworth and surrendered into the hands of the Lord one cottage at Will &c. late in the tenure of John Holond to the use and profit of John Wigley and Ralph his son which said John and Ralph [Radulphus] came into Court the same day and year and took of the Lord the said Cottage To hold to them their heirs and assigns according to the custom of the Manor Rendering and doing all services thereof due and of right accustomed And they did their fealty.....for entry 12d., And thereupon the aforesaid John Wigley and Ralph his son re-granted the aforesaid Cottage to the aforesaid William to hold to him during the term of his life, all services due and of right accustomed, and he gave nothing for his entry because.....in Wirksworth.

In the time of Humphrey Duke of Buckingham, Steward there"

11 by 3½ inches in 8 lines. Very imperfect.

Endorsed "29th H. 6 21 Janry. Man^r of Wirksworth Admission of John Wigley and his son Ralph"

Robert Wilcockson admitted to a piece of Waste land in the Dale at Wirksworth.

The Town of } At a Court thereof holden on Tuesday next after the feast of St
Wirksworth } Thomas the Martyr in the 21st year of the reign of King Edward IV proclamation was made of one piece of land of the Lords Waste lying in the Dale between the house of Robert Wilcockson and the land of Blackwall under the Torr there to the use of Robert Wilcockson to enlarge the tenement of the said Robert, and no one came and at a Court thereof holden on Tuesday next after the Feast of St James the Apostle in the 22nd year of reign of King Edward IV a second proclamation was made of the aforesaid parcel of land to the use of the said Robert and no one came. And at a Court thereof there held on Tuesday next before the Feast of St Bartholomew the Apostle in the 23rd year of the reign of King Edward IV proclamation was made of the aforesaid parcel of land to the use of the said Robert and no one came. And thereupon came the said Robert and took of the Lord the aforesaid parcel of land To hold to him and his according to the custom of the Manor. Rendering therefor yearly for a new rent 2^d and all other services, and was admitted tenant and did fealty."

11 by 1½ inches in 6 lines.

1493
8 H. VII.

Surrender of Roger Wilcockson and admission of John Wilcockson and others to lands in Wirksworth.

Wirksworth } At a small Court thereof held at Bradley Ashe on the 30th
8 Hen 7 } day July in the 8th year of the reign of King Henry VII., came Roger Wilkokson by William Wilkokson his attorney by virtue of a Letter of Attorney shown in Court, and surrendered into the hands of the Lord the King all the Messuages Lands and Tenements which lately belonged to Robert Wilkokson in the town of Wirksworth and Wapentake thereof to the use and behoof of John Wilkokson of Frytcheley, Thomas Aleybroke of the same place, Roger Hellott of Playstow, Thomas Smyth of Medilton and Ralph [Radd] Ryley of Wyrkysworth to have and

to hold to the aforesaid John, Thomas, Roger, Thomas, and Ralph and their assigns according to the custom of the Manor Court aforesaid for ever. Whereof the first proclamation was made and no one came, and so respited unto the next small Court, And at the Small Court thereof held at Wygwell the 20th day of August in the year aforesaid a second proclamation was made of all those Messuages lands and tenements aforesaid and no one came and so respited. And at a Small Court thereof held at Boutts the 18th day of September in the 9th year of the reign of King Henry VII a third proclamation was made of those Messuages, lands, and tenements which lately belonged to Robert Wilkokson and no one came. And thereupon came the aforesaid John, Thomas, Roger, Thomas, and Ralph Ryley and took out of the hands of the Lord the King all the aforesaid Messuages, lands, and tenements with their appurtenances To hold to them and their assigns according to the Custom of the Manor for ever. Rendering therefor yearly the rents, services, and customs due and accustomed And they gave to the Lord the King for a fine for admission 12 pence, and did their fealty and were admitted tenants."

Size, 9 by 4½ inches in 18 lines.

Endorsed—"13th July 8th H. 7 Wirksworth Manr Admission of John Wilkokson & others to lands in W & iny Wapentake of W"

1501
17 H. VII.

Lease from the Abbot of Darley to Thomas Babington of tenement &c. at Wigwall

This Indenture made the last day of September in the 17th year of King Henry the VIIth between John, Abbott of the Monastery of owre lady of Darley and Convent of the same place of the one ptye and Thomas Babyngton of Dethyk in the Countie of Derby esquier on the other ptye Witnesseth that the said Abbot and Convent by their common assent consent and agreement Have demised sett and to farme llet to the said Thomas their tenement and chief place at Wygwall with all lands Closures, Meadows, Leasures, and Pastures to the said chief place belonging, To have and to hold the said Tenement and chief place with all the Premises to the aforesaid Thomas and his Assigns from the date hereof unto the end and term of Forty Four [44] years then next following and fully to be ended Yielding and paying therefore yearly to the said Abbot and Convent and their successors £3 6s. 8d. of good and lawful money of England at the Feasts of Easter and St Michael the Archangel by even portions and to bear and pay all manner of Out Rents and other charges to the said Chief Place belonging And furthermore the said Thomas grants by these Presents that he during the said terme at his proper costs and charges shall repair maintain and uphold all manner of reparations for and about all houses builded and hereafter to be builded upon the said chief place with all hedges and closures thereto belonging and them in the end of the said Term shall leave sufficiently repaired And if it happen the said Rent or any Parcel thereof to be behind and unpaid at any of the feasts aforesaid Then it shall be lawful to the said Abbot and Convent and their successors into the said Chief Place and other the Premises to enter and distrain and the distress so taken to drive chace and carry away and them to hold to such time they be of the said Rent with the arrearages of the same fully content and paid, and if it happen the said Rent or any parcel thereof to be behind by the space of half-a-year after any of the Feasts at which it should be paid Or if the said Thomas or his assigns fail in doing and making of reparation of the premises Then it shall be lawful to the said Abbot and Convent and their successors into the said Chief Place and other premises to re-euter and them to hold in their first estate this present Lease notwithstanding. In Witness whereof to one part of this present Indenture remaining with the said Abbot and Convent the said Thomas hath set his seal and to the other part of the same remaining with the said Thomas the said Abbot and Convent have set their common Seal the day and year abovesaid.

Inrolled by me John Wyseman Auditor

Size—18½ by 6 inches, in 17 lines.

Endorsed

"17 Hen 7
J Abbot of D
to
T Babington

Lease of
Wigwall at
3^u : 6^s : 8^d Rent
for 44 years."

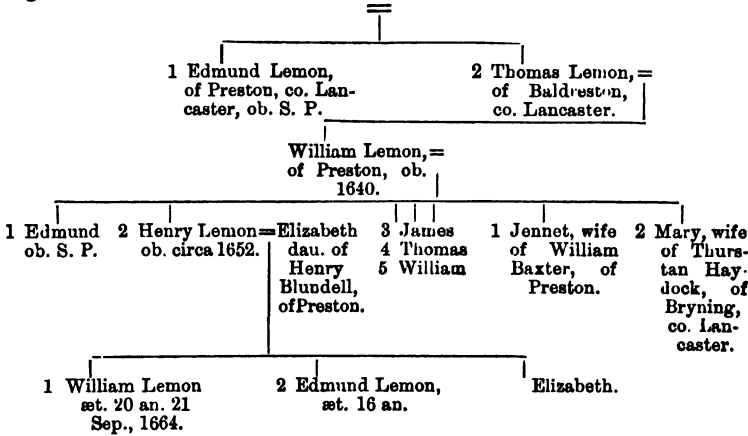
Seal lost.

(To be continued.)

THE LEMONS OF PRESTON.

BY LIEUT.-COLONEL FISHWICK, F.S.A.

SIR WILLIAM DUGDALE in his Lancashire Visitation of 1664-5, records a short pedigree of this family, but its incompleteness and vagueness form a striking example of the flimsy materials which were allowed to "pass muster," by the "Norroy King of Arms." The member of the family who entered the pedigree must have been William Lemon who was then in his 20th year, and who was unable to say when his great-grandfather, his grandfather, or even his father died, or to supply the names of his grandmother or great-grandmother. The following is all that is recorded :—



The Lemons were not an old Preston family, and probably the first who settled there was the Edmund recorded in the pedigree, and who in 1596 was elected Mayor, which office he again held in 1602-3, and he is the person alluded to in an indenture, dated 1st Dec., 1605, between the Mayor, Bailiffs, and Burgesses of the Borough of Preston. and Edmund Lemon, of Preston, gentleman, which witnesses that in consideration of 23s. 4d., "paid for, and in the name of a fyne, as also, upon the surrender of a former lease, made by the said Maior, &c., to William Wall, of Preston, gentleman, of a parcel of land called the northend of the Carrygreave, which lease is now in possession of said Edmund Lemon," the Mayor, &c., has granted the same to the said Edmund Lemon, as also "one shoppe or Rome under the West side of the Town Hall, or Mootehall of Preston, and also one Baye of a Barne, annexed to the Northend stone Barne," which is "situate in St. John's Wynde, in Preston, and of the yearlie rent of 4d., and also one new brick house in the said Wynde, wherein certaine poore folkes doe now dwell at the will and sufferance of the said Edmund Lemon, and laity erected and builded by the said Edmund Lemon, to have and to hold the same for 39 years," paying a rent of 9s. 4d. per annum. A proviso is inserted that the premise shall not, during the term of 39 years, be sub-let to any one "not free of the Borough."

Edmund Lemon died early in 1609, and an accurate and detailed

list of his household goods, &c., has been preserved, and furnishes an admirable example of the interior economy of the house of a well-to-do burgess of Preston in the 16th century.

A true and perfect Inventorie of all the goods Chattells and dettes of Edmūd lemon late of Preston gentleman deceased taken p'ised and valued by Richard Wear-den, Nicholas Sudall, Edmund Machon and Henry Briere, the fifth day of Aprile 1609 as foloweth viz—

In the shope

	li	s.	d.
firste on C ston of course flaxe 3 ^s 4 ^d	xvi	xiiij	iiij
Itm 3 stone of fine flaxe at 6 ^s 8 ^d		xx	
" 1 stone of Brasse		vij	
" ix stone of bade weightes		xvj	vj
" 1 weye balke and scales		iiij	iiij
" 1 litle table Boxe & waynscott			x
" 1 chare 1 Buffett stoole and 1 quiscoun		ij	vij

In the greet chamber

firste 2 stand Bedstokes 2 Truckele Bedes *		xlvi	viiij
Itm 2 paire Curtence and valence		xxvi	viiij
" 4 fethere bedes and 3 bolsters	v		
" 1 grene cadow and 1 white cadow		liij	iiij
" 2 couerlette		xiiij	iiij
" 2 Blanquette		vi	viiij
" 1 large table and 1 litle Table		xxx	
" 1 grene carpett 1 curteyne for the wynder		vi	viiij
" 2 Throne chares		ij	viiij
" 2 longe formes and one shorte forme		iiij	
" 1 Buffette stoole			vj

In the under Galerie

firste 2 stande beedes and 1 Truckle beede	x		
Itm Curteins and 1 paire of valence		vi	viiij
" 4 fether beedes	viiij		
" 4 Boulsteres & 3 Pillowes		xviiij	
" 1 " coverenge		xx	
" 1 new cordinge for a beed		xiiij	iiij
" 2 couerlette		xiiij	iiij
" 2 Blanquette		vi	viiij
" 1 Square Table		vi	viiij
" 1 Throne chare and 1 Buffett stoole		xviiij	

In Foxe Chamber

firste one stande 2 Bede and valence		xx	
Itm 2 fether Beeds		xlvi	iiij
" 1 Boulster and one pillowe		v	
" 2 Couerlette		xiiij	iiij
" 1 Blanckett		iiij	iiij
" 1 litle Countere		iiij	iiij

In the Upper Galerie

firste one stande bedde 2 curtence ad valence		xl	
Itm one good ould fether bedde		xxvi	viiij
" one boulster and one pillow		vj	viiij
" 2 Cowlettes		viiij	iiij
" one Drawinge Tablee		xxx	
" one joyned chair cowed w th valme		v	
" one Throne chare			xvi
" Three Throne stoolles		xviiij	

In the South Chamber

firste one payre of Bedstocks and one curtaine		xiiij	iiij
Itm one fethere Bedde		xxvi	viiij
" one Boulster and one pillow		vj	
" one ould Cadowe		vj	
" 2 Cowlettes		x	
" one Blanckett		ij	vj
" one litle square table and one Buffett stole		ij	

* Truckle, or trundle Beds, were then in common use, they were so constructed that they could be wheeled under an ordinary bedstead.

In the Maydens Chamber			
ffirste one pair of Bedstocke	v		
Itm one fether Bedde and one Chast Bedde	vi	viiij	
„ 3 coverlette	xx		
In the Staerhead Chamber			
ffirste one stande Bedde and one Truckell Bedde	xx		
Itm one fether Bedde	xv		
„ 2 Boulsters	vj	viiij	
„ 6 Pillowes	x		
„ one whitte Cadowe... ..	x		
„ one cowlett	vi	viiij	
„ 3 owlde Blankette	iiij		
„ 3 Cheestes... ..	x		
In the chamber over bruehouse			
ffirste one payre of stande bedstocks curteince and valence ...	x		
Itm 2 feethere beeds	liij	iiij	
„ 2 Boulsters and one pillowe	x		
„ one oulde Irrishe cadow	vi	viij	
„ one cowlette	xiiij	iiij	
„ one ould Blanckett	ij		
„ one square drawinge Table	x		
„ one Joynded Chaire	xviiij		
„ 2 litlee chiests... ..	iiij		
„ one curteine for a wyndow and one ould carpett	xii		
„ 5 good sett quisions	xv		
„ 6 courser sett quisions	xii		
„ 6 of manchester durance quisions	vi		
„ 3 mockadows* quisions	v		
„ one litle quision and a lusted canvas quision... ..		xij	
Lynen			
ffirste xi paire of flaxen sheets	iiij	vij	viiij
Itm viii paire of Canvas sheets at 4 ^s	xxxii		
„ 15 pillow Bears	xxi		
„ 3 longe Table Clothes	vij		
„ 2 square Table Clothes	ij		
„ 2 hande Towells	iiij		
„ 1 dozen course table napkins	vj		
„ 6 Canvas table napkins... ..	xviiij		
In the Halle			
ffirste one large framed Table	xiiij	iiij	
Itm one square Counter	v		
„ one Joynded Forne		xij	
„ 8 Buffett Stooles	iiij		
„ one ould Twiggged chare		xij	
„ 2 Throne chares	ij	viij	
„ one green ca'pett and one dornixe† carpett	iii	vj	
In the Butterie			
Itm one ould Amerie	v		
In the Kitchine			
ffirste one large Table	v		
Itm one litle square table	xviiij		
„ iiij litle ould stooles and one chare		xx	
In the Parlere			
ffirste one framede table... ..	x		
Itm one table upon postes	ij	vj	
„ 2 paire of bedstockes	vi		
In the Osterie (?)			
Itm one framed Table	x		
Pewter and Brasse			
ffirst one Bazen and Ewer	iiij	iiij	
Itm iiij Brazen Chafendishes†	vi		
„ iiij flowre pots... ..	ij		

* Mockadows—a kind of woollen stuff, used for darning, &c., often here written “Cadowe.”

† Dornick, a kind of linen cloth.

‡ Chafing-dish—a kitchen utensil for warming food in.

Itm	iiij brass candlesticks	v		
"	iiij pewter candlesticks	iiij		
"	one pottle	ij		
"	ij pewter canes	v		
"	1 quarte and 1 pynte			xx
"	iiij ^{xx} xi ^u of pewter 7 ^d	iiij	xiij	iiij
"	vij chamber pottes	ij		vi
"	v ^{xx} xvii ^u of pottle metall at 5 ^d	x	xlviij	ix
"	ii ^u of panne metall at 1 ^d			l
"	one fringe panne one drippinge panne	iiij		
"	liij ^u of lorne ware in the howse 1 ^d ob	vi	viiij	
"	one Bare of lorne and one kackenteth			
"	xv shooves in the milkowse and in the bruhouse i ould dishboades	v		
"	one lorne Gratte in the Kechine	x		
"	iiij Combes	xi	viiij	
"	x j stoondes	vi		
"	ij Barreles			xij
"	i charne, ij rollocks 4 boottes 3 bazens 3 trays piganes canes trenchers 1 litle kimlyn	x		
"	v Earthen Mugges			x
"	i Stillitarie	v		
"	i great meale arke	xx		
"	i long Cheeste	x		
"	i ould arcke and j bontinge tubbe	x		
"	xvi Saplinge poules	iiij		
"	xiiij Thowzand of Bricke	iiij	xiij	iiij
"	i hay Wayne	vi	viiij	
"	ij Turfe Waynes	viiij		
"	ij Coole waynes and a paire of bowes	vi		
"	ij paier of wheeles	liij	iiij	
"	i plowe ij harrowes j paire of plowe lornes	iiij	vi	
"	j throck yocke ij head yockes and one lorne Teme	vi	viii	
"	ij horse geare	ij		
"	gaine (?) and a half of felckes (? flax)	vii	vi	
"	certen haye	xl		
"	ould Tymber aboute the howse	ij	vj	
"	Turfes	x		
"	i long laddere ij shorter	iiij		
"	i greate stone trough and ij litle	vi		
"	iiij ^{xx} mett ^d of Malte	xiiij		
"	xx mett ^d of old meale	iiij	x	
Cattale				
ffirste	iiij drawinge Oxen	xij		
Itm	ij milke Kyne	viiij		
"	one ould whitte Mayer		xx	
"	one other whitte Mayer	v		
"	one graye nage	iiij		
"	vi Swyne	xlvi	viiij	
Plate				
ffirste	iii ^{xx} xvii ^u of gilte plate 5 ^u 6 ^d	xxi	iiij	vi
Itm	17 Silver Spooner xvii ^u ex 5 ^u 3 ^d	iiij	xv	
"	i Silver tunc and one Beaker	iiij		
His apparell				
ffirste	j Browne blewse gowne	iiij		
Itm	i buffet gown		xl	
"	i Satten dublet		xxv	
"	all his other apparell with Sadell ad Bridell	iiij		
Sme totales of all the goods and Chattell ... ij^u xvi^u xvi^u vj^d.*				

William, the son of Thomas Lemon [nephew of Edmund] was Mayor of Preston in 1624 and in 1633, and was living there in 1642, when he is described as a "Salter" in an indenture, whereby he surrenders

* The original MSS. was kindly lent to me by Richard Veevers, Esq., of Preston.

certain lands in Walton-le-dale, to trustees, for the use of Anne, his wife, and to William, his younger son and his heirs, and failing issue then to Henry Lemon, his eldest son, and in like manner to his other children, James Lemon, Thomas Lemon, Jennet Banaster (wife of William Banaster) and Marie Lemon.*

Henry Lemon, the son and heir of William Lemon, the elder, died in 1662 (his Will being dated 29th June, in that year) and left his estate in fee to his eldest son William. Elizabeth, the widow of Henry Lemon, married James Hodgkinson, of Preston, by whom she had two daughters, Frances and Sarah; she was living in 1692 and was then again a widow. Frances married Thomas Winckley, Registrar of the Court of Chancery, Preston, son of John Winckley, of Preston, clerk; and Margaret, his wife, daughter of Thomas Butler, of Kirkland, in Garstang, Esq. Sarah married—Sudell, and was a widow in 1721.

William Lemon was five times Mayor of Preston, viz.: in 1675, 1685, 1694, 1708 and 1715. His Will is dated 30th June, 1721, but he was living in 1722 as he was in that year Steward of the Preston Guild. In his Will he is described as gentleman, and leaves his mesuages, lands, &c., in Preston, Cuerdale, and Walton-le-dale, to his "kinsman, John Winckley, of Preston, Esq.," who was the son of his half-sister, Frances. To his "kinsman, Mr. Thomas Winckley, of Lincoln Inn, £5," to his "kinsman, Sarah, wife of Henry Fleetwood, Esq., £5," and the same sum to his "two sisters, Frances Winckley, and Sarah Sudell, Widow," and to Sarah the wife of Thomas Whitehead, Esq., to Mrs. Elizabeth Franck, wife of Abraham Franck, clerk, and to Mrs. Mary Sorocold, her sister. To his "Godson, William Banister, of Upton, near Eaton, Co. Bucks, clerk, 40s.;" "a parcell of old Books which were his father's," and to Thomas Starkie and Richard Casson, 40s.

This was the last of the Lemons of Preston, and we are inclined to think that the family is now extinct. In the Preston Guild Roll of 1762 the name does not appear.

* Sketches in Local History, *Preston Guardian*, No. XX., where will be found some further particulars respecting William Lemon, the younger, who appears to have died without issue.

Quarterly Paper on Improvements in Art Manufactures.

MR. YORK'S PHOTOGRAPHIC LANTERN SLIDES.

It would be impossible, we opine, to name any kind of amusement, scientific or otherwise, more attractive or more pleasing and entertaining, as well as instructive, than the magic lantern--and it would be equally difficult to name any scientific instrument which has been so much improved, and whose uses have been so thoroughly developed, as it. Instead of the simple magic lantern of former days, with its clumsily drawn monochrome slides, its train-oil lamp, and its sooty smell, we have now slides of the highest degree of artistic merit, gas and lime light throwing in their brilliant effects, and no annoyance from smoke or dirt. But not only this, we have dissolving views, kaleidoscopic effects, movable and mechanical figures, and a score or two of other admirable arrangements, by which effects, magical in their quickness, and astounding in their beauty, are obtained. Of the mechanical construction of the various improvements upon the magic lantern it is not now our province to speak, nor would our readers thank us for entering upon so technical a subject--still, some of them are so wondrous in their effects and exhibit so much skill in their movements that we cannot refrain from saying a few words concerning them. Of slides we may speak at greater length, for in these the science of photography has been called into requisition with marked success, and the skill of the true artist has been expended on the painting of real-life subjects.

Mr. Frederick York, of Lancaster Road, Notting Hill, London, has done perhaps more than any other living man in the development of the art of photography for the production of magic lantern slides, and he has, so we find, from glancing down the contents of his catalogue, several thousands of subjects of one class or other always ready to throw out and expand their beauties at a moment's warning to any happy audience; all these are his own producing, and it is but right to add that he does not trade in any make but his own. Some idea may be formed of the extent of Mr. York's Art-operations, from the fact that during the past four years he has produced no less than 135,481 photographic lantern slides, of which some 55,000 have been made in the present year. The actual weight of the glass itself, which has been consumed in this matter within the past six years, exceeds ten tons! What stronger proof could be given of the important and valuable aid all this must be to popular education? Let us also add, which is a point of great importance, that Mr. York's process renders his photographic slides permanent in all their clearness and brilliancy.

Among Mr. York's pictorial treasures we notice a wonderfully clever and truly life-like series of pictures taken from life, of the animals in the Zoological Gardens. This series, some hundreds in number, comprises the whole of the larger animals in the Gardens, as well as those of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, and, being instantaneous pictures, they are life itself. Not a hair of the furred tribes; a wrinkle on the bare-hided ones, or a feather on the birds but what is shown in all its natural beauty, while the attitudes, expressions, and characteristics of each one are caught and reproduced with marvellous accuracy. Indeed, to see these gems of art thrown in all their beauty by means of the Sciopticon on to a disc some ten feet in diameter, is literally looking at the living animals themselves in all their life-size proportions. Mr. York has, indeed, "held the mirror up to nature," and there fixed her image in each of these animals more successfully than any other man, living or dead, has ever accomplished. They are perfectly unsurpassable, and all who witness them when being exhibited, either in public or at private parties, ought in their inmost hearts to feel thankful that art under so gifted, so able, and so enlightened a professor as Mr. York has been brought to such perfection as to enable such perfect reflexes of animal life to be brought before them.

Another charming series produced by Mr. York, consists of a selection of many hundreds of the more famed and beautiful art treasures in the British Museum, and in the South Kensington Museum. These are taken from such well chosen points, and with such scrupulous nicety in adjustment, that the most minute details are faithfully reproduced, and with such astonishing effect, as to render them far beyond any other pictures--paintings, engravings, or what not--that have ever been produced. Indeed, many of the objects, when thrown on the screen from the sciopticon stand out with perfectly stereoscopic effect. This effect is so literal, and so perfect, that one feels tempted to walk round the object as one would in the museum itself; it is actually bringing the art treasures of the museums to our own rooms, in the country, instead of our having to visit the metropolis to see them. Mr. York has also, we perceive, prepared a series of ideal pictures all cleverly posed and taken from life, and a number of copies of pictures, sculptures, etc., of the most noted ancient and modern masters. These, and the museum pictures are beyond praise as art teachers, and as aids to general education.

We regret that we cannot now go through the various series produced by Mr. York, those of the Prince of Wales' visit to India, charming and "taking" beyond compare; views in our own country, and in America, India, Egypt, and Mexico; Old and New London; Scriptural and temperance subjects; series illustrative of manufacture, and the histories of common things; and a host of others equally pleasing and equally good—*seriatim*, much as we would wish, but must defer further notices to another opportunity. All we can add now is that whoever wishes (and who does not?) either for drawing-room, or school, or penny-reading, or any other kind of entertainment, to have thoroughly good, faultless and perfect works of art produced in the most exquisitely beautiful style, cannot possibly do better than secure a selection of photographic slides from Mr. York, to whom we recommend them, in the first place, to address themselves, by sending half-a-dozen stamps for his catalogue, or a couple of shillings for a sample slide, catalogue, and lecture. His productions are as far superior to any others, as the finest porcelain is to the commonest coarse brown ware.

STEVENGRAPHS.

MR. THOMAS STEVENS, of Coventry, to whose wondrous productions in pictorial weaving and in the production of elegant novelties we have repeatedly had the pleasure of calling attention in these pages, has, since last we wrote upon his creations, made rapid strides in the development of the manufacture which owes its origin to his genius. In addition to the many medals and diplomas of merit which Mr. Stevens had previously gained—no less than seven in number, as "inventor and manufacturer," for "Superior Workmanship," "Beauty of Design," "Brilliancy and Harmony of Colour," "Perfection of Machinery," and "Novel Construction:"—he has this year gained at the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, recently closed, not only the medal but also a diploma, which is an award of special merit, higher and more important than the medal itself. No awards have ever been, or could ever be, better or more honestly merited than these, for to Mr. Stevens is due the entire merit not only of the invention of these loom-pictures and the machinery by which they are produced, but the development of the entire trade. To this matter we shall return on another occasion; our object now being simply, and very briefly for want of space, to call attention to some novelties for the present season which are the outcome of his inventive and ever active genius. The Book-markers are of infinite variety, and are one and all characterised by beauty of design; rich, full, and harmonious arrangement of colour; matchless perfection in manufacture; and exquisite finish. A new series this season has the groundwork of black silk, which has the advantage of throwing out the colours of the design in an admirable manner. No class of articles are so appropriate, or so acceptable, for presents for this or any other season, as these woven silk book-markers; and our friends ought to provide themselves with a supply, taking special care that they are Mr. Stevens' productions that they select. Sachets and cards with lovely borders and devices are also made with woven silk, verse tablets, bows of ribbon, groups of flowers, and other designs. The Christmas and New Year's Cards produced by Mr. Stevens, are, we venture to say, more varied in character, and equally beautiful in point of artistic feeling and richness as well as general excellence of style; with any of these, however, it would be manifestly impossible to give more than a passing notice. The series with black grounds, and those with dead-gold grounds, are charming beyond compare, and are sure to please the most fastidious taste. The three-fold, or triptically-formed, cards, with woven silk designs, satin tablets, embossed ornamental borders, and coloured groups of flowers are of matchless beauty, while those with mechanical arrangements are more complicated and ingenious than ever. They are choice examples of art and of mechanism combined, and form splendid presents. Another very striking novelty is a mechanical card, in which a real mirror is inserted in the design, and this, being drawn up, is succeeded by a lens through which a charming group of juveniles are seen in a vista formed by the expanding of the scenes behind; this is an entire novelty, and is as striking as it is new. The same remark will apply to another little gem, in which an embossed bird drawn out at one end at once expands its wings by means of a powerful spring; the effect is startlingly pleasing, and pretty in the extreme. We repeat our unreserved commendation of Mr. Stevens' productions, and wish him long continued success.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.

THE GREAT ICE AGE.*

It is with peculiar pleasure that we announce the issue of a new, and thoroughly revised, edition of Mr. Geikie's truly important and valuable work on the "Great Ice Age and its relation to the Antiquity of Man,"—a work the importance and value of which it is impossible to over-rate, and which has become, as it eminently deserves to be, the standard book on the subject to which it is devoted.

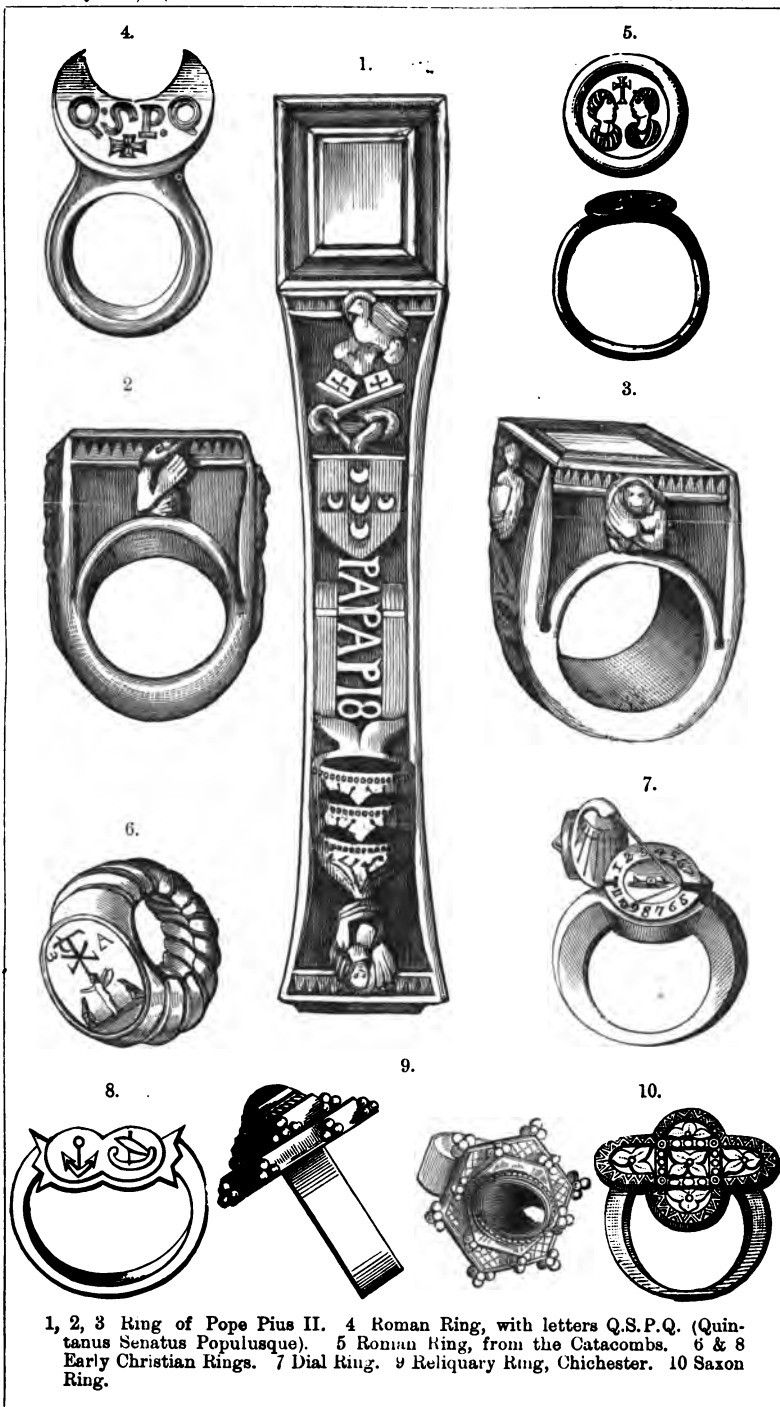
Mr. Geikie in the present edition has carefully revised all he had previously written, and has made vast additions here and there, bringing down his records of researches to the present time, and making his volume more than ever the essential of every library. His own and kindred researches result as he says in "putting it beyond doubt that man lived in Britain as early at least as that interglacial mild period which preceded the climax of glacial cold." Many of the opinions held by Mr. Geikie in his first edition have been considerably expanded and strengthened, others have been slightly modified, and so numerous and important are the fresh facts brought forward that the work becomes almost a new one. Among these expansions the account of the glacial deposits of England has been re-written and embraces the results of very recent personal examination of important districts. This gives vast value to the work and adds materially to its usefulness. We can only recommend those who already possess the first edition, to also secure *this*; and those who do not possess it, we emphatically advise to procure the present one. We ought to add that the volume is beautifully illustrated, and is "got up" in the excellent manner that characterises all Messrs. Daldy, Isbister, & Co.'s publications.

* *The Great Ice Age, and its relation to the Antiquity of Man.* By JAMES GEIKIE, F.R.S., &c. London: Daldy, Isbister, & Co., 56, Ludgate Hill. 1 vol. 8vo., 1877. pp. 624, illustrated.

THE EXPANSE OF HEAVEN.*

MR. PROCTOR, whose "Border Land of Science" we some time ago had the pleasure of noticing in these columns, is one of the most gifted and enlightened of writers upon astronomical subjects, and his books have always a high and noble aim, and a masterly mode of treatment, to recommend them. The "Expanse of Heaven" is one of the best written and most deeply learned books we know, and it tells well not only for it, but for the taste of the public that it has now reached its third edition. Of the extent and expansive character of the volume before us, some idea may be gained by the bare enumeration of the titles of the essays of which it is composed. These are "A Dream that was not all a Dream," "The Sun," "The Queen of Night," "The Evening Star," "The Ruddy Planet," "Life in the Ruddy Planet," "The Prince of Planets," "Jupiter's family of Moons," "The Ring-girdled Planet," "Newton and the Law of the Universe," "The discovery of two giant Planets," "The lost Comet," "Visitants from the Star Depths," "Whence come the Comets?" "The Comet families of the giant Planets," "The Earth's journey through Showers," "How the Planets grew," "The flight of Light," "A cluster of Suns," "Worlds ruled by coloured Suns," "Worlds lit by coloured Suns," "The King of Suns," "The Depths of Space," "Charting the Star Depths," "The Star-depths astir with Life," "The Drifting Stars," and "The Milky Way." Upon each of these branches of his grand subject, Mr. Proctor has brought to bear a widely extended knowledge, a power of far-seeing and of grasping atoms of fact invisible to less gifted eyes, and an ability to render intelligible to every reader the results of years of research, and to render lucid the most abstruse branches of his subject. There is a devotional feeling—a pure religious spirit—permeating the whole work and giving it that healthy tone that such a subject commands. It forms the best manual of Astronomy we have seen, and is eminently calculated not only to awaken a love for scientific pursuits, but to show that those pursuits harmonise with, and form an essential part of, our devotional studies. Well does Mr. Proctor remark that "it has not been given to man to solve all the mysteries that surround him, and it may well be questioned whether it will ever be in his power to solve that great mystery, the origin of the wonderful scheme of worlds of which our earth is a member. Yet there are steps which a man can fairly hope to make on the path leading towards the great secret. . . . Increase of knowledge of His universe—whether of its various parts or of the various periods of its history—will enhance our conceptions of His power and wisdom, though still leaving those conceptions infinitely poor and feeble compared with the reality." The book, we repeat is faultless, and we cordially recommend it either as a gift book, or as a valuable acquisition to the library.

* *The Expanse of Heaven, a series of Essays on the Wonders of the Firmament.* By R. A. PROCTOR, B.A. London: H. S. King & Co. 1 vol. crown 8vo., 1876, pp. 306. Third Edition.



FINGER, AND THUMB, RINGS.



MEDIEVAL FINGER RINGS.

FINGER RING LORE.*

THIS is undoubtedly one of the pleasantest, best, and most interesting of books. The subject is not new, for much has already been written upon it, but under Mr. Jones's hands it has been so cleverly treated, and so much new matter has been brought forward that it becomes new and fascinating. It is one of the nicest and most acceptable of books, for a gift, that has for a long time been issued, and at the same time it is an essential of every library, public or private. The first chapter is devoted to the history of Rings from the earliest period downwards, and is followed by an admirable chapter on "Ring Superstitions." In this, Mr. Jones has succeeded in arranging, in narrative form, a vast amount of remarkably curious and valuable information, legendary, anecdotal, mythical, historical, and cabalistic, which he has collected together from various sources. Next, we have valuable chapters on "Secular Investiture by the Ring," and "Rings in connection with Ecclesiastical usages," and these are succeeded by a charming essay on "Betrothal and Wedding Rings," which cannot but be read with pleasure. The remaining chapters are devoted to "Token Rings," in which a vast amount of historical information is given; "Memorial and Mortuary Rings;" "Posy, Inscription, and Motto Rings;" "Customs and incidents in connection with Rings," and "Remarkable Rings"—each of which presents such a fund of information to the reader, as he cannot elsewhere obtain. In the chapter upon Posy Rings, Mr. Jones has collected together a larger number and a greater variety of "Posies," and mottoes, than has been done by any other authority, and this chapter alone is sufficient to stamp his labours with the impress of industry and excellence. Out of the many hundreds, here printed, we cannot resist quoting one or two as examples.

"Where hearts agree, there God will be."

"United hartes, Death onely partes."

"The love is true that I O U."

"My love is fixt, I will not range,
I like my choice too well to change."

"God thought fitt this knott to knitt."

"I joy in thee, joy thou in mee."

"By giving this, begins my bliss."

These are a few taken at random to show what pleasant reading is in store for those who add this book to their libraries. Again, we give, for our readers' edification the way in which various stones are set, in order to convey expressions of love, or friendship; these are called "Regard Rings." Here are examples, showing how the words, "Love," "Regard," "Souvenir," and "Amitié," are expressed by stones under English and French names.

L apis lazuli	R uby	S aphir or sardoine	A méthiste, or aigue-marine
O pal	E merald	O nyx, or opale	M alachite
V erd antique	G arnet	U raine	I ris
E merald	A methyst	V ermeille	T urquoise, or topaz
	R uby	E meraude	I ris
	D iamond	N atralithe	E meraude
		I ris	
		R ubis, or rose diamont	

The volume is illustrated with some hundreds of engravings which add immeasurably to its value. Some of these we are, thanks to Messrs. Chatto & Windus, enabled to present to our readers on Plates XVIII, XIX, and XX. The engravings we have chosen give a fair idea of the beauty of the illustrations, which add so great a charm to the volume.

We repeat that "Finger Ring Lore" is one of the cleverest, most instructive, readable, and admirable of compilations, and reflects the highest credit on its author, and on its liberal-minded publishers. We emphatically recommend it to our readers.

Finger Ring Lore; Historical, Legendary, Anecdotal. By WILLIAM JONES, F.S.A. London: Chatto & Windus, Piccadilly. 1 vol., 8vo., 1877, pp. 546. Illustrated.

TARRAPIN ISLAND. OR ADVENTURES WITH THE "GLEAM" (Gall & Inglis, 25, Paternoster Square, and Edinburgh). This is a charming book of adventures, full of reliable information concerning the country, natives, and products of New Guinea, and is fit alike for a gift book for both boys and girls. Mrs. George Cupples is already so great a favourite amongst the youngsters for her sea stories and tales of adventure, that we need only refer to this to ensure it a hearty reception. It is one of the best of the juvenile books of the season—and that is saying much. We strongly recommend it.

THE WITNESS OF ART.*

If any mind was ever fully imbued with the true and gloriously beautiful principles of Art, or with a correct and lively appreciation of the mission of the painter, it is Mr. Wyke Bayliss, whose work is before us. Vice-President of the Society of British Artists, and himself a noble professor of that Art, he is a man eminently qualified to write, and be received as an authority, upon such a subject; and his words, well weighed in every sentence, will be received by students as so many truths uttered by one whose judgment is never at fault, and whose life has been devoted to the development of the Art of which he is so worthy a professor.

The volume is divided into four headings:—*The Legend of Art*, "the King's Messenger," and the "Message"; *The Witness of Art*, "the Antique," "the Renaissance," and "the Modern Schools"; *Blessing the Cornfields, or Landscape Art in Poetry*, "Ceres," and "the King's Garden"; and *Seeing the Invisible, or the use of the Supernatural in Art*, "The Sons of God," "The Unknown Quantity," "Men and Angels," "the Son of Man," "Kissing Carrion," and "Witnessing again." It is not for us to attempt even to give an outline of what Mr. Bayliss has written—to do so would be to spoil the whole; the book must be read from the first word to the last. Read it will be by all people of taste, and we affirm that it cannot be read without profit. It is a plea, an energetic and stirring, as well as emphatic and well considered plea, for purity in Art; and an equally strong and healthy denunciation of the prostituting of Art—the kissing of carrion—to vile purposes. Well and wisely does Mr. Bayliss remark (and surely his words might above all things refer to literature—for what can be more vile than to prostitute the pen to vicious purposes?)—"Art should touch nothing except to ennoble or refine. And before all things Art should not be unclean. Its pinions were not given that it might stoop to carrion, nor its eagle glance except that it might behold the sun. Let its flight then be as that of the eagle. When the landscape lies in darkness there is still a light upon his wings. Look up, they are crimson with the glory of the sunset. But as a vulture never! It is not for his brood to see the Invisible—his eye is upon the carcase. His wings also are red, but not with the crimson of the setting sun. Look! they are red with blood." Again, what can be more forcible or more truthful than this—"Once more then, Art has become a Witness; a witness of faith in the one Eternal God, who in His wisdom created all things very good. Men with earnest love, striving to imitate some early saint, had missed the very spirit of that saint—the looking only to Christ. Men of noble powers, seeking to follow closely some great master, missed the very spirit of that master's work, who drew his inspiration from no second source; and the Witness of Art from first to last is this, that as in Revelation so in Nature we have direct access to the Divine Master, and that His work alone is to be trusted. I will only add that in this breadth there is safety as well as strength. W. Hunt has taught us that there is nothing amongst the works of God too humble for the painter's pencil—Turner has taught us there is nothing too sublime. David Cox in the marvellous impetuosity of his genius, was perhaps the Tintoretto of Modern Art, and De Wint, in his contemplative sweetness, the Fra Angelico. In their works the ideal is vivified and the emotional restrained by a constant appeal to Nature. But still, the great schools of Classic and Mediæval Art have perished, and shall Modern Art endure? If in every rendering of the splendour of creation it is a witness to us of the glory of the Creator; if in every gross conception that we place upon canvas or cut into marble it is a witness against us of the blindness of our eyes and the evil of our hearts; then the rise or decadence of a true School of Art becomes a matter of infinite moment to us all. Artist and Philosopher and Evangelist must press onwards and together. It is in vain that we look back to the time when the gods or the saints reigned in the studio. Scepticism might bring again the coldness of Pagan Art, but without the Pantheon it cannot give us another Phidias or Polykletus. Superstition might restore the morbid passion and conventionality of Mediæval Art, but it has no promise of a Da Vinci, a Titian, or a Raphael. But allied with a living and a true faith, Art should rise for ever higher. It may be that we are still only with outstretched arms in the darkness trying to touch the hand of the Divine Master; but led by Him—fulfilling its legitimate purpose in the development of man—giving its true reverence to God and not another—pandering to no lust or sensual passion—Art shall never perish, until its landscape be forgotten when we walk the fields of Paradise, its architecture when we reach the city that hath foundations, and when, instead of painting heroes or saints, we shall look upon the face of Him—their Master and ours."

* *The Witness of Art, or the Legend of Beauty.* By WYKE BAYLISS, F.S.A. London: Hodder and Stoughton, Paternoster Row. 1 vol. 8vo., 1876, pp. 214. Illustrated.

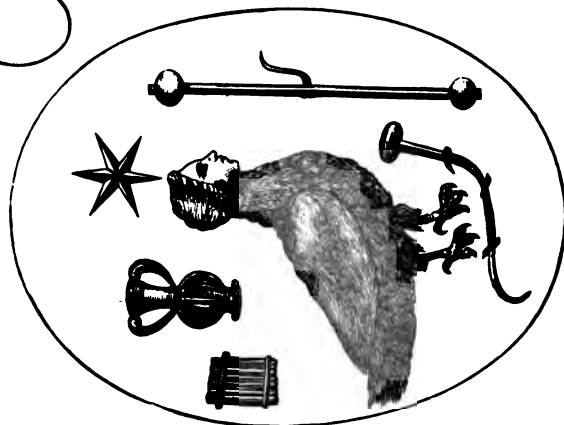
Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



ASTROLOGICAL AND DIVINATION RINGS. ENLARGED. (The small ovals show the actual size.)

SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM PHOTOGRAPHS.

MR. FREDERICK YORK, the eminent photographic artist, whose works take first rank for beauty of manipulation and perfect artistic treatment among the best productions of the day, has, we are much gratified to see, commenced the issue of an extensive series of pictures of some of the rarest sculptural antiquities in the South Kensington Museum. These he is issuing of 4to size, in parts at regular intervals; and each of the pictures is accompanied with descriptive letter-press of just sufficient length to give all the information that can be required, without being redundant. The photographs are of the highest possible quality both in point of artistic treatment, in sharpness and delicacy of the minutest detail, in tone and colour, and in choice both of subject and of point. The two parts already issued contain pictures of the pulpit from the cathedral at Pisa; the gateway of the Sanchi Tope; an iron gate from Kensington Palace, the exquisite work of Huntingdon Shaw, the famous Nottingham blacksmith of the seventeenth century; the pulpit from a mosque in Cairo; a window in the Certosa of Pavia; a Florentine Fountain or Lavabo; the marvellous Roman Biga from the Vatican; and a magnificent Della Robbia altar-piece of the Annunciation. These are, one and all, as perfect, and as good, as art united with good taste and indomitable skill can make them. We cordially and emphatically commend this work to the notice of our readers and of all who are interested in art matters; it is a faultless work, and one we trust will meet, as it eminently deserves, a large and increasing sale. We ought to add that the publication is issued under the direct sanction of the Science and Art Department of the Committee of Council on Education, and that the plates are printed by the permanent Woodbury process. Mr. York deserves the highest praise for the manner in which it is issued.

GEOLOGY OF ENGLAND AND WALES.*

THE rapidly extending taste for the study of geology which is so apparent everywhere will, through the appearance of the admirable book before us, receive a fresh and healthy impetus and grow more and more into favour. Its author, Mr. Horace B. Woodward, F.G.S., of the Geological Survey of England and Wales, is in every way well fitted for the task of preparing such a manual, and he has executed his task with judicious and faultless excellence. Taking the "outlines" of Conybeare and Phillips as his general basis—and a better basis he could not have had—he has built upon that a structure of facts, (the result of half a century's labours of every geologist of note, and of his own personal observations in every part of the kingdom,) that is in every way satisfactory. Mr. Woodward's position, as engaged upon the Geological Survey, has given him rare opportunities of studying geological phenomena, where alone they can be studied to advantage, in the field; and of noting on the spot any facts or appearances that presented themselves. Thus he has been enabled, while analysing the opinions of others, and classifying the facts they have brought forward, to weigh them in the balance of his own observations, and to amend or add to them wherever necessary. The book is one of the most useful, and at the same time most valuable manuals yet issued, and is one that will be of immense use not only to the student, but to the most learned professor of geology. It is a book to be sought after and to be read and referred to, and one with which nobody can be disappointed. We strongly recommend it not only as a book for beginners, as a prize and gift book, or as a useful manual, but as a volume which will grace, and ought to be placed in, every library. The engravings with which it is illustrated are admirable; the only fault we can find is that they are too few.

* *The Geology of England and Wales.* By HORACE B. WOODWARD. London: Longmans, Green, & Co., 1 vol. 8vo., 1876, pp. 476. Illustrated.

A BOOK OF THE PLAY.*

THIS is one of the pleasantest, most chatty, and most entertaining books we have seen for many a day, and will form a valuable addition to any library. Treating of players and playgoers, and of everything connected with theatres, whether "Royal," or in barns, and of all periods and classes, it is a book to be read and enjoyed. No one is so well qualified as Mr. Dutton Cook to write upon such a subject, and no one *could* have produced a more varied or a more entertaining book. To quote from it would be to reprint the entire work! We shall therefore content ourselves with giving it unqualified praise. It is a book to be taken up at any time and at all seasons, and open it where one will there is sure to be something worth the reading. It is beautifully "got up," as all Messrs. Sampson Low & Co.'s productions are, and will be one of the most popular books of the season. There is only one thing wanting, and that is an *Index* of names of people and of places. This would add immeasurably to the value of the book, and we throw out the hint to the publishers, for their next edition.

* *A Book of the Play: Studies and Illustrations of Histrionic Story, Life, and Character.* By DUTTON COOK. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, Fleet Street. 2 vols. 8vo., 1876, pp. 322 and 328.

GLOSSARY OF LITURGICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL TERMS.*

WE desire to call the special attention of our readers to a most important and valuable book, the work of Dr. Lee, which has just been issued by Mr. Quaritch. The volume which is entitled as above, takes rank among the most important, valuable, reliable, and useful books of its class that have at any time been issued. The explanations are all that could be wished for; they are neither too brief to be useful, nor too full to be tiresome, but are all that can be needed in a work that professes not to be an Encyclopædia, but simply a "Glossary." Dr. Lee, in his preface, desires it to be specially understood that his "book is not intended for the learned, but for the unlearned; it is addressed *ad populum*." He may rest assured that while the volume will be of inestimable value to the "unlearned," it will be quite as acceptable and important a boon to the most "learned," who will find it not only a handy and useful, but a reliable and constantly needed, book of reference. It is a book to have at one's elbow and to constantly refer to as an authority. There may be, and doubtless are, some few terms, here and there, which we should have been glad to have seen added to the book, but which in the vastness of his task have either been overlooked by the author, or left out for some good and sufficient reason. Their omission, however, does not detract in the slightest degree from the value and usefulness of Dr. Lee's compilation; the wonder is that the omissions are not tenfold greater! Opening the book at random, we copy three of the explanations for the purpose of showing their nature and their reliable qualities:—

"ALTAR BREAD.—The bread made use of in the Christian Sacrifice. At the institution of the Holy Eucharist, unleavened bread was, no doubt, used by our Divine Redeemer (See St. Luke xxii. 15), and this custom, which is a matter of discipline, and does not touch the essence of the Eucharist, is still observed by the whole Latin Church, by the Armenians, and by the Maronites. The Ethiopian Christians, also, use unleavened bread at their mass on Maundy Thursday, but leavened bread on other occasions. The Greek and other Oriental Churches use leavened bread, which is especially made for the purpose, with scrupulous care and attention. The Christians of St. Thomas, likewise, make use of leavened bread, composed of fine flour, which by ancient rule of theirs ought to be prepared on the same day upon which it is to be consecrated. It is circular in shape, stamped with a large cross, the border being edged with smaller crosses, so that when it is broken up, each fragment may contain the holy symbol. In the Roman Catholic Church the bread is made thin and circular, and bears upon it either the impressed figure of the crucifix, or the letters I.H.S. Pope St. Zephyrinus, who lived in the third century, terms the Sacramental Bread 'Corona sive oblata sphericæ figuræ,' 'a crown or oblation of a spherical figure' (Benedict XIV., *De Sacrificio Missæ* lib. i. cap. vi., sec. iv.), the circle being indicative of the Divine Presence after consecration. The orientals occasionally make their altar-breads square, on which is stamped a cross with an inscription. The square form of the bread is a mystical indication that by the sacrifice of Christ upon the cross salvation is purchased for the four corners of the earth—for north, south, east and west; and moreover, that our Blessed Saviour died for all men. In the Church of England unleavened bread was invariably made use of until the changes of the sixteenth century. Since that period, however, with but few exceptions, common and ordinary leavened bread has been used. The ancient rule has never been theoretically abolished, for one of the existing rubrics runs as follows:—"It shall suffice that the bread be such as is usual to be eaten; but the best and purest wheat bread that conveniently may be gotten." (see Plate XXI, figs. 3 to 6.)



Fig. 1.

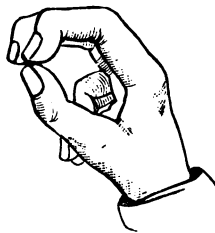


Fig. 2.

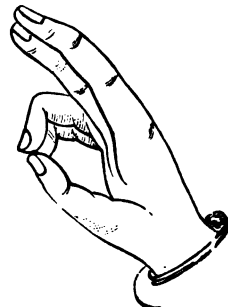


Fig. 3.

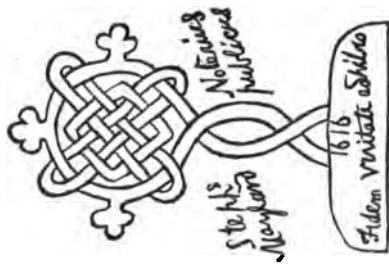
"BENEDICTION.—1. A blessing. 2. Any benediction given by a superior to an in-

1.



Ivory Tau-shaped Pastoral Staff, Limburg.

2.



Notarial Sign of Stephen Maylard,
Notary Public, 1610.

3.



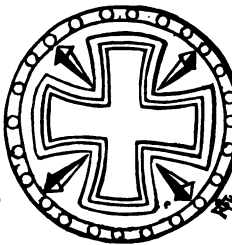
4.



5.



6.



Examples of Altar Bread. Fig. 3, Latin ; 4, Greek ; 5, Coptic ; 6, Armenian.

ferior, more especially by a priest to one of the faithful. In the West the sign of the cross is made, during the act of blessing, with the thumb and the two first fingers of the right hand extended, and the two remaining fingers turned down. In the Oriental Church the thumb and the third finger of the same hand are conjoined, the other fingers being stretched out. Some Eastern writers see in this position a representation of the Eastern sacred monogram of our Lord's name."

Let us add to this that while (as we have elsewhere shown†) the conventional position of the hand, in cases of benediction, has the thumb and two fingers extended in token of the Trinity, as in our engraving (fig. 1), the two great Russian religious parties (the established Orthodox Church "*Pravoslavnaya Véra*," and the Old Faith, "*Staraya Véra*,") have each their own peculiar way of holding the fingers, and have each their own distinctive cross. The former in making the sign of the cross, in the act of benediction, put together the thumb and first and second fingers of the right hand, holding the other fingers down (fig. 2); and the latter put together the third and fourth fingers and thumb of the right hand, and hold the second and third a little bent, but held close together (fig. 3.)

"NOTARIAL MARKS.—Marks, devices, or signs, which, together with the signature of their name, were made by public notaries for several generations, on attesting any deed, document, or copy of the same. These marks are frequently found in papers amongst cathedral and collegiate archives. An example of such a mark is given from a seventeenth century document in the library at Worcester Cathedral."

This last extract, alone, is sufficient to show the value and usefulness of Dr. Lees' book, for the subject of "Notarial Marks" is to be looked for in vain in the two modern authors, Walcott or Shipley (whose books, by the way, we do not see included in the list of works consulted by Dr. Lee), although a matter of much interest to antiquaries. It is engraved on Plate XXI, fig. 2. In connection with this we would call attention to an admirable notarial sign, that of William Wyght, of Hopton, in Derbyshire, given on page 166 of this number.

The value of Dr. Lees' book is considerably enhanced by the judicious introduction of engravings, which add immeasurably to its usefulness. It is admirably printed, and "got up" in a style that does the highest credit to its publisher, Mr. Quaritch. No library can be at all complete without it.

* *A Glossary of Liturgical and Ecclesiastical Terms.* By the Rev. FREDERICK GEORGE LEE, D.C.L., F.S.A. 1 vol., Royal 8vo., pp. 452. London: Bernard Quaritch, 15, Piccadilly, 1877. Illustrated.

† "The Cross in Nature and in Art," by LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.

FOXÉ, THE MARTYROLOGIST.

WE desire to call special attention to an admirable biography of John Foxe, the martyrologist, written by Mr. W. Winters, and published by him at Waltham Abbey. It is the fullest, most reliable, best written, and altogether most satisfactory memoir yet prepared of that eminent man, and thanks are eminently due to Mr. Winters for the zeal he has shown in hunting up every scrap of information that is available. We recommend our readers to secure copies of this pamphlet, which may be had of its author, the Churchyard, Waltham Abbey, Essex.

PICTURESQUE EUROPE.*

OF all the sumptuously beautiful and desirable books for a gift, or for a library, which for a long time has come before us, "*Picturesque Europe*" is decidedly, and emphatically the best. It is a book, both in plan, in arrangement, and in general style, to itself, by itself, and of itself, and one that, above all others, is worthy of the highest praise. In the first nine numbers now before us we have charmingly written chapters on "Windsor," "Warwick and Stratford-on-Avon," "North Wales," and "The Dales of Derbyshire," by T. G. Bonney; "The South Coast," by H. H. S. Pearse; "The Forest Scenery of Great Britain," by W. Senior; "Edinburgh and the South Lowlands," by James Grant; "Ireland," by John Francis Waller, and "Scenery of the Thames." They are written in a pleasing, popular, chatty and "taking" style, just such as will please the general reader, and give a zest to the studies of the more deeply read classes. Of the illustrations, which are lavishly profuse in their number, and faultlessly beautiful in their execution, it would be impossible to say too much in praise. The steel plates are admirable, but the wood engravings, of which a very large number are interspersed throughout the work, are among the finest and most effective ever produced in the art. We regret that we can only now find room for a few brief lines, but shall revert again to the work on other occasions. All we need add is that as a gift book, or as a book for the drawing room or library it ranks higher than any other of its class, and that it deserves the most extended success. We cannot too strongly or emphatically impress its merits on our readers, nor too confidently recommend it to them.

* London: Cassell, Petter, & Galpin. Large 4to, profusely illustrated.

GRAY'S INN.*

MR. DOUTHWAITE, the learned and gifted librarian of Gray's Inn, has done good service, not only to his Inn but to London topography, by the compilation of an admirable little volume upon its history and on the families and learned men who have been connected with it; this he has printed privately, and thereby has added much to our hitherto scant knowledge of its history. Gray's Inn, Mr. Douthwaite shows, was founded by the De Greys, descendants of the famous Henry De Grey of Codnor Castle in Derbyshire—a family many times ennobled and to which even Lady Jane Grey herself belonged. He shows that the first of the family mentioned in connection with the Inn was Reginald le Grey, who died in the first year of Edward the First, and was succeeded as heir by John le Grey, who was then thirty-three years old, and died in 1324, who was succeeded by his son Henry le Grey, who at his death in 1343 was in turn succeeded by his son and heir Reginald le Grey de Wilton; and that it remained in that family till 1505, when Edmund, Lord Grey of Wilton, sold it to Hugh Denys, next to the Chigwells, and next to Sheene Priory. At the dissolution it passed to the King, by whom it was granted to a Society and so has continued. It is not our intention, however, to even briefly sketch the history of this Inn, but simply to express our unbounded commendation of the excellent and careful manner in which Mr. Douthwaite has carried out his work. It is full of interest, and is a valuable acquisition to antiquarian literature.

* *Gray's Inn with Notes, illustrative of its History and Antiquities.* By W. R. DOUTHWAITE, Librarian. London: 1876 (privately printed). 1 vol. 8vo., pp. 98.

CUMBERLAND POETRY.*

WE have on former occasions called attention to some charming volumes published by Mr. Coward, of Carlisle, and it now becomes our pleasing duty to announce the issue of another equally excellent, equally interesting, and equally pleasing work from the same house. The present volume is entitled "The Popular Poetry of Cumberland and the Lake Country," and is edited by Sidney Gilpin, whose name alone is sufficient guarantee for thorough excellence in any work to which it is attached. The volume is intended to be, and really forms, a companion to, or continuation of, the "Songs and Ballads of Cumberland and the Lake Country," and is printed and "got up" uniformly with it. It is a collection of poems by the Rev. Josiah Relph, who died in 1743, when only in his 32nd year; Charles Graham, of Penrith, from his poems of 1778; Miss Blamire, of Carlisle, who died in 1794, and of whom an admirable portrait appears in the former volume; Ewan, or Evan, Clark, of Standing-stone, who died at the age of 77 in 1811; Mark Lonsdale, who was born at Carlisle, in 1758, and whose "Th' Upshot" is one of the cleverest of dialect songs; John Stagg, the blind fiddler, or in his own dialect "blin' Stagg th' fiddler," a strange character, but a wondrous writer of dialect songs, who, a native of Burgh-by-Sands, near Carlisle, was born in 1770, and who was immortalised by Anderson:—

"Blin' Stagg, the fiddler, get a whack,
The bacon-fleck fell on his back;
An' neist his fiddle-stick they brak,
"Twas weel it was nea waur;
For he sang, whary-whum, whuddle-whum,
Derry-eyden dee;"—

Thomas Wilkinson, of Yanwath, near Penrith; the Wordsworths; Sarah Hutchinson; the Earl of Carlisle; J. J. Lonsdale; William Dickinson; Miss Powley; and others. Of the judicious character of the selection, the excellence of the editing, and the interesting nature of the pieces themselves it is impossible to speak too highly; as it is also of the value such contributions to local anthology possess. Well would it be if the poets of every county met so energetic and loving an editor as Mr. Gilpin, and so liberal, enlightened, and able a publisher as Mr. Coward. The value of the present volume is enhanced by an admirable portrait of the blind fiddler, John Stagg.

* *The Popular Poetry of Cumberland and the Lake Country.* By SIDNEY GILPIN, Carlisle, G. and T. Coward. London: Bemrose & Sons, 1 vol., sm. 8vo. 1876, pp. 246.

THE CHURCH SERVICE BIBLE (London: Henry Frowde, Paternoster Row). Whether at Christmas, the New Year, or at any other season, it would be difficult to find a more appropriate or a more acceptable gift-book than this; and it is an edition that ought to be in every household, and in every Church pew in the kingdom. It contains the Old and New Testaments with the Lessons (both morning and evening), clearly marked with dates and signs, at the commencement and end of each; and these are also indicated at the lower marginal corner of each page. The arrangement is simple, and so excellent as not to be possible to be misunderstood. We cordially welcome this "Church Service Bible," and recommend it to everybody.



THE CHURCH OF ST. JAMES, NORTH WRAXALL, WILTSHIRE.



THE CHURCH OF ST. PETER, CAMERTON, SOMERSET.

HANDBOOK FOR EGYPT. *

Messrs. COOK & SON, the well-known "Excursionist" and "Tour" managers have done good service to intending visitors to Egypt by the publication of an excellently arranged "Tourists' Handbook," for travellers in that glorious country. It is one of the best arranged, most easily understood and useful of books, and no one who intends to travel ought to be without it. First, after general directions and hints to travellers, which cannot too carefully be acted upon, we have a general and well digested historical and physical account of Egypt, and then pass on to Alexandria, Cairo, the Pyramids and Sphinx, Heliopolis, and Sakkarah, with admirable descriptions of each—just all that the visitor can require to know. Then the reader is taken "up the Nile," and all the objects of interest fully described to him in an admirable and reliable manner. Thebes, Luxor, Karnak, Philæ, Edfou, and a host of other places are carefully described, as is, also, Nubia and its more interesting places. Then, we have Cairo to the Natron Lakes, &c.; Cairo to the Fyôôm (Medeneh, Arsinoë, Lake Moeris, &c.); Cairo to Suez, and Alexandria to Suez; Suez to Port Said; the Desert—the Oases; Damietta; Syria (Mount Sinai, Akabah, Petra, Mount Horeb, Hebron, the Dead Sea, Beersheba, and every other place of note, or of Scriptural or historic interest,) all carefully described, their main attractions pointed out, and every possible scrap of useful knowledge regarding them made known. It is a book not only useful to the traveller, but one that will be a vast service for reference in the library. We accord it our warm praise.

* London: Cook & Sons, Ludgate Circus, 1876, with maps.

THE CHURCHES AROUND BATH. *

It is with true and more than usual pleasure that we welcome the appearance of this volume. It is a book "after our own heart," and one that does infinite credit, not only to its compiler, but to its spirited and liberal minded publisher. The volume (which we are happy to find is only the first of an intended series) comprises well written descriptive sketches of thirty-six Churches in the neighbourhood of Bath, each of which is accompanied, as such sketches invariably ought to be, by a more or less carefully executed wood engraving of the Church. These sketches were all specially written for, and first appeared in the "*Bath Herald*," newspaper—a paper pre-eminent for its high literary character, and for the excellence of its original contributions—and are the result of actual visits specially made to the Churches themselves. The book may, therefore, be looked upon as a "Visitation" of the Churches of the district, made with a special purpose, and carried on in a remarkably satisfactory manner. The Churches described in the first volume are Box, Bradford-on-Avon (at which place was lately discovered an Anglo-Saxon Church, of which a view is given in the 1876 volume of the Anastatic Drawing Society), Calne, Farley, Hungerford, Norton St. Philip, Freshford, Twerton, Monkton Combe, Marshfield, Kelston, Bathford, Limpley Stoke, Batheaston, where such delightful literary coteries formerly assembled, Monkton Farley, South Stoke, Ditteridge, Farmborough, Englishcombe, Claverton, Dunkerton, Winsley, Combe Hay, Weston-next-Bath, Newton St. Lo, Westwood, Saltford, Hinton Charterhouse, Cold Ashton, North Wraxall, Wellow, Camerton, South Wraxall, Colerne, Bathampton, Charlecombe, and Priston. Of two of these we reproduce the beautiful engravings on Plate XXII.

To each of these Churches the writer has paid a special "Sunday visit," in order that, in addition to his topographical and antiquarian notes, he may give an account of the way in which the service is conducted in each. This, he has done in a clever, chatty, and agreeable manner, and has thus imparted to his sketches a new and highly interesting feature. We regret that want of space prevents us from giving more than this passing notice to a volume of such unusual interest; we shall, however, again revert to it. Well would it be if other equally intelligent "Ramblers" were to visit the Churches of other counties, and put on record such pleasant notes as these.

The Church Rambler: a series of articles on the Churches in the neighbourhood of Bath. Bath: WILLIAM LEWIS, "Herald Office." 1 vol. sm. 8vo., pp. 514, 1876. Illustrated.

FULCHER'S LADIES' MEMORANDUM BOOK AND POCKET MISCELLANY (Sudbury: A. Pratt), is one of the oldest and assuredly one of the (if not *the*) best of pocket-books. It is a general favourite, and year by year is looked forward to by our fair friends as the most charming companion they can have. No pocket-book presents so many interesting features as it, both in prose and poetry, in enigmas and charades, and in charmingly executed engravings. Its readers will, however, this year peruse its contents with pain, for they tell us of the death of its gifted, accomplished, and amiable late Editor, Mr. H. S. Pratt, whose mantle has, we are pleased to see, fallen upon equally good shoulders.

'THE LADIES' TREASURY (Bemrose & Sons, 10 Paternoster Buildings). The yearly volume of this admirably conducted and extremely useful and valuable magazine, for 1876, has just been issued, and forms in its elegant and appropriate binding, one of the sumptuous looking and attractive volumes of the season. Edited by Mrs. Warren, whose name is a "household word" with all women of taste, the *Ladies' Treasury* takes a foremost rank among the serials devoted to the household, to education, and to fashion. We have gone carefully through the contents of the present volume (which by the way we may just say consists of nearly eight hundred pages and a large number of plates and other engravings), and we can confidently say that there is nothing to which we can take exception, but much that deserves warm praise. Fancy work of all kinds; Dressmaking, with all its intricacies of cutting out and fitting; Fashions for every month, fully illustrated with coloured plates and woodcuts; Answers to Enquiries on all sorts of useful matters; a Beauty Column devoted to hints for personal improvement; Chess Problems, cleverly explained; Cooking of all kinds; a Column of Exchanges; a series of clever French Lessons; a remarkably valuable series of papers on "My Lady Help, and what she taught me," whose hints cannot be too carefully read and too earnestly acted upon; a number of narratives, tales, essays, and sketches; pastimes, and notices of new books; and a number of other useful matters;—these form but a part of the contents of this excellent volume. We commend it to our lady friends, and assure them they cannot do better than take in this serial.

A POPULAR HISTORY OF THE BRITISH NAVY (Gall & Inglis, 25, Paternoster Square, London, and George Street, Edinburgh). Mr. Kingston, to whose pen we are indebted for this most interesting book, has done good service by preparing in a popular and well written manner, this masterly story of the rise, progress, history, and achievements, of the British Navy. Commencing with the very earliest periods of our history, he gradually traces the history of ships and shipping matters to our own day and hour—even including the Nares Arctic Expedition and its results. The work is carefully compiled and contains a vast amount of valuable information presented in a manner that is not only intelligible to every reader, but which will coax any one who opens it to peruse every page. The illustrations are good and worthy of the book. It forms an elegant, a useful, and an eminently fascinating gift or prize book for a boy, and is also a book for the library and the fireside.

RECENT POLAR VOYAGES; A RECORD OF DISCOVERY AND ADVENTURE. (London, T. Nelson & Sons, Paternoster Row). At a time when the attention of everybody is fixed upon the Arctic regions, and the doings of Capt. Nares and his hardy crews in the *Alert* and *Discovery*, and the theme of everybody's conversation, it was a wise thought of Messrs. Nelson to issue this admirable resumé of what has been done in those regions. A better timed book was never issued, nor one better worthy of acceptance with everybody throughout the length and breadth of the land. Commencing with Sir Martin Frobisher's voyages and coming gradually down to that of Nares, such a narrative of discovery, and of adventure, in the ice regions is presented as will be found in no other book, and it is full of thrilling interest and of valuable and well arranged information. It is written in a pleasing, graphic, and eminently interesting style, and carries its readers along through the records of all the different voyages in a manner that rivets attention and impresses the facts indelibly on the mind. The volume is illuminated with from sixty to seventy full page engravings, exquisitely drawn, and engraved in the best style of the art. The engravings add materially to the value of the volume and are all that could be desired. The book is "got up" in that tasteful and elegant manner that characterises all Messrs. Nelson's publications. As a gift-book or a prize, or as a volume for the library, or indeed for any "Home," it is most appropriate.

ROUND ABOUT THE MINSTER GREEN. (Gall and Inglis, 25, Paternoster Square, and Edinburgh). This is a good, healthily-toned, well-written, and far more than average boy's book. It tells of boys and boyish adventures, of school-life and its amusements as well as its more serious aspects, of home, and of sisters, but whatever is written is full of life and true to nature—so true that one can fancy the word-pictures are drawn from the life and we can almost name each individual. The illustrations, too, are excellent and lend a charm to the volume, which is from the pen of Mr. Ascott R. Hope, whose "Book about Boys" is recommendation enough to anything that may emanate from his pen. This is just the book to give as a Christmas box, or as a present at any other season.

SHAW, THE LIFE GUARDSMAN (Dean & Son, Fleet Street). The first volume of a new series of books, entitled the "Deeds of Daring Library" is very wisely and appropriately devoted to a memoir of Shaw, the famous Life Guardsman, whose brilliant exploits won for him a fame that will long endure. The memoir is well written by Major Knollys, and will be read with interest. It is a capital book.

PETER PARLEY'S ANNUAL FOR 1877 (London: Ben George, 47, Hatton Garden). The amiable Editor of "Peter Parley" says in his preface—and we can almost hear him sigh while he so expresses himself—that he regrets he is utterly unable to furnish matter superior to all that has ever before appeared in his annual. If he cannot do this, he may rest assured, and so may our readers, that the present year's issue has been exceeded by none that have gone before it, either in matter, or illustrations, or binding. "Peter Parley" is the most delightful of annuals, and the most interesting of gift-books for this or any other season. He is a welcome guest in every household, and where he has once been admitted, he is sure to come annually. It is *the* book of all we know that we should recommend as a gift. Mr. George deserves the very highest credit for the manner in which, year by year, he issues this delightful volume; and his coloured plates, as well as wood engravings, are faultless.

MESSRS. DEAN & SON (160A, Fleet Street) are the most successful of caterers for the young, both in the matter of games and amusements, and also in pleasing, amusing, and instructive books; they have always a good tendency, and are faultless in style and matter and illustrations. "*The Life of a Fairy Queen*" is a lovely story book, full of interest, and with numbers of richly coloured plates; it will please any child.—"*Surprising Comical Characters*" is the drollest of droll books, the plates in which are so arranged that "over five hundred metamorphoses" may be effected by simply turning over the slips; it is a book to amuse the "youngsters" for months, and the "oldsters" for hours!—"Riding, Sailing, and Swinging" is also a new arrangement of surprise pictures illustrating stories, capable of many changes, and provocative of much mirth.—Among other children's stories, "*Sugar and Spice*" is a capital little volume of comical tales, comically dressed, and deliciously illustrated with coloured plates. The variety of toy, and children's story, books, issued by Messrs. Dean & Son is endless, and whatever they produce is the delight of all to whom they are sent or given.

SWEET FLOWERS INTERWOVEN WITH TEXTS (Dean & Son, Fleet Street), by Miss Cousens, is a pleasant story for children, with beautifully illuminated and gilt texts with floral devices. These are well executed, and the book is a very suitable one for prize or gift.

HUNT'S PLAYING CARDS. It is with more than usual pleasure that we direct attention to the art-productions, as exemplified in the ornamental designs for the backs of Cards, of "Hunt's Card Manufactory." The firm of "Joseph Hunt & Sons" of which this Company is the successor, is, we believe, the oldest in existence, and is certainly on that account the most renowned of any. We remember "Hunt's Cards" we are afraid to say how many years; and in our early days when plain backs were only to be had, they had the reputation of being the best of any, and that reputation has increased with the change of fashion, and the improvements in design and material is still fully maintained by the present Company. It is delightful to us to see the old names of "Mogul's," "Harry's," and "Highlander's," retained to denominate the different qualities. There is something so old-world and dignified about the names that we should be grieved for them now to be discontinued, especially if such Yankeeisms as "Squeezers" and the like, in use with the American card makers, were to be substituted. Among Messrs. Hunt's patterns for the present season are many of surpassing beauty and richness, and all alike are characterised by the purest taste. Among their more notable patterns are the "Apple Blossom," well drawn, and printed in colours, true to nature in every particular; the "Pansy and Forget-me-not," exquisitely coloured on a ground of dead-gold; the "Bouquet" and the "Lily of the Valley," among the more charming of floral designs in ovals, on dead gold ground; the "Kingfisher," rich in the extreme with gold and colours; and "Japanese Flowers," gorgeous in the arrangement of colours and the introduction of gold diaper. In heraldic patterns are the National Arms and the arms of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. They are all perfect in design, faultless in execution, and strikingly beautiful when in use. Other good designs are the "Ludor Rose," "Dragon Fly," "Swallow," and a number of rich arabesques. Another novelty is the Sporting series (Charger, Spaniel, Terrier, Game Cock, Hare's Head, and Trophy), which will please many people. Indeed, there is a pattern to suit every taste, and to delight every possessor of the cards. For excellence of material, delicacy and beauty of surface, pleasantness of feel in the hand, and exquisite sharpness in printing, Hunt's Cards rank high, and among their patterns are some that are beautiful and pure in design. For harmony of colour, elaborate combination of pattern, purity of design, and perfect "register" in printing, we have seen none to surpass them. Those who select "Hunt's Cards" may be sure of having what will give them pleasure, and none can be better for presents. Let us assure our readers that it is worth while to send up direct to the Company for a supply of Playing Cards if only to have the pleasure of receiving an invoice made out on one of their bill heads!—they are so exquisite as specimens of careful typography.

Messrs. C. Goodall & Sons' PLAYING CARDS. We desire to call special attention to the new designs in playing cards, introduced this card-playing season, by Messrs. C. Goodall & Sons, of the Camden Works. In quality of card, both for hardness, smoothness, beauty of surface, and freedom of use, Messrs. Goodall's hold a proud pre-eminence; while for originality, richness, and variety of design, and exquisite beauty of workmanship of the backs, they are unequalled. Among the new designs, one, the Order of the Star of India and the Royal Arms, is remarkable for the richness of its heraldic colouring, and the beauty and artistic arrangement of the collar of the Order and its accessories. It is a design that is sure to be popular with all people of taste, or possessed of loyal feeling. Another sweetly pretty design is a charming group of the flowers of the primula, printed in delicate colours on a dark ground; they are among the handsomest floral backs we have seen. Another has a general arabesque design, the lines of which have for their foundation the suits of the cards, intermingled with ivy leaves, and in the centre there is a robin in all its deep rich colouring; it is very effective and nice. Another pack is decorated with a couple of saucy little elves riding on butterflies and teasing each other with rushes: it is a cheerful and pleasing design and looks well when dealt. We repeat that Messrs. Goodall's are the best of cards, both in quality and artistic treatment, and we have no hesitation in advising our friends to order "Goodall's cards," and to "see that they get them."

AMERICAN PLAYING CARDS.—Messrs. E. F. Gooch & Son (55, King William Street, E. C.), have submitted to us the new American Playing Cards, manufactured in New York, where they are patented, and introduced into this country by them. The peculiarity of these cards consists in their being so arranged with the "pips" reversed, that they need no turning in the hand; and each card has, at its left-hand corner, the suit and the number in figures! Thus much time and trouble is saved in "sorting," and the player sees in a moment, and without the necessity of opening out his "hand" so wide, what cards he holds. Let us give an example. The seven of hearts has its upper five "pips" as in all other packs, and at the left-hand corner is a small heart beneath a figure 7; the two lower "pips" are turned opposite way, so that at first sight the card would be taken for the ordinary six of hearts, but here again, at the left-hand corner is a small heart beneath the figure 7, as at the other end. The same principle is carried out in all, even the ace and honours. The arrangement is a very convenient one, and no doubt the cards will ultimately become as popular in this country as they are in the States. Another marked improvement in the better class of these cards is that they have *rounded corners*; this is useful both as preventing accidental breaking and bending of corners, and intentional marking of them.

One of the most useful and elegant of Christmas presents is that of a box of stationery, with address, crest, or monogram, stamped upon the paper and envelopes. Messrs. Gooch & Son (55, King William Street, E. C.), for this purpose have prepared a lovely selection of various delicately tinted shades of Repp papers which they stamp with any address or monogram, and send out in appropriate boxes, at remarkably moderate prices. We have seen samples of these and can strongly recommend them.

Messrs. C. Goodall & Son, of the Camden Works, have forwarded to us a lovely calendar for suspension, to which it gives us more than ordinary pleasure to call attention. The calendar is surrounded by an exquisitely beautiful border, in which the flowers, fruits, and foliage, are arranged with exquisite taste and intermixed with birds of richest plumage, and butterflies and other insects of the most gorgeous colours. It is a perfect gem of Art, and one that is fit to grace the most elegant of rooms. Nothing could be in better, or purer, or more faultless taste.

CHAMELEON BAROMETER (Woodbury's Patent). This is a remarkably clever invention. It consists of a circular piece of paper, enclosed in an indicator and framed and glazed, so as to form a nice ornament; the chemical preparation of the paper being such that it changes colour with every change of atmosphere. This effect is very curious, the paper being highly sensitive and changing from pink to blue and other tints, so as to indicate the coming changes. This curious little instrument is introduced by Mr. Theobald, and is sure to be extensively patronized.

THE ACME TELESCOPE. This very useful and most excellent telescope has been submitted to us, and we have no hesitation in pronouncing it a decided success. It is, for the price, the very best telescope we have seen, and one that, for ordinary purposes, will quite take the place of the more costly instruments. The "Acme" has three brass draws, and opens to about eighteen inches in length. It has six good lenses, and is finished in an admirable manner. Of its strength, it will be sufficient to say that it is stated to have been tested and proved to show a flag at a distance of twenty miles. What more can be wanted for ordinary purposes? We have seen nothing to equal it anything near the price (7s. 6d.) at which Mr. Theobald is producing it. We very cordially recommend it.

Messrs. De La Rue & Co.'s (London: 1, Bunhill Row), Pocket Diaries are, as usual, characterized by the purest taste, the most faultlessly beautiful finish, and the most scrupulous attention to usefulness and convenience. We have before us their "Indelible Diary" (edited by Mr. Godward, of the Nautical Almanack Office), which is, without exception, the best arranged and most careful ever issued. It contains a vast amount of information—more, in fact, than is usually introduced—and yet, with a copious diary of some half-dozen lines for each day of the year, is so compact as to be only the size of an ordinary pocket book. It is exquisitely bound in leather, lined and "finished" with "regal purple" satin, and is in the printing a perfect marvel of typographic art. The search for a more elegant or useful pocket-book for own use or for presentation would be a hopeless task. Another charming little diary, in morocco case lined with satin, is of convenient size for the waistcoat pocket, and is so arranged as to be a convenient receptacle for stamps, visiting cards, and other matters. It is excellent in every way. Then, in pretty paper covers, there are the "Condensed Diary and Engagement Book," and its "Companion," in various sizes; the "Red Letter Calendar," also in various sizes; and the "Pocket Calendar," a tiny little gem weighing only a few grains, and so small that it may be carried in the pocket or elsewhere "without knowing it!" On cards for suspension, Messrs. De La Rue's "Calendars," with their richly illuminated floral borders, in gold and colours, whether as simple calendars or as revolving date indicators, are all that can be desired. Then on cards, too, are the usual small calendars fit for placing in the pocket-book, desk, or writing-case; and others arranged to stand on the table in form of an easel. In beauty none surpass Messrs. De La Rue's productions.

THE PROFESSIONAL POCKET BOOK (Rudall, Carte, and Co., 20, Charing Cross) will be a valuable acquisition to the professional man—whatever his profession may be. It is the most concise, the best arranged, and the most convenient for use and reference of any engagement diary we have seen. It is only of the ordinary size of pocket books, and yet to each day throughout the year an entire column is devoted, and these are printed and ruled for the entry of engagements, or other matter, for every hour, from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., with additional space for dinner and evening engagements. It therefore becomes an essential for hourly reference throughout the year. In addition the book contains the calendar and a vast amount of useful information, as well as abundant space for monthly receipts and expenditure; space for additional mems.; and a few sheets of ruled music paper for use in "inspired moments." Edited by Sir Jules Benedict, the book commends itself.

THE SCRIBBLING DIARIES of Messrs. J. Blackwood & Co. (Lovell's Court, Paternoster Row), are without exception the best arranged and most useful we have seen. On the front cover is an Almanac, so that it is always before one's eyes when wanted, and preceding the diary are all the usual Post Office regulations; bankers; stamps; interest, wages, discount, and other tables; all the needful banking, postal, and other arrangements of the principal towns; and carefully executed plans of Edinburgh, Liverpool, Manchester, London, etc. The diary itself is ruled for six days on each page, with full headings to each, giving the terms, bank holidays, calendar, names of Sundays, etc., and interleaved throughout with blotting paper. It is the most complete and useful we have seen. The *National Pocket Book and Diary* of the same firm is well arranged, full to overflowing with useful information, and well got up.

HOWLETT'S VICTORIA GOLDEN ALMANAC (10, Frith Street, Soho), is a miniature calendar of surpassing elegance, exquisitely printed in gold upon delicate rose-coloured enamelled paper. Fitted in a lovely little Russia leather case lined with satin, and accompanied by a tiny little memorandum book, it is the most elegant of presents, and fit for the acceptance and use of the highest lady in the land. Besides the calendar and general information, this little gem contains "Sunday" and "Floral" Almanacs, the "Language of Flowers," Lists of Exhibitions, Weather and Wages Tables, Postal Arrangements, Interest Tables, Summary of Population, &c. It is the most compact and elegant of any issued.

FOR AULD LANG SYNE (148, Strand). This, the third Christmas number of the *Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News*, is a capital and faultless publication. With well written original stories in abundance, a fair sprinkling of charming poetry, and illustrated with double-page, eight full-page, and a dozen or more of smaller size pictures, all exquisitely drawn and cleverly engraved by the very best artists, "Auld Lang Syne" is sure to be one of the greatest favourites—and so it *ought* to be!—of the season. In addition to these attractions, however, the proprietors have given a splendid coloured plate, "You really must!" which is worth framing for any household. It is "Lang Syne" we saw so admirable a shillingsworth as this.

THE QUEEN ALMANAC (Queen Office, Strand), maintains its high character, and takes the lead of all in the beauty and variety of its illustrations, the admirable manner in which it is arranged, and the large amount of useful information it contains. No lady or household should be without it.

RARE GOOD LUCK (London, Grant & Co., Turnmill Street), is the taking title of the extra Christmas number of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and "rare good luck" will it be to the reader who secures (as thousands *must* do), a copy of it. A hundred and sixty-three pages, and each page brimful and overflowing with interest and excitement, all for a shilling! Who could want more? "Rare Good Luck" is one continuous story, the characters in which are admirably sustained, the plot cleverly chosen, and the interest unflagging.

LAND AHEAD ("Once-a-Week" Office, 19, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden). This is one of the most spirited, well-conceived, and best written stories of this or any other season. It is from the gifted pen of Mr. George Manville Fenn, one of the cleverest and most popular of modern writers, and in it he has in every way sustained the high character which his writings have gained for him. His present story at the very outset claims the sympathy and the attention of the reader, and he is carried irresistibly forward till he has devoured every line.

THE ANECDOTE MAGAZINE (London, George Harrison, 170, Fleet Street), is a new candidate for public favour. The idea is good, and if well carried out, the magazine will be not only an interesting and amusing, but a really useful one. The present (the first) number contains eighty-eight pages royal 8vo., each page in two columns and small type, and all for sixpence. The selection of anecdotes, 504 in number, is good, but the printing and paper are inferior. Fewer pages, and better "getting up," we opine, would command an extended sale; it is too cheap.

FUN IN A BATH, by the same publishers, consists of a series of spirited drawings, of the amusements and fights of a couple of little boys, brothers, while being "bath'd" at night. The situations are droll, and well drawn.

THE "BELGRAVIA ANNUAL" (London, Chatto & Windus, Piccadilly), always to the fore in point of excellence both of matter and of illustration, is this year, under the hands of its new and energetic publishers, Messrs. Chatto & Windus, far beyond what it has ever been; among the writers are Miss Braddon, George Augustus Sala, James Payn, Dutton Cook, Mary Cecil Hay, and S. J. MacKenna, while among the artists are Joseph Nash, E. Wagner, Laura Blood, Agness Furnival, T. R. Macquoid, R. P. Leitch, J. Maloney, and J. Sullivan. What more could be wanted to ensure a large measure of success to the "Belgravia Annual" than the recounting of these names? It is one of the best shilling's worth ever issued.

"SHADOWS IN THE SNOW," by Mr. B. L. Farjeon is the title of the Christmas number of "Tinsley's Magazine" (Tinsley Brothers, 8, Catherine-street, Strand), and an admirable story it is. To say that Mr. Farjeon has this year equalled himself, is saying as much in a few words as could be comprised in any amount of writing; but when we add that his present story is, to our thinking, more powerful and fascinating than even those that have gone before it, we are saying much indeed. The plot is well contrived and laid with a masterly hand; the characters are excellently drawn and admirably sustained throughout; and the incidents are romantic enough to satisfy the most sensation-yearning mind that ever existed. Verily, Mr. Farjeon is a perfect master of the art of fiction writing and knows how to carry his readers with him through all the intricacies of the labyrinth he has created and to bring them to a pleasant haven at last. The illustrations are many and good, and no one ought to pass the season over without securing this annual.

"GOOD CHEER," the Christmas number of "Good Words;" and **"PATHS OF PEACE,"** The Christmas number of the "Sunday Magazine" (Daldy, Isbister, & Co., 56, Ludgate Hill), are, as usual, the very best, most pure, and most healthy in tone of all the array of Christmas numbers. The first is entitled, "*By the Stone Ezel*," and is by the author of that splendid story which we noticed at the time of its issue, "Gideon's Rock;" the second contains four stories, "Earl's Court Chapel," "Nelly Channell," "Eve Harwood," and the "Lighthouse Keeper's Story." They are all well told stories, full of incident and of matchless interest, and are beautifully illustrated with well executed engravings. The reading is good, healthy, and ennobling, and calculated to do an immense deal of good. Would that all magazines had the same wise and holy tendency!

WHEN THE SHIP COMES HOME (26, Wellington Street, Strand), is the Christmas double number of "All the Year Round." It is brim-full of adventure, of romantic "situations," and of startling incidents, all well told, and forcibly written. There is enough "sensation" to satisfy the most craving mind, and enough happiness at last to please everybody.

THE CHRISTIAN LADIES' ALMANAC, and the **CIRCLE OF THE YEAR ALMANAC** (Dean & Son, 160A, Fleet Street). These two elegant calendars, printed on enamelled paper in gold, and with effectively designed covers, printed in gold and colours, form lovely and appropriate presents. They are well arranged, full of useful information, and are in fact all that can be desired. They are just the thing to procure a number of and to enclose in every letter one writes. Let our readers take the hint!

CRACKERS AND KISSES (London: "Judy" Office, Fleet Street). "Crackers and Kisses" is the very taking and attractive title of "Judy's" Christmas book for the present season, and it is more than equal to any that have preceded it. Indeed for cleverness of drawing, brilliancy of conception and thought, and "sharpness" of writing, it is the best of the season. "Judy" takes a stand of her own in her Christmas books, and successfully distances all her competitors. The present "book," has fully a hundred and fifty clever engravings on as many pages, and the dainty bits of prose and verse that accompany, or are interspersed between them, are worthy of the designs. The whole book is clever, piquant, fresh, and smart in the extreme, and just possesses that happy amount of fascination that draws one to it without fear of being disappointed in possession.

AMONG the most elegant and pleasing of all the novelties of the season are the Christmas cards of Messrs. De La Rue & Co., which are characterised by the purest taste, and the most unexceptional workmanship. Some have verses (of a higher order of merit than usual) surrounded by illuminated borders of flowers and foliage of the richest and most varied colours, on grounds of dead gold, and others have appropriate figure subjects or other designs of equal beauty. One, in which a joyous troupe of happy little children appear, and another where the fairies are dancing on a toadstool, are pleasing beyond compare. Others in which birds and animals form the main feature of the design are equally good, while those in which the Cross is introduced are sweetly pretty. Another novelty is one in which a double acrostic is given; the answer being artificially concealed behind. Those who desire to have really good and well executed cards to send to their friends, *ought* to ask for De La Rue's.

MESSRS. CAMPBELL AND TUDHOPE, of Glasgow, have struck out into an entirely new and highly commendable line of greeting cards to which it gives us peculiar pleasure to call special attention. They are pure in taste, strictly religious and scriptural in tone, exquisite in design, and faultlessly perfect in execution. Those which have been submitted to us are made up into elegant packets with illuminated covers, and are marvels of cheapness and beauty. Among these are a series of twelve "Christmas and New Year Mottoes" (by the author of "Hymns for Quiet Hours,"), each of which bears a motto and an appropriate verse, with a lovely floral design, printed in gold and colours. Another remarkable and perfectly novel series is a packet of twelve Christmas cards with quaint poetry from old authors—Spencer, Milton, Dunbar (1460), and others—surrounded by admirably drawn and superbly coloured groupings of aquatic and other animals, insects, and foliage; these are of rare beauty. Another series, "Poetry and Texts," has charming floral decorations, each flower coloured true to nature, and the wording printed in gold and colours. "Heaven" is the happy and comprehensive title of another series, to which too much praise cannot be given. These are of large size (7 inches by 5) and each card contains, besides an appropriate text and a verse, a different plant, flower, or group, and insects of the most artistic character, and faultless in every detail, both in drawing, in colour, and in manipulation; these are, indeed, gems of high art. But even these, beautiful as they are, pale before the next series to which we proceed to call attention. This is a set of twelve, entitled the "Sea-Weed Packet," and they are of the same large size as those last described. Each card (and all of course are different) bears a large and exquisitely drawn group of sea-weeds in which the most delicate fibres, the transparent leaves, and the thickest stems and masses are alike given with a truth to nature that is refreshing to the eye and give them a beauty which no others possess. So truthful, indeed, are these drawings that it is difficult to believe they are not the sea-weeds themselves, cleverly mounted on the cards. They are so cleverly managed, so minute in details, so elaborate in their ramifications, and so marvellous in their truthfulness that they tempt one to examine them with the microscope in the full persuasion that they are verily the "wonders of the deep" themselves that are before us. The "Album Packet" of texts, with borders of Irish wildflowers, is also a series of extreme beauty. The cards are even larger than those just described, and the flowers are drawn from nature with that scrupulous accuracy which characterises Messrs. Campbell and Tudhope's productions; they are perfect botanical studies. Other series are the "Book Packet," on each of which is an open book bearing a text, with accompanying flowers; the "Banner" series, whereon children are depicted, bearing inscribed banners; and the "Christ our All" packet.—These are all good, and form appropriate cards for classes, for gifts, and for letter distribution. The whole of these productions of Messrs. Campbell and Tudhope are exquisitely printed in chromo-lithography of the very highest order, and they are characterised by the purest taste and the most faultless finish. We strongly recommend them, and assure our readers they cannot do better than send to Messrs. Campbell and Tudhope for a selection of these charming packets, and to distribute their contents among their friends at every season of the year.

MR. J. J. GOODE, of Clerkenwell-green, has produced a beautiful series of Christmas and New Year's Cards and Satchets, to which it gives us great pleasure to call special attention. They are all characterised by the purest taste in design, and by faultless precision and care in execution. One pleasing series of cards, with verses and richly coloured flowers, butterflies, etc., on black or other coloured grounds (entirely printed on Mr. Goode's own premises) are all that could be wished for, for general use, and others on which some of the most charmingly executed pictures of lovely children are introduced, along with such a pleasant wish as, "May this dearest baby boy, be mother's comfort, hope and joy," are such as we can cordially recommend. A great novelty is those cards on which the heads and figures are draped in real silk, ribbon, lace, or what not, with gold ornaments; these are pleasing novelties that are sure to be attractive. Of mechanical cards—those in which various movements are effected by the pulling of ribbons, etc., Mr. Goode has produced some of the cleverest and best we have seen, and this may also be said of those in which embossed groups are mounted on velvet ground, and others in which the most exquisitely delicate ribbon-edgings are introduced; these, and the folding—or, as on other occasions we have named them diptychally and triptychally formed—satchet cards, in which satins, silver and gold borders, perforated designs, emblematic figures, etc., are introduced, are beyond praise. Many of them are of wonderful richness in colour, and exhibit thoroughly artistic feeling in arrangement. Of all the satchets which have come before us, Mr. Goode, in the one formed of white satin and silver embossed ornaments, with an open-work group of splendidly designed fuschias coloured true to nature, has carried off the palm; it is "lovely beyond compare," and will prove a very acceptable gift. So, also, will the novelty of the emblems of faith, hope, and charity, in silver, which are introduced in good taste upon another. Mr. Goode's productions, judging from the selection before us, may take rank with the very best ever produced in this country.

MESSRS. MARCUS WARD & Co., of the Royal Ulster Works, Belfast, whose matchless productions in illuminated cards and calendars, etc., we have had the true pleasure of so often commending, have, if that were possible, this year even exceeded themselves in the variety, the extent, the beauty, and the richness of their productions. The satchets, whether single or folded, are of the most exquisitely beautiful character both in design, in arrangement of decoration, and in execution; those on which delicate gauze and satin ribbon form the "goffered," or, frilled edging, being characterised by the utmost delicacy and beauty. A very "taking" series this year consists of admirably drawn groups of flowers, coloured true to nature; these, especially those where roses, carnations, etc., are introduced on dark grounds, are Art-productions of the very highest class, and nothing could exceed their beauty. Other series on which flowers and mottoes on dead-gold or coloured grounds are introduced, or in which birds are cleverly delineated, or those on which characteristic borders surround appropriate verses and mottoes are all that could be desired. One of the most attractive, and sure to be most popular, series is that where fruits, flowers, foliage, butterflies—all gorgeously coloured, and chosen for that very reason and for the beauty of their forms—are represented upon solid black grounds; nothing could exceed them in artistic skill and in cleverness of execution. Others again, which to our mind are beyond all others yet introduced by any house, are those wherein flowers and fruits, leaves and berries, alike are literally painted as though in "body colours" on "rep" and "grained" dead gold grounds; we have seen nothing to equal, and should despair of ever seeing anything to surpass, them. Of the juvenile series—especially those where the charming little "Serving Maiden" and the lovely little "Page" are naively depicted, and those where the rustic youngsters are seated beneath the corn or walking shielded from the snow by an umbrella, all upon gold backgrounds—all we can say is that they are the best and most elegant yet introduced.

We are glad to see Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co. throwing the weight of their art-teaching into the scale of temperance by the issuing of series of "Temperance Poetry Cards" (the words by our dear old friend, S. C. Hall) and "Temperance Texts from Scripture." It is a wise thought of theirs thus to endeavour by the powerful aid of their artistic skill to inculcate good and sound principles. Art ought always to be wedded to the "good in everything," and this the firm has invariably done.

MESSRS. GOODALL & SONS' CHRISTMAS CARDS are always characterized by the purest taste, the most unexceptional workmanship, and the most artistic character of design. Among their novelties this year are a series of marine subjects—shells, corals, and seaweeds, all drawn true to nature in every detail both of form and colour, on a solid black ground. Nothing could exceed them in beauty. Others, of an elaborate character in mechanical arrangement, are also introduced, and are not only gems of Art but of ingenuity; they will be treasured by all who have them.

MR. RIMMEL'S ART-PRODUCTIONS, ETC.

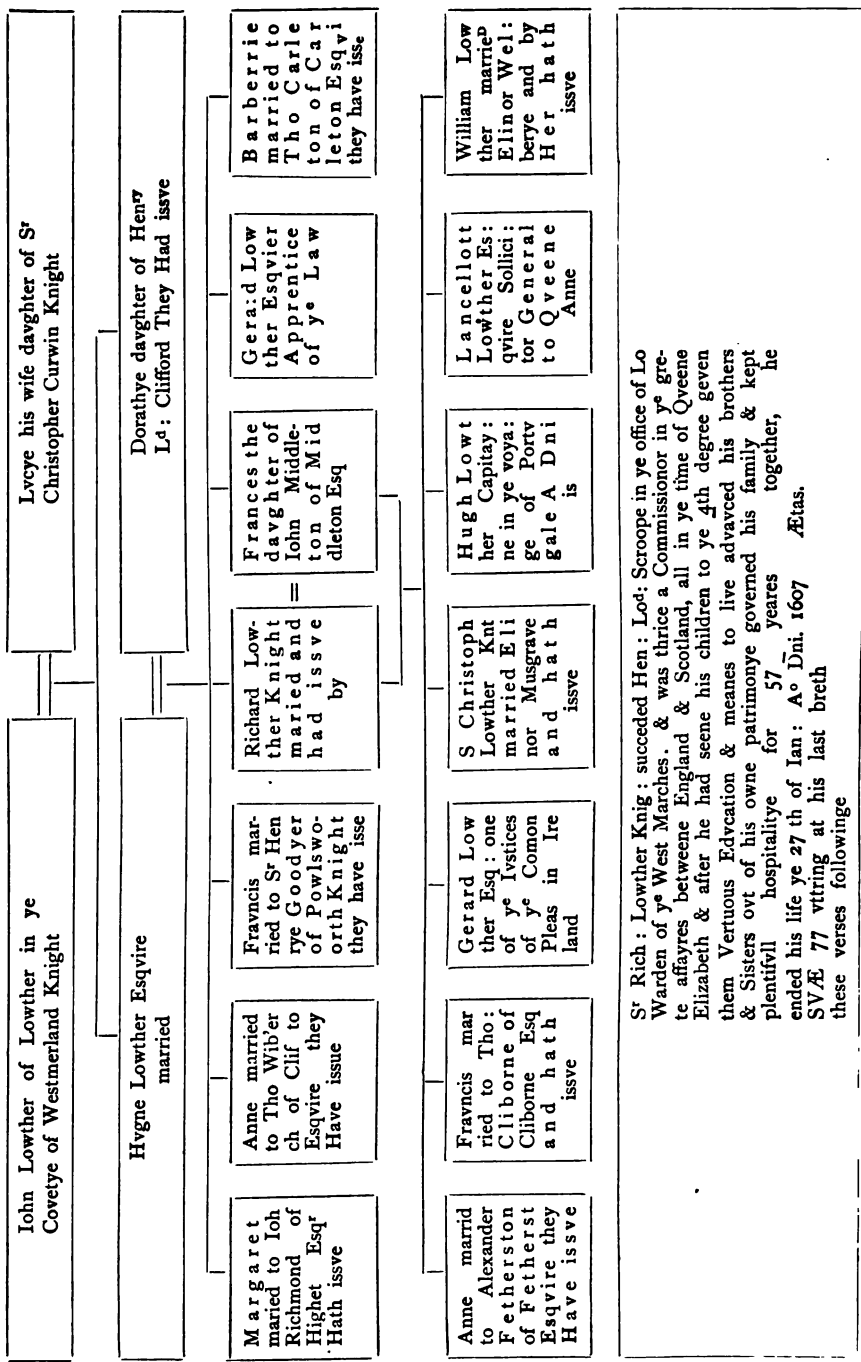
It would be as impossible for us to forget our own existence as it would be to neglect calling attention, year by year, to the charming productions of Mr. Rimmel, and to the debt of gratitude which every one owes to him for the wonderful—the marvellous—improvements he has effected in the elegancies of life. No man, of our age or any other, or of any nation under the sun, has done so much to create a better and purer taste in the production of a thousand and one not only elegancies, but essentials, of the household; and no one has done more than he in creating a refined taste in the public mind in all matters, pictorial or otherwise, that come within the wide scope of his influence. No matter what the article may be, or whatever its use, that Mr. Rimmel determines upon introducing, he brings to bear upon it a mind thoroughly imbued with the best and truest principles of Art; a genius fertile in invention and adaptation; and an energy that never flags and never allows difficulties to thwart it. His name is a "household word" wherever one turns, and "Rimmel's Goods" in every corner of the globe command, as they eminently deserve, the first place in every sane person's estimation. His novelties are many and elegant. His Christmas Cards and Satchets are unequalled in their style, and are distinct in their manifold beauties from those of any other house. Foremost among them, as usual, are those upon which flowers are gorgeously painted by hand, in body colours, on white satin; they are gems of Art, and fit to be carefully preserved under glass. Others with charming bouquets of flowers on dead-gold ground, and others again where the ground is solid black, are wondrous in their effect; while others, with mechanical arrangements, are marvels of ingenuity. In fancy crackers, Mr. Rimmel still takes the lead of everybody; none equal them. "Costume Crackers," containing choice and droll articles of dress; "Lottery Crackers," containing elegant articles of jewellery or other tasty devices; "Floral Crackers," each of which contains a beautiful flower, delicately scented, and fit for the hair or bosom of any lady in the land; "Fan Crackers," each containing within its folds a screen fan, which will last and wear for years; "Rose Water Crackers," holding curious little metal fountains of sweet scent; "Conversation Crackers," a wonderful improvement on the old "Conversation Cards" so much in vogue; and "Oracular Crackers," for telling your destiny; these are only some of the tempting varieties produced by Mr. Rimmel, and prepared by him to add to the delight of family parties. They are, beyond praise, for presents at any season, and at all times—the perfumery caskets, boxes, cases, and baskets, are all that can be desired, even by the most fastidious. Filled with elegant bottles of the choicest perfumes (and Mr. Rimmel's perfumes are the choicest in the world), with toilet soaps, and other articles, these caskets, etc., are the nicest, and at the same time most useful of gifts. But it must not be supposed that Mr. Rimmel is only famed for elegancies. Far from that, his toilet soaps, whether in bar or tablet, are of finer quality and more deliciously scented than those of any other maker. He is a large producer of these, and it would be impossible to obtain better. The same remark will apply with equal force to the cold creams, the pomades, the aquadentine, the toilet vinegars and all the rest of the useful articles made by him. We cannot better close our notice than by referring our friends to the series of elegant presents which Mr. Rimmel, to save his friends trouble in selecting, gives them the choice of at a guinea each. Doubtless the guineas will be sent in by hundreds, and thus hundreds of friends be made happy by the receipt of the presents.

Notes, Queries, and Gleanings.

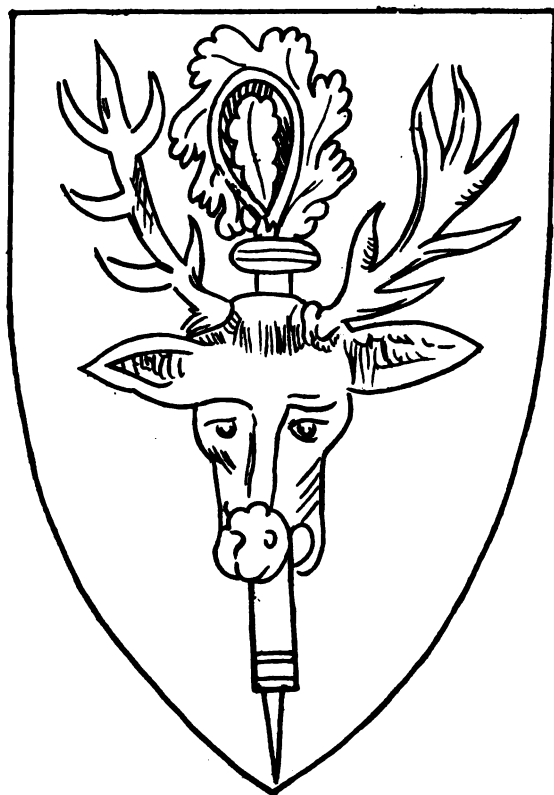
CURIOUS MONUMENTAL PEDIGREE INSCRIPTION, LOWTHER CHURCH, WESTMORELAND.

I COPIED the following singular pedigree-inscription during a recent visit to Lowther Castle and Church in Westmoreland. It occurs in the South Transept of Lowther Church, where it is engraved on a tablet above a recumbent effigy of a knight in plate armour. Beneath the inscription is a plain black tablet let into the stone, which has, there can be no doubt, at one time borne, or been intended to bear, the verses. It is now quite blank and plain, so that the "verses" Sir Richard Lowther was "uttering at his last breath" are literally *blank verse*!

LL. JEWITT.



Sr Rich : Lowther Knig : succeded Hen : Lod: Scroope in ye office of Lo Warden of ye West Marches. & was thrice a Commissioner in ye grete affayres betweene England & Scotland, all in ye time of Qveene Elizabeth & after he had seene his children to ye 4th degree geven them Vertuous Edvocation & meanes to live advaced his brothers & Sisters ovt of his owne patrimonye governed his family & kept plentifull hospitaliye for 57 years together, he ended his life ye 27 th of Ian : A^o Dni. 1607 SVÆ 77 vtting at his last breth these verses followinge



Harl Mss 6163 f6 23^b

CJR del

THE RELIQUARY.

APRIL, 1877.

ON ARBOR LOW—III.

BY WILLIAM HENRY GOSS.

It is no new discovery that ever until recent times, it has been the habit of peoples to bestow a magnificence and durability upon the temples of their gods immeasurably surpassing that of the habitations of men. This may have arisen from the greater piety of our ancestors, or from the circumstance that the temples of the gods were the creations of the labour and the wealth of communities, while the importance of domestic edifices bore proportion only to the wealth of individuals. And, in what land do we find monuments even of great national battles, which approach in importance those of the temples as exhibited in their ruins? Such columns as those of Trajan and Vendome are not mementoes of battle-fields so much as the monuments of great conquerors. It is a strange and inconsistent theory of Mr. Fergusson's, which would deprive of its religious monuments all the long period of the ancient Celtic occupation of Britain, and assign to a post-Roman period what monuments are found here; although they are of so rude a character as to point distinctly to an antique rude period; and of a style so utterly inconsistent with the Roman or post-Roman period in this land; and even to assign them to a Christian king, when there is no symbol of Christianity about them; and as records of great battles, in an age of literature, of which battles they are perfectly dumb. Had Mr. Fergusson, instead of assigning the stone circles of Britain to the Arthurian age, devoted half as much learning, labour, and skill to showing that King Arthur himself was but a myth, and his attributed deeds but fables, I think he would have undertaken much the easier task of the two. Records of the chivalrous king are only found in works which are evidently romances; in which he is a Christian giant, or a knight and king of knights flourishing at a period long before knighthood was instituted in this land; a Briton with habits and usages all belonging to a date long subsequent to that assigned to him, being the habits and usages

of the Normans of mediæval times—the times of the writers who invented him. Miracles are interwoven with all his actions; no wonder, for was not his father the Mountain-Dragon, his uncle Merlin the Wizard, his sister Morgan the Fairy, and his Round Table the round world itself? His birth-places too were England, Cornwall, Scotland, France, and where not? And the king has only for awhile mysteriously left us, and will even yet return and re-possess his kingdom; so it is prophecied; and so let the august dynasty now ruling in Britain be on their guard! What a splendid knight for an anti-quarian combatant to oppose at the jousts, and win worship by smiting him to the earth, man and horse—as his friends Sir Launcelot du Lake, Sir Tristram de Lyons, Sir Lamoracke de Galis, Sir Ector de Maris and others, were wont to serve their opponents. Fancy all these noble knights, and, in addition, those thundering fellows, Sir Bleoberis, Sir Percevale, Sir Gareth, Sir Bors, Sir Gawaine, Sir Lionel, and the funny Sir Dinadin, all miraculously mighty men, idling up and down the country seeking adventures, and tilting at one another for practice, while the Saxons were invading and over-running the land! I omitted to include in that worshipful company of King Arthur's Knights of the Round Table, Sir Palomides and his brother Sir Safre, who were Saracens, about two hundred years before Saracens were Saracens—and Sir Jack-the-Giant-Killer. Scott, in his "Life of Napoleon Bonaparte," expresses disbelief in the authenticity of King Arthur when he writes in chap. XVIII. "As the British and Armorican champions begirt the Round Table of Uther's fabled son."

Let us return to the contemplation of those ancient people, vestiges of whose habits and institutions may be found among us to this day to an extent that, perhaps, some have little imagined, and to which I shall refer from time to time. We have been speaking of cromlechs or altars; the origin of their use among the nations is a curious enquiry. We have doubtless the ruins of one before us in the centre of this Circle of Arbor Low. Is it possible that human victims were ever sacrificed on those fallen stones? The ancient universality of sacrifices cannot, one would think, be accounted for by the assumption that it is a natural instinct of man. If a natural instinct of man be to shed the blood of an innocent creature with the view to win the favour of its Creator, why does not that instinct still operate? I pass by, at this moment, the Christian theory of the Mosaic sacrificial rites, remembering that altars smoked before the time of Moses or of Abraham. Our enquiry regards their earliest institution. In accounting for the early universality of sacrifices it is more reasonable to suppose that it was a custom inherited and carried abroad from that first home of the human family to which I have already alluded,—a part of that general inheritance of customs, language, traditions, and astronomical stone symbols. The sacrifice may have been an invention of the earliest priests of the Sun, for a source of revenue, or a tribute to the minister in the name of the deity to whose worship he ministered. It appears natural enough that man, watching the steady, benign, and incomprehensible process of the sun in producing and ripening benefits for man's use, and regarding the sun as the Lord of Life, should exclaim, when he gathered the fruits of the earth, "We

thank and praise Thee, O God!" but it does not appear simply natural that man should offer to return to the unreachable Giver a handful of those fruits which cannot be conveyed to Him, and of which, with His creative power and boundless wealth, no possible need can be conceived, since the stores of the universe are His. And, if He were even reachable with a gift, it would be as though one, receiving a present of gold from a wealthy benefactor, should offer to present back to him a small fraction of that same gold. Still less likely does it appear that man should instinctively deem the Creator specially pleased and appeased by the violent destruction of His sentient creatures, and the offering to Him, who cannot be reached with them, the entrails, fat, and blood of animals, while the priests shared with the sacrificers the choice portions. Therefore, I say again, that the universality of the custom of offering sacrifices, which we find established at the dawn of history, points to the continuance of a practice invented by priests for some purpose, perhaps their own emolument, in pre-historic times. If acceptable at all, it would seem to the common mind that, of the two, such an offering as Cain's would be more acceptable to a beneficent Deity than that of Abel. And it indeed appears that we are unable to read the Genesiac writings of Moses with any reliable appreciation. Josephus, the Jewish historian and antiquary, says in his preface to the *Antiquities*, speaking of the writings of Moses, "all things here have a reference to the nature of the universe; while our legislature speaks some things wisely, but enigmatically, and others under a decent allegory, but still explains such things as required a direct explication plainly and expressly. However those that have a mind to know the reasons of everything, may find here a very curious philosophical theory, which I now indeed shall waive the explication of; but if God afford me time for it, I will set about writing it, after I have finished my present work." That "explication," if Josephus ever wrote it, does not appear to be now extant, and we can only read Genesis in darkness and guideless. This statement by the learned Josephus may afford some comfort to those Christians who have so persistently but illogically and vainly contended for the literal reading of Genesis, in opposition to the infallible record of the earth's history, which Old Time—nay, which God Himself—has written upon the rocks, and upon the pages, or strata, of the earth. The earliest offerings to the heavenly bodies, or rather to their priests, were, probably, the fruits of husbandry. It is remarkable that the Gaelic word for sacrifice should signify *the offering of the Cake*; and that Jeremiah xlv. 19, alludes to the cakes which were offered by the idolatrous Jewish women to the "Queen of Heaven"—Baaltis, Astaroth, or the Moon. There are some who will smile at this authority; but, let it be remembered that it was written seventeen hundred years before Geoffrey of Monmouth wrote, and so is at least of more respectable antiquity. Probably the Celtic term for the offering of the Cake, being the earliest established synonym for sacrifice, was retained after the nature of the sacrifice was changed, and included the offering of blood, entrails, and fat, at the feast of flesh; and the old sacrifices of cakes, wine, and burnt-incense continued, rather than the blood offerings, to be offered to the

Moon to a later period. But the altars of the Queen of Heaven were also ultimately polluted with blood, so that Diana, the Greek and Roman Moon, was also named *Sæva Dea*,—*the cruel goddess*. It appears probable that the Flath-innis, or Heaven, of the Celts was invented during the period of the Cake, rather than of the Blood, sacrifices. When the latter reached their extreme development the Heaven of the sacrificers was altered to suit it. The Flath-innis—the island of the brave and virtuous—which word is still used in the Gaelic to denote Heaven, was an island where “there was an eternal spring and an immortal youthfulness; the Sun shed always there its kindest influence; gentle breezes fanned it, and streams of ever-equal currents watered it. The trees were alive with music, and bending to the ground with flowers and fruit. The face of nature always unruffled and serene, diffused on every creature happiness, and wore a perpetual smile of joy; whilst the inhabitants, strangers to everything that could give pain, enjoyed one eternal scene of calm festivity and gladness. The situation of this happy place seems to have been in some calm upper region, beyond the reach of every evil which infests this lower world.” There appears no fit place here for an altar of blood. Doubtless this paradise, promised by the priests of the Sun to the brave and virtuous, was, in their expectation, surer of realization than the return of the day. For it was promised by those who had gained implicit credence in their supernatural knowledge and powers, and their access to the gods; and who even repeatedly and recurrently confirmed that belief by causing, as it appeared, their chief god, the Sun, at their suggestion, to hide his face from mankind at times, abnormally, in awful eclipse. It is no extravagant imagination that around this venerable Circle of Arbor Low, the ancient inhabitants of this land worshipped for ages, with the assured anticipation of this happy future. It is natural that the Heavens of the various creeds of mankind should be the poetic promise of full enjoyment of their special tastes and habits. This Flath-innis was the Heaven of a people evidently poetic and peace-loving. It was not exactly the Heaven of the Celts’ distant cousin the Red Indian. He, besides the delightful country blessed with perpetual spring and an immortal youthfulness, expects to be provided with abundance of game in happy hunting grounds, and rivers abounding with fish, that he may catch them. Nor is it exactly the Heaven of Islam. The Mahometan, in his paradise of eternal spring and immortal youthfulness, is to loll on silk couches, himself dressed in heavenly green robes and jewelled with celestial pearls and gold. His butlers and waiters are to be most beautiful youths, who will serve him with silver cups of celestial wine, scented with musk, his favourite perfume; and his companions will be the ravishing Houris, themselves even created out of pure musk. His heaven is a luxurious harem. It is but fair to mention, however, that this is the lowest of the Moslem’s heavens, and that the seven others are all progressively more and more spiritual and nearer to God. The Elysium of ancient Greece and Rome was the Flath-innis of the Celts with the added sensualities and intellectual refinements of Grecian civilization exaggerated. My purpose in these references is to show that the anticipated heaven of a people is

the representation of its tastes poetically and excessively indulged, without alloy and without cloy; and that Flath-innis reflects a people originally peace-loving and guiltless of blood. Yet I shall show that so long ago as at the dawn of history mankind had probably advanced so far in blood-shedding that human sacrifices were already common. I pass by the Genesaic account of the sacrifices of Cain and Abel, because I need Josephus' explication of the allegorical meaning of the early part of Genesis, which is not in reach. For the same reason I make no use of the literal account of Noah's sacrifices. The careful study of the evidences which constitute the history of mankind, makes their ancestry populous and wide-spread at a vastly more ancient date than that ascribed by chronologists to Noah, or to Adam; though we need not go so far back as Mr. Fergusson, when he says that in Spain and France "an aboriginal population had existed for thousands and *tens of thousands* of years." We need not doubt that blood sacrifices were offered so far back as 2450 years before Christ, the period which chronologists assign to Noah's reign, but we may doubt whether so late as that in the world's history mankind commenced a post-diluvian repopulation of the whole earth from one sire.

Inasmuch as some have argued that because of the *cake* signification of the Gaelic word for sacrifice, therefore the Celtic sacrifice was never of blood, I wish to show that it was probably progressive from the one to the other, and that blood sacrifices, and even human sacrifices, were of very ancient origin, and may have been in practice before the earliest emigrants left the primitive home. The same Hebrew prophet who speaks of the women's offerings of Cakes to the Queen of Heaven, says, "They have built also the high places of Baal, to burn their sons with fire for burnt-offerings unto Baal." So that at the same time that cakes continued to be offered to the Moon, human sacrifices were made to the Sun, 600 years before Christ; and we have already seen that the Sun-worshippers of Europe made human sacrifices so late as the time of Charlemagne, about 1400 years later. But we have mention of human sacrifices much earlier than the time of Jeremiah. There is an account in *Kings*, of Mesha, the shepherd king of Moab, who, when defeated by the Israelites and their allies, and while besieged in his city Kir-haraset, sacrificed the crown prince, as the greatest offering he could make to heaven to win favour in his great extremity. The words are, "Then he took his eldest son that should have reigned in his stead, and offered him for a burnt-offering upon the wall." It is worthy of note that the allies, instead of pressing the siege, appeared to have attributed some value to this sacrifice, and foreboding a reverse, gave up the war. To trace backward, and to add confirmation, it is written in Ps. cvi. 37, 38, "They sacrificed their sons and their daughters unto devils, and shed innocent blood—even the blood of their sons and their daughters, whom they sacrificed unto the idols of Canaan:—and the land was polluted with blood." Earlier still, Jephthah having vowed to the Lord that if He would give him the victory over the Ammonites, "whatsoever cometh forth from the doors of my house to meet me, when I return in peace from the children of Ammon, shall surely be the Lord's, and I will offer it up as a burnt-offering." This is plain lan-

guage. It might be expected that some of his household would naturally come forth to meet him on his return, according to universal custom on such occasions; and "behold, his daughter came out to meet him with timbrels and with dances." And, she being his only child, when he saw her he rent his clothes, and said "Alas!" There appeared to be no idea admissible to his mind that *she* need not be included in the vow of the burnt-offering, and that he might look beyond her for his dog, or a pig, or a sheep, or any other creature than his own child. And it is clearly recorded, that after the grant of two months' probation "she returned unto her father, who did with her according *"to the vow which he had vowed."* Some are so shocked at this record that they dishonestly interpolate words to alter the plain meaning. Her death is confirmed by the passage "And it was a custom in Israel, that the daughters of Israel went yearly to lament the daughter of Jephthah the Gileadite four days in a year." And what would be thought of that legislator who should introduce into the British Parliament a bill making it penal for Englishmen, and foreign residents in England, to burn their children as sacrifices to gods? Had it not been already a practice in the time of Moses; why should he have made a law as in Lev. xx. 2, that "Who-soever he be of the children of Israel, or of the strangers that sojourn in Israel, that giveth any of his seed unto Molech; he shall surely be put to death." This law against the practice, implies its occurrence at that early period. Passing sons and daughters through the fire to Molech was a matter of frequent complaint on the part of the prophets and historians against the children of Israel. Molech appears to have been the Ammonite synonym for the Sun, Baal, King, or Lord. In other dialects it was Melec—a king, and Adrammelech—the mighty king, still applied to the Sun. Molech is in Scripture more than once made identical with Baal; his high places, or elevated altars, outside Jerusalem, in the valley of the son of Hinnom being sometimes called the high places of Molech, and in others of Baal. In Jer. xxxii. 35, is written "And they built the high places of Baal, which are in the valley of the son of Hinnom, to cause their sons and their daughters to pass through the fire unto Molech." Ascending the ladder of antiquity we reach the time of Abraham. From that mist of ages which clings around the earliest records of Genesis—records made from long descended and allegorized traditions—the history of Abraham and his posterity may be accepted as free. They were family histories not so very ancient when penned by Moses. If from early teaching and common custom one had become imbued with the belief that human sacrifices were acceptable to the Deity, then it would be just possible that the command of a familiar angel, or of a voice from heaven, to slay one's own son upon an altar, and offer him as a burnt-sacrifice to God, might be received as a divine command; to be devoutly though sorrowfully obeyed. But if there had been no previous belief in the divine acceptance of human sacrifices, nor familiarity with such sacrifices, or if there had been even familiarity with such sacrifices, and they had been regarded only as wicked rites to evil demons, then such a suggestion, from however familiar an angel, or however sweet a voice from heaven, would naturally have been re-

garded as the suggestion of a fiend disguised as an angel of light ; to be resisted as a snare and a temptation to do murder, and gain sacrificial homage to the devil. But, according to Moses, Abraham received* as consistent with the divine nature, and not to be for a moment distrusted, the command to offer up his son as a burnt-sacrifice. And Abraham took a journey to a mountain, for the sacrifice was to be on a high place, in accordance with the practice of the Sun-worshippers as recorded in history and shown in extant dolmens and circles : "And Abraham took the wood of the burnt-offering, and laid it upon Isaac his son ; and he took fire in his hand and a knife ; and they went both of them together." "And they came to the place which God had told him of ; and Abraham built an altar there, and laid the wood in order, and bound Isaac his son, and laid him upon the altar upon the wood. And Abraham stretched forth his hand, and took the knife to slay his son." This account is too minute and graphic to admit of any dishonest sophistical twist of meaning. Abraham must have been familiar with human sacrifices in his native land, Ur of the Chaldees. Also with Grove-worship ; for it is written, "And Abraham planted a Grove in Beer-sheba, and called there upon the name of the Lord, the everlasting God." And previously we read that he had there digged a well, and that Beer-sheba meant—the well of the oath. Here we have an instance among a thousand others, of the remarkable honesty of the writers of Holy Writ ; an honesty conspicuously greater than that of their Christian commentators. The tradition of Abraham's acts, which Moses recorded, appears to have been written down so faithfully and exactly that there is no attempt made to conceal Abraham's belief in the possible acceptability to God of human sacrifices ; although the biographer is the same legislator who first made the practice penal. And, throughout the sacred writings the most favourite heroes are so impartially described, that the secret faults of their private lives are exposed with stern and remarkable honesty of portraiture. Mahomet's account of the conversion of Abraham from idolatry, which is given in the sixth chapter of the Koran, is curious, and worth transcribing here :—

"And Abraham said unto his father Azer, 'Why dost thou take graven images for Gods? Verily, thou and thy people are in error.'

"Then was the firmament of heaven displayed unto Abraham, that he might see how the world was governed.

"When night came, and darkness overshadowed the earth, he beheld a bright star shining in the firmament, and cried out to his people who were astrologers : 'This, according to your assertion is the Lord.'

"But the star set, and Abraham said 'I have no faith in gods that set.'

"He beheld the moon rising, and exclaimed, 'Assuredly this is the Lord.' But the moon likewise set, and he was confounded, and prayed unto God, saying, 'Direct me lest I become as one of these people, who go astray.'

"When he saw the sun rising, he cried out, 'This is the most glorious of all ; this of a certainty is the Lord.' But the sun also set. Then said Abraham, 'I believe not, oh my people, in those things

which ye call gods. Verily, I turn my face unto Him, the Creator, who hath formed both the heavens and the earth.'"

Thus far we see the extreme probability that Grove-worship, and human sacrifices, were established customs at least 2000 years before Christ. But they must have been established very much earlier, seeing that they had already been carried from the first community by the founders of kingdoms grown important in the days of Abraham. Egypt was already a kingdom with its Pharaohs; the Philistines or Phœnicians were established in kingdoms on the Mediterranean, and several empires flourished in other parts of Asia. It is extremely probable too that some of the family had already found their way, by whatever route, to the American continent, carrying with them the habit of human sacrifices, Asiatic traditions and words, the Asiatic worship of the Sun and Moon, and the stone-structural fashion of Circles, Menhirs, and Pyramids; and had builded one of the latter in close imitation of the tower of Baal or Belus at Babylon. At this era metals were already in use, and silver money too, for a field was bought by Abraham for "four hundred shekels of silver, current money with the merchant." It must have been prior to this era, in much ruder ages, that some wandering families had emigrated north-westward, until they or their descendants reached the British Isles, bringing with them also the fashions of Circles, Menhirs, Cairns, flint implements, Asiatic words, and the custom of human sacrifices to Baal, as well as of the cake to Astaroth; which fashions and customs their successors conserved down to the time of Cæsar. At any rate we have historical evidence that these Sun and Moon worshippers were anciently settled in Britain as well as in Gaul, and that Britain had become a sort of Celtic University to which candidates for the priesthood resorted from Gaul for their better instruction in the mysteries of the office. We may judge from this that in Britain the religion was of venerable antiquity, and that it was more purely preserved here for the same reason that liberty has since been so—because of the insular immunity from frequent hostile invasion and the superposition of reformed faiths, to which the nations of the continent were more exposed. Doubtless human sacrifices, which were an important feature in the Celtic ritual, or Sun-worship, and which even to Abraham appeared not unlikely to be acceptable to the Deity, and which therefore must have been in practice at the dawn of history, were made on the dolmen now prostrate within this curious old relic of Arbor Low, at the same time that altars throughout the inhabited world were smoking with the same unnatural offerings.

It is recorded that it was the extreme and habitual cruelty of the priests of the Sun, who were constantly seeking omens in the entrails of men, women, and children, that caused the ultimate overthrow of their power. Their demand for victims rendered the people also utterly hardened and pitiless, and not only did men in Britain fight, as men do to this day in Western and Southern Africa, for the mere purpose of securing sacrificial victims, but parents offered up their own sons and daughters. I wish this condition of pre-Christian society in Europe to be especially noted, because, while I shall presently speak of the Christian compromise with Paganism, I shall follow

with an apology for the early Fathers. Strabo distinctly states that it was because of the prevalence of human sacrifices in Britain, that the Romans determined to abolish their religion. Yet the Romans themselves were not entirely free from the hideous custom. It was not until the year of the City 657, that human sacrifices were even prohibited by a decree of the Senate. "Mankind," says Pliny, "are under inexpressible obligations to the Romans for abolishing so horrid a practice." Yet that prohibition was not effectual, even in Rome itself. We read that after this decree two men were sacrificed as victims with the usual solemnities, in the Campus Martius by the Pontifices and Flamen of Mars in the time of Julius Cæsar, and in the year of the City 708. And, five years later, when Augustus had compelled L. Antonius to surrender at Perusia, he caused a large number of senators and equites, who had sided with Antonius, to be sacrificed as victims at the altar of Julius Cæsar. From these circumstances it has been concluded by some that the senatorial decree referred to by Pliny was directed only against private sacrifices for magical purposes. But even if so it was ineffectual, for we read that boys used to be sacrificed in Rome for magical purposes, in the times of Cicero and Horace. And at about the same period, when Catiline united fellow conspirators to his cause, a slave was murdered or sacrificed, and his blood mingled with the beverage in which they pledged each other to their treason against the republic. From which it is evident that the Romans had relapsed from the merciful teaching of the Reformation which had probably founded their poetic religion more than 1500 years before Christ. I allude to the reformation effected in Greece by the colony of Egyptians under Cecrops, who settled in Attica and founded Athens. Egypt had then already grown sick of her human sacrifices to Osiris, the Egyptian Sun. Cecrops, when he settled in Attica, appears to have found there in operation the universal custom of bloodshedding, and, erecting the first Grecian altars to Jupiter or Jove—probably synonymous with Jehovah—as the supreme God, he taught his subjects that no sort of cruelty ought to approach the divine altars, and that nothing which had life was to be sacrificed, but rather cakes of corn, since the celestial nature was clement and propitious. If the merciful precepts of Cecrops were ever fully enforced during the fifty years of his reign in Attica, the priests again ultimately prevailed, and the Grecian altars again smoked with animal sacrifices, and even human victims, although not to the extent to which the latter had prevailed among the original Sun-worshippers. Even at Athens, the city of Cecrops, men were, after the death of that good king, occasionally sacrificed to Apollo, the Grecian Sun; and history declares that human sacrifices were customary in Cyprus, Rhodes, Chios, Lesbos, Tenedos, Phocæa, Lacedæmon, and Crete; and the practice, as I have hinted, was continued by the Romans—the cousins and the co-religionists of the Greeks. History also mentions that human sacrifices were offered in Carthage, Sicily, Sardinia, Syria, Arabia, Egypt, Scythia, Persia, and India—in fact throughout the inhabited world—apart from the Bible evidence which I have quoted.

EXTRACTS FROM THE PARISH REGISTERS OF ST. MICHAEL'S, STAMFORD.

BY JUSTIN SIMPSON, M.H.S.

(Continued from Vol. XVII. page 92.)

1670-1. Sir Robert Browne, Knt. and Baronet, bur. Mar. 3. (124.)

(124.) "1660-1, Mar. 23, Rt. Whatton, Ald., The Alderman, comburgesses, and capital burgesses or comon counsell at the last hall (7th) wth one assent and consent did order and agree that the Rt. Hon. John, Earl of Exeter, S^r Rt. Browne, Baronet, William Montague, esq., William Stafford, esq., John Wildbore, gent., and Thomas Colby, gent., be made free, and are hereby freely admitted to their freedom. Sir Robert Browne paid over 10s. to the Alderman and undertook to pay that amount annually for distribution amongst the poor."—*Corp. Rec.* Sir Robert, I am inclined to believe, was the 3rd and last Baronet of that name, of Walcot, Northamptonshire, a hamlet about 3 miles to the south of Stamford. Sir John Browne, *alias* John de Werkes, of the Company of Mercers, served the office of Lord Mayor of London in 1430, and was son of John Browne, of Oakham, Rutland. His first wife being Alice, daughter and heiress of William de Swineshead, and his second, Anne Betwood. By the latter he left a son, Sir William, Lord Mayor of London in 1507, and by the former a successor. Robert, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who married Isabel, daughter and heiress of Sir John Sharpe, Kut., and had two sons, Robert, his successor, and Edward, Knight of Rhodes, and one daughter, Isabel, married to George Quarles, of Ufford. The elder son, Robert Browne, of Walcot, near Stamford, one of the Privy Chamber to Henry VIII., married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edw. Palmer, of Angmering, Sussex, and left, with a younger son, John, of Welley, Wilts, a successor, Robert, of Walcot, who married Margaret, daughter and heiress of Philip Barnard, of Alderham, esq., and relict of Sir Barnard Whetstone, of Woodford-row, Essex, by whom he left a son and heir, Sir William, K.B., who died in 1603. He was succeeded by his brother, Sir Robert, also of Walcot, created a Baronet 21st Sept., 1621. His first wife, Anne, daughter of Roger Copstock, died *s.p.*, his second was Elizabeth, daughter of John Doyley, of Chiselhampton, Oxon, esq. (grandfather of John Doyley, esq., created a Baronet by Charles II., July 7th, 1666), by whom (who wedded secondly Sir Guy Palmes, of Ashwell, Rutland, Knt.), he left at his decease, in 1623, a son, Sir Thomas, who married Anne, daughter of the above-named Sir Guy Palmes, Knt., and dying in 1635, left issue two daughters, Elizabeth and Anne; the latter married Lord John Poulet, of Hinton St. George, Somerset. Sir Thomas was succeeded by his uncle, Robert, who dying unmarried, the Baronetcy expired. The family estate of Walcot passed from a family of that name to the Brownes *temp.* Henry VII., in whose possession it remained till 1662, when it was purchased by Bernard Walcot, esq., who, about 1674, sold the estate (including the manors of Walcot, Southorpe, and Pilsgate, and lands at Barnack and Bainton), to Sir Hugh Cholmeley, who pulled down the old house, and built the present one. It was afterwards purchased by the Hon. Sidney Wortly Montague, and sold by him to John Noel, esq., 4th and youngest surviving son of Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden, by his fourth wife, Elizabeth Bertie, eldest daughter of Montague, Earl of Lindsey. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Bennet, Lord Sherard, and widow of Edward, Lord Viscount Irwin, and on his decease in 1719, this estate fell to John Noel, esq., his eldest son, M.P. for Rutland. It now belongs to R. H. C. Nevile, esq. Sir Robert Browne, the last Baronet, after the sale of the family estate came to reside at Stamford, which at this period was a kind of metropolis, several of the surrounding resident gentry having a town house here. The arms of the family are—*Azure*, a chevron between three escallops within a bordure engrailed or.

1670. Elizabeth, dau. of Tobias Azlocke, bur. Mar. 4.

Mr. Charles Thorogood, bar. Mar. 7.

1671. Edmund, son of Edmund and Mary Azlacke, bapt. July 1.

Elizabeth, dau. of Lenard and Sarah Ashton, bapt. Aug. 20.

Matthew, son of Matthew and Elizabeth Wiche, bapt. Sept. 2, bur. Aug. 4, 1672.

John, son of Tobias and Norris, bapt. Nov. 4.

William, son of John Wotton and Tabitha, bapt. Nov. 11.

Edward, son of Edward Curtis, gent., and Frances, bapt. Nov. 12.

Cranmore, son of Daniel Wigmore, gent., and Frances, bapt. Nov. 27, bur. Aug. 16, 1672.

Mr. Joseph Parry, clerk, and Mary Rayner, mar. July 14.

Frances, dau. of Edward Curtis, mayor, bur. Nov. 21.

Richard Burnham, Millen^r, bur. Aug. 23. (125.)

(125.) Nov. 7, 1647. Jeremiah Cole, Ald. At this hall Richard Burnham is respited his freedom untill further deliberacon be had whether it be convenient or necessary to admit him to scott and lott. He was ultimately admitted, as I find it recorded on the 30th Jan., 1648-9, "the hall agreed that Richard Burnham, millener, should be admitted to scott and lott for xli. fyne, five pounds whereof he hath paid down to John Pa'mer, chiefe chamberlaine, and to give a bill of his hand for the payment of the other 5*li*. at Lamas next and give security to discharge the towne from his charge and then to be sworne"—*Corp. Rec.* In 1650 he was Overseer of the Poor, and Churchwarden in 1657.

1671. Mrs Ann Meares, widd., bur. Oct. 25.

" Francis Caldecott, bookseller, bur. Nov. 21.

" Sarah, dau. of Francis Wingfield, esq., bur. Dec. 13. (126.)

(126.) Another dau. of Francis W., esq., by his second wife Lucy. She was bapt. at All Saints', Stamford, three days before.

1671-2. Richard Newcoube and Ellen Preston, mar. Feb. 6.

" Edmund Sharpe and Phoebe Blackburne, mar. Feb. 23. (127.)

(127.) Edm. S. Mercer paid £10 to the Chamberlains, Wm. Anthony and Phillemon Uffington, 20 Mar., 1672-3, and took up his freedom, elected a cap. bur. 10 Aug., 1675; Alderman 4 Oct., 1677; Mayor 1678-9. He was dec. in 1701, as on the 28 Aug. in that year Francis Wilcox was elected an alderman in his room. In 1675 Edm. S. was one of the Overseers of the Poor. Mr. Wilcox, who was elected an Alderman in his room, was a son of John W., of Collyweston, bound apprentice to Samuel Parker, of Stamford, mercer, 25 Dec., 1676; Constable for this parish 1686-7; one of the Overseers of the Poor 1687; and Churchwarden in 1689, 1691, and 1712. He appears to have violated the Municipal regulations regarding the taking in of inmates, as the following entry from the books will show:—"1692: Apl. 27. Thos. Linthwait, Mayor. At this hall itt is ordered and agreed upon that Mr. francis Willcox shall be discharged from taking in any inmates upon pain of suffering and paying y^e penaltye of y^e constitution in y^t behalfe made."

1671-2. Steven Featherston and Margaret Featherston, mar. Feb. 27.

" Mary, wife of John Hardy, bur. Jan. 4.

1672. Samuel, son of Mr. John and Elizabeth Rogers, bapt. May 29.

" Richard, son of Mr. Matthew Wyche and Elizabeth, bapt. Aug. 14.

" Mr. Christopher Lake, bur. June 11.

" Anne, dau. of Mr. Daniel Clarke, bur. Dec. 9. (128.)

(128.) In the Churchwardens' book of accounts for St. John's Parish, I find the following entries:—"1589. Itm.: payd to Thomas Clarke the last day of March for mending of the west wyndowe iij*d*. 1614-5. paid to Mr. Clark for 12 foote of new glass and a foote of old glass viij*s*.; paid for removing the ladders to mend the wyndowes ijd." Rowlande C. was Collector of Poor in 1628; Edward C. Overseer of Poor in 1654, Sidesman, or Assistant 1670; and Ch. W. 1671-2.

1672. Elizabeth, dau. of Mr. John Rogers, bur. Dec. 11.

1672-8. Hannah, dau. of Tho. Pilkington, esq., bur. Jan. 15. (129.)

(129.) This family is met with very early in the Municipal Records. Robtus Pylkington, "journyngman," paid ijs. and admitted 5 Nov., 1554; Robert P., baker, paid vj*li*. xiijs. iij*d*. and admitted 24 Mar., 1634-5; Thos. P., late apprentice to Thos. Thorogood, mercer, admitted 23 July, 1672, elected a cap. bur. in the room of Rt. Cammock, and then an alderman in the room of Thos. Hawkins, who had removed from the town 29 Aug., 1672; he appears to have got into difficulties, as the following extract will show:—"1680, Aug. 26, Edw. Sharpe, Mayor. Whereas Mr. Thos. Pilkington late alderman of this borrough, by reason of a statute of bankrupt w^{ch} was sued out against him did flee from y^e corporacon of Stamford, and hath been absent for above y^e space of one whole year last past, by w^{ch} means and for other circumstances w^{ch} he lyes under is thought to bee incapable to doeing further service in this corporacon. Therefore at this hall it is ordered y^t it shall bee putt to y^e vote whether hee shall bee removed from his office of alderman, and another chosen in his stead or noe the same to bee determined by y^e major pte of y^e votes of y^e Mr. Alderman and c'll here assembled. The major pte of w^{ch} have voted that hee shall bee removed and another fitt pson to be elected in his place and stead."

1673. Martha, daughter of Daniel Wigmore, esq., bapt. Oct. 4.

" Thomas, son of Leo. Ashton and Sarah, bapt. Oct. 25.

" Alice, daughter of Mr. Silvester Emblin and Mildred, bapt. Dec. 4, bur. 21 May, 1675.

" John Buttery and Ann Cleppole, mar. Mar. 27.

" Mr. Jeremiah Goodnap and Mrs. Ann Langton, mar. Aug. 5.

" Edward Azlock, Braiser, bur. Oct. 30.

1673-4. Thomas Stoyt and Elizabeth Phillips, mar. Feb. 6. (130.)

(180.) William S.'s enrollment of apprenticeship to Fras. Smith, shoemaker, dated 24 Oct., 1626, is entered in the hall books, and Richard S. took up his freedom 30 Aug., 2 Car. 1. In the parish registers of Collyweston, Northamptonshire, I found the following entry:—1624, Thomas Stoyt, parson of Wakerlye and Elizabeth Barker was married the 27th of Januarye; and among the burials of those of Wakerlye, in the same county, the two following entries: 1624, John Stoyte, 9 March; 1632, Thomas Stoyt, clerk, parson of Wakerley, Nov. 3. According to Vol. 12 of the RELIQUARY, p. 46, I find that a Tobias Stoyte, M.A., Fellow of Magdalen Coll., Oxford, son of John S., of Stamford or Uffington (most probably the former place), co. Lincoln, who died about 1630, m. Ann, daughter of Michael Harrison, Vicar of Wirksworth (buried there 17 Nov., 1608), left issue three sons and one daughter, viz., William, a member of All Souls' Coll., Oxford, died s. p.; Edward S., M.D., Fellow of St. John's Coll., Camb., m. daughter of Thomas Russell, of Cambridge, a member of the same family of Russells, of Chippenham, Cambs.; John S., m. a daughter of Sir Philip Knevitt; and Elizabeth, m. 1st, — Dunn, citizen of London; and, 2ndly, — Cox, of London.

1673-4. Mr. Daniel Thorogood, gent., bur. March 10.

„ John Sheppard, schoolmast^r. bur. Mar. 21.

1674. John Right (Wright) and Grace Algher, mar. March 31. (131.)

(131.) Members of this family are frequently mentioned in the Municipal records. John W., baker, was elected a capital burgess 28 August, 14 Car. I., dec. in 1640, as on August 4, in that year, Rd. Brittain, fellmonger, was elected by the hall to the vacant seat; Robert W. was elected a capital burgess 28 August, 1656; another Robert W. was one of the Constables for the Parish of All Saints' in 1633-4; Edm. W., gent., paid three guineas and took up his freedom 21 April, 1685; John W. was elected a capital burgess, 6 Nov., 1688, having previously, in 1677-8, served the office of capital constable for the Parish of All Saints', and Chamberlain in 1696-7; in 1701 he was summoned to attend the hall and show cause why he should continue in office, or else he is to be dismissed. He resigned office, and Edm. Mills elected to fill his seat 9 Oct., 1701. A family of the same name resided for many years at Woodstone, co. Hunts, and I am inclined to think that the house, in St. Leonard's Street, in this town, now the *Oliver Branch Inn*, was their town residence, as their arms, *az., 2 bars arg. in chief 3 leopards' faces or*, is now to be seen sculptured in high relief on a shield on the staircase wall.

1674. Mrs. Pheebeth Sharpe, y^e wife of Edm. Sharpe, bur. April 7.

„ Mr. Tobias Azlock, Ironmonger, bur. April 10.

„ John, son of Francis Wingfield, esq., bur. Dec. 17. (132.)

(132.) He was the fourth son of the Serjeant by his second wife Lucy, and was also bapt. at Market Overton, 18 July, 1674. The father of the Prime Serjeant was twice married, his first wife was Jane, daughter of Sir Wm. Turpin, of Knaptoft, co. Leicester, Knight, and was buried at Tickencote 3 July, 1618; Frances, his second wife, mother of the Serjeant, was the daughter of Edw. Baron Cromwell, of Oakham, she was also buried at Tickencote 25 June, 1662; Elizabeth, their daughter, bapt. 28 July, 1626, married Thomas Chybnall, of Orlingbury, co. Northampton, esq., (son of Godfrey C., Sheriff of the County 14 Jac. I., and grandson of Richard C., of Astwood, Bucks.) She died 26 July, 1671, he 23 June, 1673, aged 77, and both were buried at Orlingbury.

1675. Daniell y^e son of Richard and Sarah Wigmore, bapt. March 27, bur. 12 May, 1676.

„ Elizabeth y^e daughter of Thomas Pilkington, esq., and Mary, bapt. April 10.

„ Mathew y^e son of Mathew and Elizabeth Wyche, bapt. April 29.

„ Robert Johnson and Elizabeth Ingram, mar. April 15.

„ Robert Leland and Ann Curtis, mar. July 17.

„ Griffing Poply and Anne Manton, mar. November 11.

„ Mr. Humphrey Potterell, apothecarie, bur. October 30. (133.)

(133.) Humphrey P., apothecary, was at a common hall 27 August, 1677, abated “forty shillings of his fyne wch was imposed on him for his freedom.” In 1659-60 he was one of the Constables for this Parish; Overseer of the Poor 1659; elected by Royal Commission a capital burgess 29 August, 1662; served the office of Chamberlain in 1671-2. Thomas P., “apothecarye paid six pounds thirteen shillings and four pence,” 11 June, 1685, and took up his freedom. I find his name in the list of capital burgesses in October, 1687, but not in that of October, 1688. In 1686 he served the office of Overseer of the Poor for the parish of St. John; appointed by the parishioners in Vestry Sidesman, 21 April, 1690; and Churchwarden 13 April, 1691, for the same parish.

1675-6. Mr. Robert Hull, woollen draper, bur. Feb. 9. (134.)

(134.) Robert Hull, woollen draper, 5 April, 1658, admitted to his freedom, whereupon “he payes down to Humph. Reynolds, Chamberlain, tenne poundes for his free-

dome and his landlord Willm Larrett, and Robert Blackbourne, mercer, are to be bound in fourty pounds to secure the towne from his charges." At a previous hall held 26th March, 1657, he was directed to pay £10 before taking up his freedom, for which Mr. Rt. Cammook hath promised to pay before night. In 1659-60, he was one of the Overseers of the Poor for this parish; Churchwarden in 1666 and 1669, and in the Easter account of the Churchwardens John Vokes and Tho. Porter, presented to the parishioners in Vestry, 21 April, 1663, there is an entry among the receipts for 3s. 4d for the burial of Mr. Hull's child in the church. He subsequently gained a seat in the Council Chamber by virtue of the Royal Commission previously alluded to, 29 August, 1662. While there he caused the Chamber some trouble, the minutes, as entered in the books I append:—"1668, August 6. At this hall, Robert Hull one of y^e capitall burgesses of this corporacon before he would obey y^e constituson of a hall heretofore made did freely resigne his place as a capitall burgesso and deysred to be dismissed from y^e same wh^{ch} is ordered accordingly." On the 29th of the same month, Robert Blackborne was elected to fill his place. At a common hall, 21 Feb., 1668-9, Robert Hull was elected "agayne into his place as one of y^e capitall burgesses of this borough and sworne." He filled the office of Chamberlain in 1669-70. He was subsequently elected an Alderman, when he again gave the Mayor (Thos. Pilkington) and his brethren some trouble, as the following minute will show, which ended in his dismissal:—"1674, July 20. At this hall, Mr. Hull lately elected Alderman in the place of Mr. Daniel Thorogood, dec., was sent for by y^e Mayor and Aldermen to take his oath but he refused the same though tendered to him. He was therefore dismissed from the Council Chamber."

1675. Mrs. Elizabeth Dolby, widd., bur. March 1.

1676. Sarah, daughter of Richard and Sarah Wigmore, bapt. March 25, bur. July 30.

" Catharine, daughter of Matthew and Elizabeth Wyche, bapt. May 4.

" Sarah, daughter of Edward and frizwith Curtis, bapt. Dec. 14th, bur. Dec. 18, 1677.

" Thomas Dodson and Ann Stukley, mar. August 30.

" William Relph and Elizabeth Hardy, mar. Oct. 29.

" Thomas, son of Daniel Wigmore, esq., and Frances, bur. June 27.

1676-7. Mr. Danil Thorogood, Haberdasher, bur. Jan. 2.

" Elizabeth, daughter of Mrs Trollop, wid., bur. March 18 (135); same day

Elizabeth, dau. of Mrs. Wolph, wid., bur.

(135.) She was baptized at All Saints', Stamford, 1 June, 1672. Her father was Thomas Trollop, esq. (fourth son of Sir Thomas, the first Baronet, by his second wife), who died between 1672 and 1677, by his wife Anne, daughter of Ant. Collins, of Whitton, Middlesex, esq. The mother was buried at Uffington, 11 August, 1712.

1677. Richard, son of Richard and Sarah Wigmore, bapt. May 15.

" Rebeckah, dau. of John and Rebeckah Curtis, bapt. June 14.

" Mrs. Jane Smith, a maid, bur. March 26.

" Mrs. Elizabeth Woolfe, widow, bur. April 4.

" William Stiles, warden, bur. April 24. (136.)

(136.) He was the 16th Warden of Browne's Hospital, Stamford, succeeding John Richardson, ejected in 1662. He was a zealous loyalist, but in his zeal for the cause of his royal master, Charles I., he overlooked the fundamental principles of true honesty, by making free use of the revenues of the Hospital under his management, to forward the cause of royalty, in conjunction with his friend Dr. Michael Hudson, Rector of Uffington, and Chaplain to Chas. I.

1677. William, son of Mrs. Trollop, wid., bur. July 21. (137.)

(137.) He was a son of Thomas and Anne Trollop, and, consequently, a brother of Elizabeth, who died 18 March, 1676-7.

1677. John, son of John and Sarah Sisson, bur. Sept. 24.

" Elizabeth, dau. of Tho. and Mary Robards, bur. Oct. 8; Benjamin, son of the above, bur. the 14th.

" Edw. Johnson, apothecary, bur. Oct. 14. (138.)

(138.) A Thomas Johnson was Overseer of the Poor for this parish in 1640-1, and one of the Parish Constables in 1648-4.

1677-8. John, son of Mathew and Elizabeth Wych, bapt. Feb. 2, bur. Oct. 3, 1678.

" Mrs Elizabeth Johnson, bur. Feb. 9.

" Mr. Richard Wigmore, bur. Mar. 13. (139.)

(139.) Rich. Wigmore, wollen draper, late apprentice to Daniel Wigmore, his father, was admitted to the freedom of the town 7 Oct., 1669; Constable of this Parish 1674-5; elected a capital burgess in the room of Humph. Potterell, lately dec. 80 August, 1676. Daniel, father of the preceding, was a woollen draper and a man of substance; he paid £10 and took up his freedom 7 Feb. 1647-8; one of the Constables for his parish for 1650-1; Overseer of the Poor for the year 1651-2; Churchwarden 1654-5, and 1655-6; elected a capital burgess 27 August, 1662, in the room of Thomas

Hawkins, promoted to the rank of a comburgess; subsequently made an Alderman, and served the office of Chief Magistrate in 1666-7, 1677-8, and 1684-5; during his last Mayoralty the Charter was renewed by King Jas. II. On 8 June, 1658, I find he was summoned by the Clerk of the Market, F. Dalby, Alderman, to appear, with other tradesmen, to bring in their weights so as to be properly adjusted. During his second term of office the following order, extracted from the Municipal records, was passed:—"1677, Nov. 19. At this hall it is ordered that the Chamberlaine, Mr. Rt. Anthony, shall pay what money is due from y^e towne of Stamford for y^e muster made, untill an assessm^t bee made for y^e same. At the same hall it is ordered and agreed that y^e weekly some of one shilling and sixpence shall be assessed and collected by y^e Churchwardens and Constables of every pish for a whole years paym^t in every pish in Stamford towards y^e reliefe of maimed souldiers and marines and according to an order made at y^e last sessions of y^e peace heldeth for y^e towne or borrough of Stamford aforesaid." While he held office the last time, the following entry occurs in the books of the hall:—"1685, June 20. At this hall itt is ordered that y^e severall reasons drawn up to oppose y^e Bostoners getting an act of Parlt for a further imposison or toll shall be signed and sent up to y^e burgesses of this corporacon in order to y^e obstructing y^e same." I find a Richard Wigmore, 1.L.B., was presented to the Rectory of Stoyke Doyle, near Oundle, Northamptonshire, by William Wyndesore, Knt., Lord Wyndesore, 27 March, 1546. In 1693, the name of William Wigmore occurs in the list of Rectors of Grafton Underwood, in the same county. Edw. Browne, of Gretford, co. Lincoln, esq. (b. 1641, ob. 1713), 2nd son of Christ. Browne, of Toilethorpe, co. Rutland, esq., and Elizabeth his wife (dau. of Sir Edw. Harington, of Ridlington, co. Rutland, Bart.), m. Elizabeth, widow of Beaumont Bodenham, of Ryhall, Rutland, Esq., and dau. of Dan. Wigmore, esq., of Stamford (she d. 3 May, 1701). The arms of the family are *arg.*, 3 greyhounds pass. *sa.*, collared *or.* Crest—A greyhound sejant *ar.*, collared *gu.*, ringed and garnished *or.* The family is still found among the inhabitants of the town, and they have a tradition that an ancestor held the post of Secretary to the Lord Treasurer Cecil. The Hall, Oct. 5, 1671, ordered "y^t Mr. Daniel Wigmore charges and his bill of charges allowed him by y^e towne w^{ch} amounts to 15*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* w^{ch} he expended in London about y^e towne occasions should be repaid by the Chamberlain." Unfortunately the books of the Hall do not record the nature of the "townes business."

1678. George, son of Richard and Elizabeth Austin (once Mayor), bapt. Dec. 8. (140.)

(140.) I am at a loss to conceive why the words "once Mayor" are inserted, and I am inclined to believe they were afterwards inserted. Richard Austin, grocer, late apprentice of Peter Mapl-toft, was admitted to the freedom of the town 1 Oct., 1672; elected a capital burgess 29 Aug., 1676; Chamberlain 1683-4; an Alderman, loco. Dan. Wigmore dec. 29 August, 1687; Churchwarden, 1692; served the office of Mayor, 1692-3; resigned his seat in the Council Chamber in 1708, and George Den- shire, gent., elected a capital burgess to supply the vacancy caused thereby. At the same hall at which Mr. Austin was elected a capital burgess, I find "y^e Right Hon^{ble} y^e Earle of Lindsey, Lord Great Chamberlaine of England, the Right Hon^{ble} Baptist Lord Campden, and y^e Right Worshipfull Henry Noell, esq., were admitted to the freedom."

1678. A man stranger, bur. Aug. 2.

"Jane, dau. of Edward and ffrizwith Curtis, bur. Nov. 14.

1679. Mathew Wildbore and Rebeckah Uffington, mar. Nov. 9. (141.)

(141.) I find members of this family frequently alluded to in the Municipal records, also entries relative to them in many of the neighbouring parochial registers. John W. was bound apprentice to Robert Presson, weaver, for the term of seven years, to date from the "feaste of the bte Maria 26 Eliz." Steven W. paid 40*s.* to John Clarke, the senior Chamberlain, and took up his freedom 1 Dec., 1 Car. I., and served the office of Constable 2 and 3 Car. I. Matthew W., late apprentice to Tho. Bottomley, Haberdasher, admitted to freedom 1 September, 1669; elected a capital burgess 26 July, 1674; Chamberlain in 1687-8, and 1696-7; Overseer of the Poor in 1672, and Churchwarden in 1656-7; Fras. W., Mercer, admitted to freedom 22 April, 1687. I also find under date of March 23, 1660-1, that "the alderman, comburgesses and capitall burgesses or comon counceill at the last hall wth one assent and consent did order and agree that the Right Hon^{ble} John Earl of Exeter, Sr Robt. Browne, Baronet, William Montague, esq., William Stafford, esq., and John Wildbore, gent., be made free and are hereby made free of this corporacon." John W., Preb. of Peterborough, was Rector of Wittering, Northamptonshire, a village about two miles from Stamford, and died in 1662. In Glington

Church, in the same county, is a tablet to Joanna vidua of Johannis W., generosi, who d. 28 March, 1696. At the top are these arms—*erm.*, a fesse *gu.* ? between two boars passant. I find that a Matt. W., gent., was elected a capital Burgess 27 Aug., 1679.

1679 Mr. John Thorogood, bur. March 28.

" Anne, dau. of James Sisson, bur. April 9.

" Sarah, dau. of Tho. Roberts, bur. August 15.

1679-80. Margaret, dau. of John and Heast^r Langton, bapt. Feb. 4.

" Mary, wife of John Hardy, bur. Jan. 19.

1680. Francis, son of Joseph and Frances Caldecott, bapt. March 28.

" John, son of Matthew and Elizabeth Wyche, bapt. Nov. 2.

" Edward, son of Richard and Mary Austin, bapt. Dec. 4.

" Frances, dau. of Edward and frizwith Curtis, bapt. Dec. 30 ; a dau. of the above-named frizwith was bapt. Jan., 1678-9.

" William Tilson and Hannah Rogers, mar. Oct. 10.

1680-1. Hester, dau. of John and Hester Langton, bapt. Feb. 1 ; buried March 2, 1681-2.

" Richard Wittering and Elizabeth Rigby, mar. Jan. 5.

" John Hardy, bur. Feb. 11.

1651. Elizabeth, dau. of Mathew and Rebeckah Wildbore, bapt. Oct. 11 ; bur. 25 Nov., 1682.

" Mary, dau. of Joseph and Frances Caldicote, bapt. Oct. 17.

1681-2. Peregrine, son of Peregrine and Frances Pope, bapt. Jan. 30 ; bur. 24 Nov., 1682. (142.)

(142.) Peregrine Pope, vintner, paid £2 13s. 6d. to Mr. Samuel Parker, Chamberlain, 28 Feb., 1683-4, and admitted to freedom.

" Ann, dau. of Mrs. Ann Goodnap, bur. Feb. 2.

" Marke, son of Peregrine and Frances Pope, bur. Feb. 11.

1682. Richard Kirke and Elizabeth Wimberley, mar. June 22. (143.)

(143.) Elizabeth Wimberley was a member of the family of that name, long seated at South Witham, in this county, a pedigree of whom, from the Visitation of Lincolnshire, anno 1634, has been obligingly forwarded to me by G. Adams, esq., F.S.A., *Lancaster Herald*, and which I now append in a narrative form. William Wimberley, of South Wetham, co. Lincoln, who came out of Lincolnshire. He m. Ann d. of John Harwarden in co. Rutland, sister and heir of her brother Robert. Thomas, 1st son, Christopher W. of Beechfield, co. Lincoln, 2nd son, m. 1st Elizabeth, d. of — Armin in co. Rutland ; secondly Elizabeth, d. of — Sharpe, co. Rutland, widow of Wm. Berry of the same county. Lawrence, 3rd son ob. s. p. Thomas W. of Beechfield, 4th son and heir of Christopher, m. Frances dau. of Rt. Beville of Chesterton, co. Huntingdon, esq., by whom he had issue 5 sons and one daughter, viz., Beville W., of Pinchbeck, co. Linc., son and heir, now living, 1634, who m. Elizabeth d. of Sir William Welly, of Gedney, co. Linc., K.B. ; Thomas, 2nd son, William 3rd son, John W., of Beechfield, 4th son, who m. Frances, d. of Sir Wm. Welly, Knt. ; Gilbert W., Dr of Divinity, m. Martha, d. of Sir Wm. Welly, by whom he had Thomas, son and heir. Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas, was wife to Nicho (sic) of Evington, 2nd m. to Dymoke Walpole. John W., the 4th son, had 2 sons and a daughter, viz., William, son and heir, set. 7 years in 1634, Thomas 2d son, set. 4 in 1634 ; and Elizabeth set. 2 in 1634. In the Prerogative Office at Doctors Commons, is the will of Christopher Wimberley, of Bitchfield, dated 3 Dec., 1569, and proved Feb. 15 following, the supervisors being Thomas and Richard Coney, of Basingthorpe. It has various bequests : to the church, the bridge-mending, the mending of the ways, the poor men's box of Bitchfield, and the poor of the parishes of Basingthorpe, Westby, and South Witham ; to Richard, son of John Newton, his predecessor (that is, previously deceased) ; to the children of William Berry, his predecessor, and to the children of his brother Thomas Wimberley ; also forty shillings in old gold to Mr. Thomas Conye. He makes provision for his son Thomas Wimberley, then under 14 years of age, if taken in ward or otherwise ; and then follows this clause—' And if it please God to call the said Thomas Wymberlie my son to his mercy before he come at lawful age, then I will that the said lands, leases and goods be sold to the uttermost value by my trusty friends, with the advice of my overseers ; and I will that £20 be distributed among the poor, that is to say, among the poor folks of each of the parishes of Beechfield, Basingthorpe and Westby, and South Witham, £6 13s. 4d. each, and the rest to be divided amongst John Newton's children, my predecessor, and my brother Wymberlies children, by even portions.' Elizabeth, widow of Christopher, will is dated June 3, 1582, in which she leaves bequests to the poor of Bitchfelde, Whissondine (Rutland), Basingthorpe, Westby, Boothby, Burton (Coggles), Corby, Colsterworth *alias* Woolsthorpe, Easton, South Stoke, North Stoke, and Great Pontow. William W., the son of John, on whom his

brother Beville entailed the estates, being childless, married the daughter of William Weld, of Cheshire, as appears on a marble-monument in the chancel of Pinchbeck church, near Spalding, to her memory—"she died young." Thos. W., named in the will cited, the brother of Christopher, is the person who appears in that remarkable petition of Thos. Troughton, "To the Kinge and Quenes maiesties most honorable counsell" (published in the *Archæologia* by Sir Fredk. Madden) as "mine adversary," and against whom a counter charge is made of, among other treasons, crying "God save Lady Jane!" The last of this Thomas W.'s male descendants was with King Charles at Naseby, where he was severely wounded, and reached his home to die; and so the old estates fell to the junior branch. William W. was soon after the Restoration appointed postmaster of the district between Stamford and Grantham; he removed to Witham. It was called Post Witham while he and his sons held that trust, but not before. Catharine W., daughter of William W. (the postmaster), afterwards m. Newton Smith, nephew of Sir Isaac Newton. Catharine, a daughter, was bapt. at Witham, 20 July, 1716; Isaac Newton, a son, 7 April, 1718; and Sarah, another dau., 25 Feb., 1718-19. They afterwards lived at Barrowby. Two tablets are in the chancel of Witham church; William W., who died July 23, 1751, and his wife and son; and Sherard, who died Oct. 17, 1751, within three months, and his wife, Frances, in 1754. In the King's Silver Office is the record of a fine, 1761, Trinity Term. William Manners, plaintiff, and Benjamin Smith, clerk, and Benjamin Brown and Sarah, deforciant, of messuages, cottages, and lands in South Witham. In the Municipal records I find the following notices of a family I am inclined to think were one and the same: John Wimberley, mercer, paid xxs. and took up his freedom 20 Oct., 1556, became a Member of the Town Council as one of the second, and then of the first twelve, 27 Dec., 14 Eliz., Chamberlain 9 and 10 Eliz., and was dec. 28 Eliz., and Mayor 1579-80. During his term of office the plague carried off a great number of the inhabitants, and at a meeting of the hall, 7 Sept., 1580, the following order was made:—"Itm., at the common hall here this day holden it is constituted and agreed by the whole consent that if hereafter any man, his wife, children or s'vaunte shall go abroad to steale wood or breake up hedge or fell down stickes w^t in the libties or the towne of Stamford and so carry them awaye, that ev'ý such pson so offending p'sently upon the fact so comitted shall utterly be banished and disfranchised out of the towne as well those that be free as those that be not free." At the hall held in Feb. preceding, it was ordered that no one was to be allowed to have any more inmates in any house, cottage, or tenement, than one family, and that those who had were to "avoyde them before the feaste of th^e Anunciacion of o^r ladye next ensuinge w^t out any further delaye upon payne of xs., and every of the undertenants or inmates so sojournings or dwellinge in one house, messuage, tenement, or cottage contrary to this order after the said feaste were to forfeit xs. of good and lawfull Englishe money to be levied of them their goods and catell to the behoufe of the towne and corporacon." A Thomas Wimbleby, "husbondman," paid xijjs. iiijd. and admitted to freedom 4 June, 1601; and John Wimberley, Bruer, paid xxs. and took up his freedom 28 Sept., Jac. I.; entries respecting this family will be found under St. Mary's extracts. In St. John's par. reg. I found the following entries under the burials:—1572. Mary Wimbleby, y^e xix of August; 1583. The xxj of June, John Wimbleby, gent.; 1603-4. The seavanteenth daye of Januarye, Alice Wimbleby, gentlewoman. Bevil Wimberley, by will dated 22 Nov. 1639, gave and bequeathed 20s. to the poor of Sutton, St. Edmunds, to be distributed yearly upon St. Thomas's Day, by the Churchwardens and Overseers for the time being, which sum shall be paid and received out of 500 acres of Sutton or Lutton Marsh ground, granted unto me by letters patent from His Majesty that now is for the true payment whereof I charge the said 500 acres and every part thereof. There is no record of this rent-charge ever having been paid. The family coat of arms granted 16 May, 1588, are az., 2 bars or, in chief 3 buck's heads cabossed of the 2nd. Crest, a buck's head ppr. attired or issuing out of a garland of bay leaves vert. In All Saints par. reg. I found this entry: "1778 Sheard (Sherard?) Wimberley, tanner, bur. March 28."

- " Will. Turner and Ruth Drakard, mar. Sept. 24.
- " Mr. John Uffington, sener, bur. August 2.
- " Mr. Francis Dolby, clarke, bur. Nov. 26.
- 1682-3. James Langton and Anne Bucke, mar. Feb. 18.
- " John Featherstone and Rebeckah Uffington, mar. March 20.
- 1683. John, son of Philemon and Elizabeth Uffington, bur. May 2.
- " John Palfryman, bur. August 6.
- " Christopher, son of John and Hester Langton, bur. Sept. 9.
- " Charles, son of Mathew and Elizabeth Wych, bur. Sept. 14; Mildred, a daughter of the above, bur. July 29, 1684.

(To be Continued.)



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THE "DERING" ROLL OF ARMS.

EDITED BY JAMES GREENSTREET AND CHARLES RUSSELL.

In the notes appended to this index of names we have summarised as briefly as possible, for the assistance of those who may like to study the genealogical features of the Roll, all the information we have been able to gather from the most reliable sources respecting persons of the same or similar christian or surnames to those mentioned in it, and flourishing during the period we imagine it was in course of compilation. Many of the identifications, however, are at best only suggested, owing to the paucity of genealogical data at the present time available in connection with so early a date as that to which the document relates. For it will be obvious, we think, that certain entries may really have referred to other members of the respective families, bearing the same christian names, but not now on record; and this circumstance, if borne in mind, will account for the mention only of individuals, the *seeming* identification with whom in some of our notes might otherwise appear to be subversive of what we have elsewhere advanced with respect to the date of the Roll.

The initials C. H. P. refer to Courthope's revision of Sir Harris Nicolas's "Historic Peerage." R. C. G. indicates Roberts' "Calendarium Genealogicum."

Baronies of tenure, in order to distinguish them from those which were conferred by Writ of Summons to Parliament, are printed throughout in italics.

The Sheriffs' years have been taken from the list published in the 24th Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Public Records.

Aimiare see ...	Amori.	Jairponvill see ...	Jerpanville.
Antreue "	Autreue.	Lercediakne "	Archdeacon.
Audenarde "	Oudenarde.	Lile or Lisle "	Isle.
Barnes "	Bernes.	Lodiham "	Bodiham.
Basipes "	Basoges.	Lucemborch "	Luxemburgh.
Bickenore "	Bikenore.	Lyle "	Isle.
Borgh "	Burgh.	Monchensi "	Munchensi.
Borne "	Bourne.	Monthalt or {	
Boterecein } "	Baunstersein.	Monthaut }	Montalt.
Botresham } "		Mouncelz "	Muncella.
Boun "	Bohun.	Mumbrey "	Mowbray.
Cam "	Tani.	Muntfort "	Montfort.
Caunville "	Camville.	Perk "	Park.
Chane "	Cheyney.	Perpount "	Pierpoint.
Cnovile "	Knovile.	Richard "fitz	
Cray "	Cray.	leRoi," "Son	
Dammory "	Amori.	of the King" }	
Darci "	Arey.	(i.e. King	
Daubeney "	Aubeney.	John) }	
Dodingeseles "	Oddingeseles.	St. Mor "	St. Maur.
Dynham "	Dinant.	Serne "	Cerne.
Eldeham "	Aldham.	Seymour "	St. Maur.
Esbornham "	Ashburnham.	Sondz, la, "	Zouche, la,
Eslinge } "	Eastling.	Spencer "	Despencer.
Estling } "		Sumery "	Somery.
Estrange "	Strange.	Susat "	Saschant.
Fineles "	Fienes.	Torbeville "	Turberville.
Heuse "	Hose.	Wanton }	
	Hussey.	Wauton }	Walton.

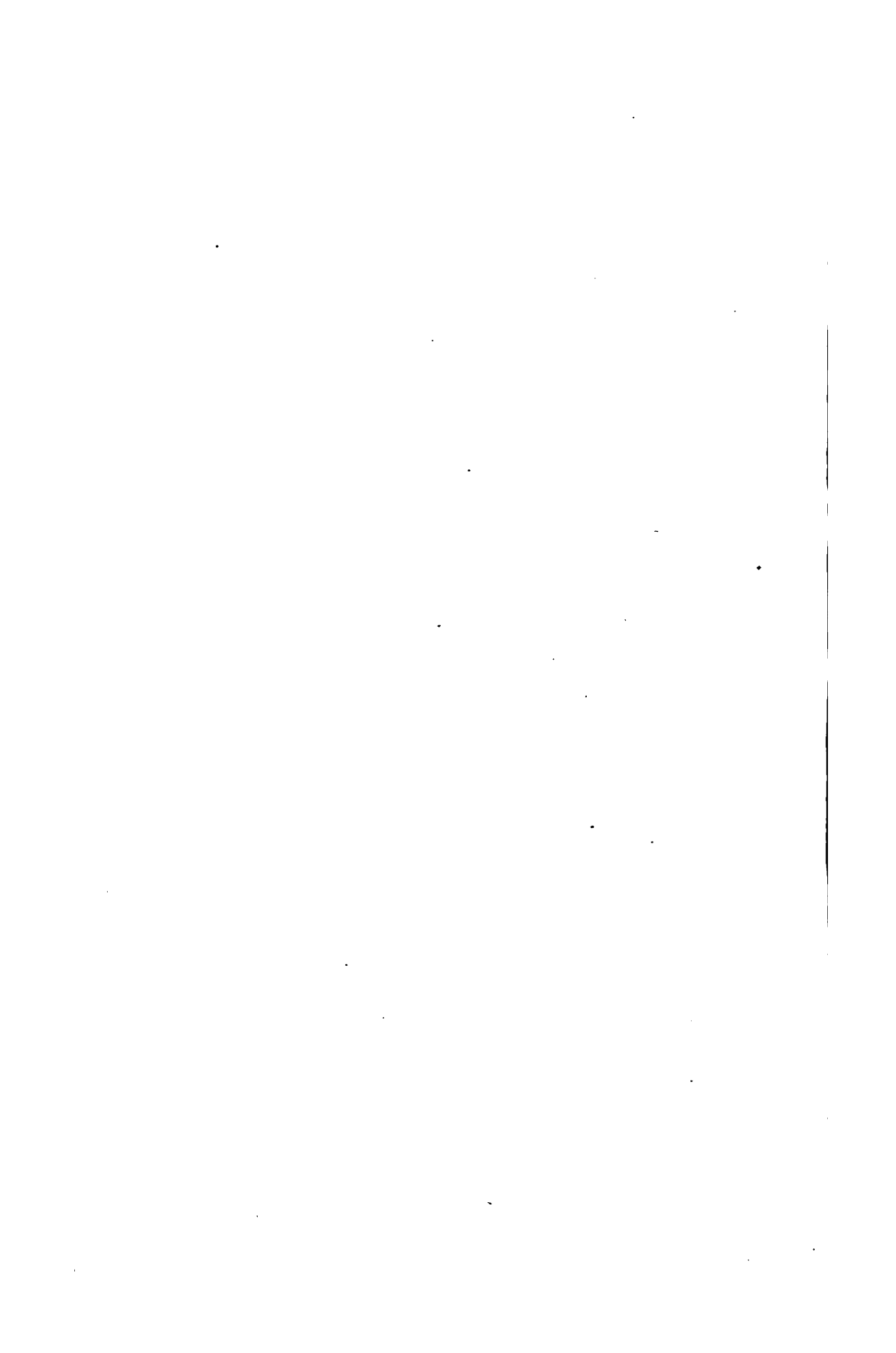
ABELIN, NICH., fo. 90 14.—R. C. G. p. 264, A° 6, Edw. Inq. p. m. of Nicholas Abelin, co. Kent. Maria, his sister and heir, the wife of John Savage. Mentions

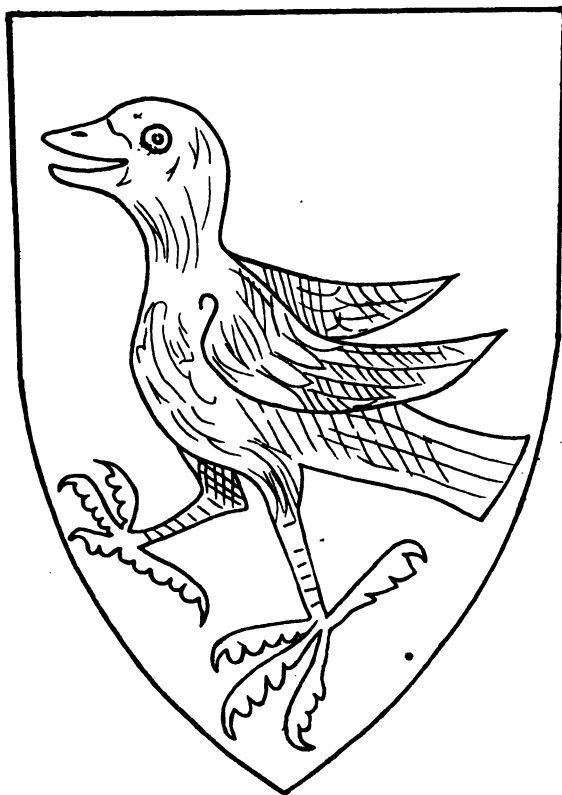
- Isolda mother of said Nicholas, and the *Inq. p. m.* of this lady (*ibid.* p. 521, A^o. 24, Edw. I.) shows that she re-married Henry de Apulderfield (whom see).
- AGILON, ROB., 91^b 13.—Robert, 3rd *baron* Agillon, died 1285. Isabel his daughter and heir was aged 28 in A^o. 20, Edw. I., and wife of Hugh de Bardolf.—C. H. P. Glover's Roll has the arms of "Robert Agilon," gu. a fleur-de-lis arg., but No. 154 of Walford's Roll gives "Rob't Augenya" (Agilon blundered?) gu. a fleur-de-lis or.
- AGILON, WM., 93 14.—William, 2nd *baron* Agillon, was living 1233, and died prior to 1257.—C. H. P.
- ALDHAM, THO. DE, 90 8.—Roberts' "*Excerpta à Rotuli Finium*," Vol. 2, p. 266, A^o. 42, Hen. III. The King accepts the homage of Thom' de Audh^m, husband of Isab', sister and heir of Marger', who was wife of Wm. de Echingham (92 12?) Said Marger' and Isab' are the heirs of Kat'ine de Monte Acuto and Wm. de Monte Acuto. R. C. G., p. 104, A^o. 47 Hen. III. Tho. de Aldham and Isabella his wife mentioned in connection with the Mauor of Hecton, after death of Johannes de Gatedenna.
- AMBESAS, WM., 95^b 17.—R. C. G., p. 404, A^o. 17, Edw. I. William Ambesas and Johanna his wife mentioned in an *Inquisition ad quod damnum*; and again, in like documents, in A^o. 19 and A^o. 35, Edw. I., William Aumbesas and Johanna his wife (*ibid.* pp. 429 and 748).
- D' AMORI, ROB., 94 19. No. 462 in "Charles" Roll has "Robert de Amauri" Barry nebuly of six arg. and gu. a label sa.
- APULDERFIELD, HENRY DE, 90^b 10.—R. C. G., p. 521, A^o. 24, Edw. I. *Inq. p. m.* of Isolda the wife, first, of Thomas Abelyn, secondly, of Henry de Apulderfield, deceased. John, son of Sir John le Sawage and Maria who was his wife, heir to lands held by dower by said Isolda. (See note to Abelin).
- APULDERFIELD (the son), HEN., 90^b 12.—"Henricus de Apulprefeud," Sheriff of Kent last half of A^o. 26 and the whole of A^o. 27 Edw. I.
- APULDERFIELD, WM. DE, 90^b 18.
- ARCHDEACON, EDE LE, 94 18.—R. C. G., p. 417, A^o. 18, Edw. I., "Odo Lerchedecen" mentioned.
- D' ARCY, NORMAN, 99^b 18.—Norman, 7th *baron* D'Arcy of Nocton, co. Lincoln, aged 28 in 1263; ob. 1296. Son and heir of Philip, 6th *baron*, ob. 1263.
- ARDENE, SIRE DE, 97^b 12.
- ARRAS, CHASTELIN DE, 97^b 2.
- ASHBURNHAM, RICH. DE, 93 1.
- D' AUBENEY, PHILIP, 94 11.—Philip, 3rd *baron* de Albin of the younger line, died without issue in 1294, and was succeeded by his brother and heir Elias Daubeney, the 1st *Baron*, then aged 30. Was son and heir of Ralph d' Aubeney (94 10) ob. A^o. 20, Edw. I. (see below), and then aged 40 and more. Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS. No. 6137, fo. 88^b 2; "Philip d' Aubeni."
- D' AUBENEY, RALPH, 94 10.—Seems to have been omitted in the "Historic Peerage" from the *barons* of the younger line. According to that work Philip, 2nd *baron* de Albin, ob. 1235, was succeeded by his nephew and heir Philip 3rd *baron* (94 11); but see R. C. G., p. 44^b, A^o. 20 Edw. I., *Inq. p. m.* of Radulphus de Albiniaco, alias Albaniaco (Aubeney), co. Somerset: Philip de Albaniaco (94 11), son and heir, aged 40 and more.
- D' AUBENEY, WM., 94 12.—William, 4th *baron* de Albin, of Belvoir, ob. 1285, son and heir of William, 3rd *baron*, ob. 1236, left no male issue, when Isabel, his daughter or, as some authorities state, his sister, wife of Robert, 1st *Baron* de Roos, of Hamlake, became his heir. This according to C. H. P.; see however R. C. G., p. 3, A^o. 26 Hen. III., "William de Albiniaco (3rd *baron* ?) defunct," and *ibid.* p. 45, A^o. 36 Hen. III., "Isabella, uxor Roberti de Ros (? 95 2), filia et hæres Willielmi de Albiniaco (4th *baron* ? but if so this William must have been dead long before 1285).
- AUDLEY, WM. DE, 94 5.—William, 5th *baron* de Aldithley (Audley), died 1281 without issue. Bro. and heir of Henry, 4th *baron*, who died 1275; both being sons of James, 3rd *baron*, who died 1272. No other William among *barons* of this family. Succeeded by Nicholas, bro. and heir (the 6th *baron*), who died 1299.—C. H. P.
- AUTRE, WM. DE, 92 20.—"St. George" Roll—"Will' d' Antreue," same arms.
- BADLESMERE, GUNCELIN, 90 18.—Giles de Badlesmere, slain in 1248 (A^o. 32, Hen. III.), "next to him" Gunceline de Badlesmere, a great rebel to Henry III., for which cause he was excommunicated by the Abp. of Canterbury, but returning to his allegiance was constituted Justice of Chester, in which office he continued till A^o. 9 Edw. I. Died A^o. 29 Edw. I. Father of Bartholomew, 1st *Baron* de Badlesmere, who was hanged at Canterbury, for treason, after the Battle of Boroughbridge, A^o. 15, Edw. II.—Dugdale "*Baronage of England*," Vol. 2, p. 87.



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- BADLESMERE, RALPH DE**, 90 11.—"Camden" Roll, 71 12, "Mr. Rafe Badlesmere," same arms.
- BALUN, JOHN DE**, 93^b 11.—R. C. G., pp. 22 and 23, A^o. 33 Hen. III., *Inq. p. m.* of William Paynel (4th *baron* Paganell, of Bahanton, vide C. H. P.), co. Devon and Somerset; Auda, aged 40, wife of John Balun, his next heir. *Ibid.* p. 222, A^o. 3 Edw. I. *Inq. p. m.* of John, 2nd *baron* Balun, co. Hereford and Gloucester; Walter, his brother, his heir, and aged 50. "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6317, fo. 77 4, "Wat' d' Balun"—Barry dancettée of six arg. and gu.
- BARDOLF, WM.**, 91^b 20.—William, 5th *baron* Bardolf, died 1290. Son and heir of William, 4th *baron*, who died 1275. Left Hugh, son and heir, afterwards 1st *Baron*, who married Isabel, dau. and heir of Robert, 3rd *baron* Agullon.—C. H. P.
- BASEVILLE, GODFREY DE**, 97 2.—R. C. G., p. 141, A^o. 54 Hen. III., *Inq. p. m.* of Hawisia de Basevill', co. Bucks. Had two daughters and heirs, 1. Jona (of full age); 2. Royssia, the wife of Sir Stephen de Pencestre (89^b 18); co. Bucks. *Ibid.* p. 426, A^o. 19 Edw. I. *Inq. p. m.* of Lady Johanna de Baseville, co. Bucks. Sir Gerard, her son and heir, of full age.
- BASOGES, SIRE DE**, 97^b 8.—Compare "Camden" Roll, 68 18, "Mr. Henry de Basores" (for Basoges? see same Roll, fo. 71^b 15), gu. three pales vair, and on a chief or a demi fleur-de-lis sa. issuant. Walford's Roll, No. 176, "Rob't de Basseger" (Basseges or Basseches—Leland's version). Paly vair and gu., on a chief or a fleur-de-lis sa. Mr. Walford in a note to this says—"Basoches of Artois, bore gules three pallets vair, on a chief or a fleur-de-lis sable."
- BASSET, ANSEL**, 96 3.—Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6137, fo. 82 18, "Auncel Basset." Erm. on a chief indented dancetté gu., three mullets of six points, pierced, or.
- BASSET, RALPH**, 93^b 17.—Ralph, 2nd *Baron* Basset, of Drayton, co. Stafford, ob. 1299. Son and heir of Ralph, 1st *Baron*, ob. 1265. Compare "Camden" Roll, 69 15, "Mr. Rauff Basset de Drayton," or, three pales gu., and a canton erm. Also, "St. George" Roll, "Rauf Basset," or, three piles meeting in base gu., and a canton erm., with which Glover's Roll agrees, but Walford's (No. 131, "Rauff Basset," supports the Paly of the "Dering" Roll.
- BASSET, SIMON**, 95 14.—? Simon, 2nd *Baron* Basset, of Sapcote, co. Leicester, ob. 1294, son and heir of Ralph, 1st *Baron*, ob. *circa* 1282. Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6137, fo. 83^b 11, "Simon Basset," Barry nebuly of six arg. and sa.
- BASSINGBORNE, WARINE DE**, 91^b 12.—R. C. G., p. 136, A^o. 53, Hen. III. Warinus de Basingburn' nuper defunctus. Extenta terrarum.
- BAUNSTERSEIN, SIRE DE**, 97^b 16.—Compare Walford's Roll, No. 179, "Henry de Baunstersein," Vert, three mascles arg., and a chief paly, or and gu.; also "Camden" Roll, 67^b 3, "Sire de Botresham," Or, three mascles ..., and a chief paly of six, arg. and gu.
- BAVENT, ADAM DE**, 92^b 13.—R. C. G., p. 455, A^o. 21, Edw. I. Adam de Bavent defunctus et Alesia quæ fuit uxor ejus, co. Sussex; Roger, his son, aged 21. Rog'us Bavant, and others, held three-quarters of a fee in Allinges, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 210.
- BEAUCHAMP (of Bedford), JOHN DE**, 93^b 19.—John, 8th *baron* de Beauchamp, of Bedford (bro. and heir of Simon, 7th *baron*, who died before 1263, both being sons of William, 6th *baron*, ob. 1260), slain at Evesham, *ex parte Baronum*, 1265. His three sisters, his heirs, *i.e.* Maud, married 1, to Roger de Mowbray (? 1st *Baron*, ob. 1298); 2, to Roger le Strange (? 1st, and only, *Baron* of Ellesmere, co. Salop, son and heir of Hamon, 2nd *baron*, ob. *circa* 1272); Eleanor, married to Baldwin Wake (? 5th *baron*, ob. 1263); and Beatrix, married to Sir Thomas Fitz Otes.—C. H. P.
- BEAUCHAMP (of Somerset), JOHN DE**, 96 6.—John, 4th *baron* de Beauchamp, of Hache, co. Somerset (son and heir of Robert, 3rd *baron*, who was living 1257), died 1288, and left a son John, then aged only 10, afterwards 1st *Baron*.—C. H. P.
- BEAUCHAMP, WALTER DE**, 96 10.—Younger son of William, 5th *baron* de Beauchamp, of Elmley, co. Worcester (who married Isabel, sister of Wm. Mauduit, 9th *Earl* of Warwick, and died 1268). Roger, 1st *Baron* de Beauchamp, of Bletsho, was 4th son of this Walter.—C. H. P.
- BERBLINGE, WALTER DE**, 90 9.—R. C. G., p. 134, A^o. 53 Hen. III. Robertus de Barbling' alias Barmling', co. Kent, *Inq. p. m.* William, son and heir, aged 30 and upwards. *Ibid.* p. 481, A^o. 22 Edw. I., Willelmus de Barmling', co. Kent, *Inq. p. m.* Robert, son and heir, aged 30 and upwards.
- BERKELEY, MAURICE DE**, 93^b 14.—Maurice, 5th *baron* de Berkeley, died 1281 (son and heir of Thomas, 4th *baron*, who died 1243); succeeded by his son and heir, Thomas, 1st *Baron*, who died 1321.—C. H. P.

- BERNES** (or **BERNERS**), **RALPH DE**, 93 20.—R. C. G., p. 538, A^o. 25 Edw. I. *Inq. p. m.* of Ralph de Berners, co. Surrey and Essex. His wife Christina, sister to Johanna de Gatton. Edmund, his son and heir, aged 30. Compare Glover's Roll, p. 13, "John de Berners," Quarterly or and vert, a label gu. Also "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6137, fo. 83 17, "Rauf de Barnes," Quarterly or and vert.
- BETUNE**, **JOHN DE**, 97^b 14.—Compare "Camden" Roll, 67^b 11, "Mr. William de Betune," Arg. a fess gu., and in dexter chief a lion passant, regardant sa.
- BIKENORE**, **JOHN DE**, 91 8.—Joh'es de Bikenore held (besides others elsewhere) half a fee in Pisinge, Kent, temp. Hen. III.—"Testa de Nevill," p. 208.
- BOCTON**, **STEPH. DE**, 90^b 16.—R. C. G., p. 369, A^o. 14 Edw. I., *Inq. p. m.* of Stephen de Botton', co. Kent; daughters and heirs, Idonea, aged 31, the wife of Tho. de Gattesdaen'; Johanna, aged 25, the wife of Sir Ralf de Otringden (90^b 1); Isolde, aged 23.
- BODIAM**, **WM. DE**, 93 11.—R. C. G., p. 97, A^o. 45 Hen. III. Wm. de Bodham nuper defunctus. Ranuphus (Ranulphus), son and heir, aged 22 years.
- BOHUN** (of Midhurst), **JOHN DE**, 92 4.—Died A^o. 15 Edw. I. His son and heir, James, married Joane, daughter and co-heir to Wm. de Breowse (91^b 19), of Bramber.—Dugd. Bar. i., p. 187, &c.
- BOLERS**, **BALDWIN**, 96^b 12.—R. C. G., p. 49, A^o. 37 Hen. III. Baudwin, bro. and heir of Robert de Bolers. Both dead.
- BONET**, **HAMON**, 93 12.
- BORCHELLE**, **HEN. DE**, 95^b 2.
- BOURNE**, **JOHN DE**, 90^b 8.—"Johannes de Burne" was Sheriff of Kent part of the 21st, the 22nd, 23rd, and part of the 24th years of Edw. I.
- BOVES**, **HUGH DE**, 93 13.
- BOVILE**, **WM. DE**, 96^b 18.
- BOYS**, **JOHN DE**, 95 3.—R. C. G., p. 251, A^o. 5 Edw. I. Ernaldus de Bosco, alias Boys, *Inq. p. m.*, co. Northampton and Leicester. John, son and heir, *stat.* 24.
- BREOWSE**, **REGINALD DE**, 96^b 4.—Reginald, 6th *baron* de Braose, of Bramber, Lord of Bramber and Brecon, died 1222-8. Bro. and heir of Giles, 5th *baron*, ob. 1215. Left a son and heir, William de Braose, 7th *baron*, who was hanged by Llewellyn, Prince of North Wales, 1230, leaving four daughters only, viz., 1. Isabel, afterwards wife of David Llewellyn Jerworth, Prince of North Wales; 2. Eva, subsequently wife of William, 3rd *baron* de Cantilupe, Lord of Bergavenny (ob. 1255); 3. Eleanor, married to Humphrey de Bohun (? afterwards 6th Earl of Hereford, ob. 1274), son and heir apparent of the Earl of Hereford (i.e. Henry, the 5th Earl, ob. 1220); and 4. Maud married, first, to Roger de Mortimer (? 3rd *baron* of Wigmore, ob. 1215); and secondly, to Sir John Brampton.—C. H. P.
- BROWSE**, **WM. DE**, 91^b 19.—William, 2nd *baron* de Braose, Lord of Gower and Bramber, died 1290. Son and heir of John, 1st *baron*, who died 1232. Left a son and heir, William, 1st and only *Baron* (ob. 1326), whose daughters, Aliva married, first, to John de Mowbray, secondly, to Sir Richard de Peshall; and Joan, wife of James de Bohun, of Midhurst—were his heirs.—C. H. P.
- BRETON**, **JOHN**, 93^b 7.—R. C. G., p. 93, A^o. 45 Hen. III. *Inq. p. m.* of Wm. Le Breton, alias Breton, co. Essex and Cambs. Johannes Le Breton, son and heir, 28 years of age. "Camden" Roll, 68 15, "Mr. John Bretun," same arms.
- BRIANGON**, **BARTHOLOMEW DE**, 93 19.—R. C. G., A^o. 15 Edw. I. *Inq. p. m.* of Berth. de Brianzun, alias Briancun, &c. His wife Johanna mentioned. Wm., son and heir, aged 3 years.
- BRUERE**, **ROB. DE LA**, 97^b 10.
- BRUS**, **INGERAM DE**, 96^b 14.
- BRUS**, **RICH. DE**, 95 11.
- BURGH**, **JOHN DE**, 94^b 10.—John, 3rd *baron* de Burgh; son and heir of John, 2nd *baron*, ob. 1248; and grandson of Hubert, 1st *baron*, who was created 3rd Earl of Kent in 1227, and died 1243. This John died without male issue in 1279, and his three daughters became his heirs.—C. H. P. Hasted says that his grandfather, Hubert de Burgh, purchased the Manor of Newington Belhouse, Kent, of Baldwin, Earl of Guisnes, or Guise, in the reign of King John.
- BURGHESSE**, **BARTHOLOMEW** (but query Herbert) **DE**, 93 5.—R. C. G., p. 548, A^o. 25 Edw. I. "Robertus de Burghesse, alias Borgherse. De terra in Westhamme de feodo Baronis de Aquila, quam idem Robertus petit ut hæreditatem suam." "Herbertus de Borgherse, avus dicti Roberti de Borgherse," mentioned, co. Sussex.
- BYRON**, **JAMES DE**, 96^b 19.—R. C. G., p. 510, A^o. 28 Edw. I. Jacobus Byroun, alias de Byrun.—*Inquisition ad quod damnum*. Compare "St. George" Roll, Harleian MS., No. 6137, fo. 83^b 16, "James d' Biroune." Arg., 3 bends gu., and a label of five points, az.

THE FAMILY OF COURTENAY, EARLS OF DEVON.

BY FRANK ORDE RUPINI.

(Concluded from page 140.)

ANOTHER Sir William succeeded at Powderham, and again another, the latter being known as the great Sir William. He had a large family. His eldest son, George, was the father of the Sir William, who was killed at the storming of St. Quentin, in France, in the year 1557.

One of the sons of the great Sir William was a certain Thomas Courtenay, who was Captain of a man of war, and did a notable exploit in Ireland in the year 1579.

There was a certain Irishman named James Fitzmorris, who had been accused by Perrot, President of Munster, of treasonable leanings. Fitzmorris fell on his knees before the President, and, begging pardon, vowed fidelity for the future. After this pardon had been granted, this arch-plotter withdrew into France and secretly offered to unite Ireland with the French kingdom. The French King and his Court laughed Fitzmorris to scorn, and absolutely refused to give any countenance to his proposals. Fitzmorris accordingly retired into Spain and made similar proposals to the Court at Madrid; there he was more favourably received, and credentials were given him to procure him admission to the presence of the Sovereign Pontiff, who, through the intercession of two priests, named Sanders and Allen, listened to his statements, and gave him both money and a consecrated banner, together with letters of recommendation. He returned to Spain, and afterwards set sail for Ireland, landing at Smerswick, or St. Mary Wick, in Kerry. The two clerics who accompanied him consecrated a piece of ground, and on it he built a fort. At this juncture Thomas Courtenay arrived in the bay and captured the Spanish flotilla. The Earl of Desmond came to the help of Fitzmorris, but their cause failed, and the Earl was slain in battle and his estates confiscated to the crown. This episode is important, because it was the origin of the immense wealth afterwards acquired by the Courtenays in Ireland, for after the confiscation of the estates of Lord Desmond, Sir William Courtenay, a nephew of the above Thomas, obtained permission to make new plantations and to establish new seigneuries in Desmond.

The Sir William Courtenay, of Powderham, who was slain at St. Quentin, left a son and heir also named William, of whom the following anecdote is related.

It was then the custom for young gentlemen to obtain their education in the private houses of persons of quality, and in Sir William Courtenay's house at Powderham were several young sparks whose spirits occasionally got the better of their discretion. On one occasion they attacked some persons who were going to market and robbed them. They were accused of the theft and tried at the assizes. Sir William Courtenay appeared in their behalf and pleaded that the alleged robbery was a mere frolic; and, when the Judge refused to

accept his explanation and spoke plainly to him, the proud knight laid his hand on his sword and declared that he would "make the Judge's shirt as red as his scarlet gown." This was a very imprudent speech, and as soon as Sir William's temper had cooled, and he was able to reflect dispassionately upon what he had done, he took horse and rode post to London, where he sought the presence of Queen Elizabeth, and fell upon his knees before her.

"Courtenay, what have you been guilty of now?" exclaimed the surprised Queen. The distressed knight poured forth his apologies for his foolish words. The Queen at first was highly displeased. She pointed out to him that the Judge was her representative, and that the insult offered to him was equally offered to her. Elizabeth, however, found it hard to punish one who bore a name once so dear to her, and at last she forgave and pardoned the humble and contrite suppliant.

The family at this time adhered firmly to the old faith, and Sir William opened a welcome door to many of the priests, and even, it is said, sold various estates in order to provide money for their support. Complaint was made that the Courtenays and other Roman Catholics were allowed too much power, but no notice appears to have been taken of the representation. This was the Sir William who acquired the Desmond property spoken of above. At his death he was succeeded by his son, Francis Courtenay, and Francis was the father of the Sir William Courtenay who assisted so energetically in the restoration of Charles II. A baronetcy was conferred upon him in return for his eminent services, but, despising that modern appellation, he neglected to take out his patent. He had a large family, and was succeeded by his grandson, Sir William, the second baronet, who was Member of Parliament for the County of Devon. His eldest son, Sir William, was raised to the peerage by the title of Viscount Courtenay, but his line became extinct on the death of William, 4th Viscount, who successfully claimed the Earldom of Devon conferred by Queen Mary in 1553 upon the unfortunate Edward Courtenay. The second son of Sir William was named Henry Reginald, whose grandson William, succeeded eventually to the Earldom of Devon, and from him descends the present peer.

Thus we have traced the fortunes of the Courtenays through a period of nearly nine centuries. Through all the changing scenes of English history, since the date of their first arrival in England, they have held a foremost place amongst our historic families. They have preserved an unbroken male descent for 900 years. They have adorned the annals of our country with their virtues and with their deeds of heroism, and they have stood forth at all times as loyal upholders of the Crown and of the freedom and integrity of our Constitution.

THE CHURCH BELLS OF CORNWALL: THEIR ARCHÆ- OLOGY AND PRESENT CONDITION.

BY E. H. W. DUNKIN.

(Continued from page 108, Vol. XVII.)

166.—JACOBSTOW (continued.)

1771.—*Antipas Congdon and Richard Baker, churchwardens.*

p ^d for two burshels of Lime and Carige of the Same	...	...	0	3	0
p ^d James Teage for five days work upon the Church	...	...	0	6	8
p ^d for sand	...	...	0	0	5
p ^d Mr. John Pennington by the Consent of the Parishners for the Casting the Sixth Bell and all other things for the same	...	...	2	2	0
p ^d for 1 ^o 2 ^o 24 ^{lb} pounds of added mettle	...	...	10	6	0
p ^d for six Bell Ropes 34 pounds	...	...	0	17	0
p ^d for Carriage of the same	...	...	0	0	6
p ^d for a bottle and oyl for the Bells	...	...	0	0	10½
p ^d Mr. Pennington for varnishing the stocks and wheels	...	...	0	3	6
p ^d Robert Bray for 15 days and half work about the hier bell chamber and felling the Tember and sawing and puting up the sters	...	...	1	0	8
p ^d Humphrey Ballamy for Timber for the Sters and drawing y ^e same	...	...	0	4	0
p ^d Henry Corys bill	...	...	0	6	3
Spent on the Bell founders and Carpenters at several times	...	...	0	6	7½
our Labour and tendance at Several Times with the Bell founders and Carpenters	...	...	0	4	0
Among the receipts for 1771 are the following entries—					
Given by y ^e Reverend Mr. Venning towards the Bells	...	...	0	10	6
Rec ^d of John Joliffe towards the Bells	...	...	1	1	0
Rec ^d for the old Bell Ropes	...	...	0	4	8

1772.—*William Uglov and Samuel Hikes, churchwardens.*

p ^d Mr. John Penington in full for Casting the Bells	...	...	25	0	0
p ^d for 7 Boushals of Lime for the Church & Caridge of the same	...	...	0	9	0
p ^d for 4 Hundred of Lafts att 1 ^o 2 ^d per Hundred and Caridge of the same	...	...	0	5	2
p ^d for 4 Hundred & Half of Scantel Stone att 12 per Hundred & Caridge of y ^e same	...	...	0	7	6
p ^d James Tegue for 12 days work about y ^e Church	...	...	0	16	0
p ^d for Six Creas for y ^e Church att 3 ^d per Creas and Caridge of y ^e same	...	...	0	2	0
p ^d Nicholas Heard for Cleaning the Lids of the Church & Tending y ^e mason on Day	...	...	0	1	0
for Cider attendance with the mason 2 days	...	...	0	1	4
p ^d for 2 Thousand of Laft Nails att 20 ^d per Thousand	...	...	0	8	4
p ^d the Glazor for Repairing the Glase of y ^e Church	...	...	0	6	4
for my attendance on day with y ^e Glasor & mason	...	...	0	0	8
p ^d Henary Corys Bill for 8 Pouard of Nailles	...	...	0	0	8
for sixty widges for the Bells & Driving the same	...	...	0	4	0
Spent on Mr. Pennington when He Rec ^d his Money where itt was spent we know not	...	...	0	2	4

167.—KILKHAMPTON (6 bells).

1. G MEARS & CO FOUNDERS

LONDON (border ornament) all in Lombardic caps.

This is on the haunch, and on the waist—

Giben to thi Church in thankfulness
to the Restorer The Rchd The Lord John Wynne
1863

Diameter at the mouth, 29¼ inches.

2. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A (a bell) R . (fig 9) 1753 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 32½ inches.
3. ABEL RUDHALL CAST US ALL 1753 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
4. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A (a bell) R (fig 9) 1753 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 34½ inches.
5. W : HARLING RECTOR (border ornament) A (a bell) R (fig 9) 1752 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 39 inches. William Harling was instituted to the rectory of Kilkhampton on Sept. 21, 1749, on the presentation of John, Earl Granville.
6. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL & TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL A (a bell) R (fig 9) 1752 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 42½ inches. The weight is said to be about 13 cwt.

The third bell is about ⅝ inch greater in diameter than the fourth. The peal was rehung in 1863 upon the addition of a new treble to the old peal of five bells. This new treble was subscribed for by the people of the parish and neighbourhood generally. It was, by due permission, named *Constantia*, that being the Christian name of the wife of the Rev. the Lord John Thynne, the patron of the living.

168.—LAUNCELLS (6 bells).

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A (a bell) R (fig 9) 1751 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
2. W : & I : TAYLOR FECERUNT OXFORD . 1826.
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
3. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A (a bell) R 1751 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 31½ inches.
4. WE WERE ALL CAST AT GLOUCESTER BY ABEL RUDHALL 1751 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
5. JOHN EARLE CHARLES ORCHARD CH=WARDENS A (a bell) R (fig 9) 1751 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 35½ inches.
6. MEARS & STAINBANK, FOUNDERS, LONDON, 1872.
Diameter at the mouth, 39 inches.

The old tenor was inscribed "I to the church the living call, and to the grave do summon all, A : R : 1751," and weighed about 10 cwt.

169.—MARHAMCHURCH (5 bells).

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD T (a bell) R 1772.
Diameter at the mouth, 26 inches.
2. FEAR GOD HONOUR THE KING T (a bell) R 1772.
Diameter at the mouth, 27½ inches.
3. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH T (a bell) R 1772.
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
4. THOS RUDHALL GLOUCESTER FOUNDER.
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
5. COME AT MY CALL AND SERVE GOD ALL T (a bell) R 1772.
Diameter at the mouth, 34 inches. The weight is about 8 cwt.

170.—MORWENSTOW (4 bells).

1. PROSPERITY TO THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND A (a bell) R (fig 9) 1753 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.

2. PEACE AND GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD A (a bell) R (fig 9) 1753 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
3. ABEL RUDHALL OF GLOUCESTER CAST us 1753 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
4. OL. ROUSE VICAR A (a bell) R (fig 9) 1753 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
Oliver Rouse was instituted to the vicarage of Morwenstow on Jan. 27, 1741.

171.—NORTH TAMERTON (6 bells).

1. JOHN TAYLOR FOUNDER OXFORD 1831.
Diameter at the mouth, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches. This treble is much heavier than the second bell. The tenor being of a peculiar tone, some difficulty was experienced in casting a treble to agree with it.
2. J. TAYLOR FECIT 1830.
Diameter at the mouth, 27 inches.
3. 1830.
Diameter at the mouth, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
4. 1830.
Diameter at the mouth, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches.
5. THIS PEAL WAS RECAST TO THE GLORY OF GOD IN THE YEAR OF OUR SALVATION 1830.
Diameter at the mouth, 31 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
6. LET BELLS SAID MANY : GO TO WRECK
BAILY AND BRAY SAID NAY
WE LOVE OUR GOD : HIS HOUSE TO DECK
AND HEAR HIS CYMBALS PLAY
1830.

The first line is on the haunch, the others follow on the waist. Diameter at the mouth, 37 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.

On one of the bells of the old peal were the following lines—

“Jesu fulfil with Thy good grace
All that we beckon to this place.”

172.—POUGHILL (5 bells).

1. I . P C . P 1790.
2. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1861
On the haunch, with the Royal Arms and word PATENT on waist.
3. I . P 1801.
4. CAST BY JOHN WARNER & SONS LONDON 1861
On the haunch, with the Royal Arms and word PATENT on waist.
5. DIGGORY JOSE VICAR IOHN BRAY AND THOS TAYLOR CHURCHWARDENS 1790.
Digory Jose was instituted to the vicarage of Poughill on June 14, 1756.

173.—STRATTON (6 bells).

1. I . P : C . P : W . P . : . 1778.
Diameter at the mouth, 29 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches.
2. I . P : C . P : W . P : 1778.
Diameter at the mouth, 31 inches.
3. I . P : C . P : W . P . : . 1778.
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
4. I . P : C . P : W . P . : . 1778.
Diameter at the mouth, 35 inches.

5. EDWARD MARSHALL & JOHN SAUNDERS . O . W . : . I . P : O . P : W . P :
1778.
Diameter at the mouth, 38 inches.
6. . : . I CALL THE QUICK TO CHURCH AND DEAD TO GRAVE . : . ROBERT
MARTYN : VICAR.
On a second line
I . P & CO 1778.
Diameter at the mouth, 41 inches.
Robert Martyn was instituted to the vicarage of Stratton on Aug. 16,
1763.

The five old bells were recast into the present six in the churchyard by the three Penningtons. The church clock, erected by the parishioners as a thankoffering for the recovery of the Prince of Wales, and supplied by Messrs. Gillett & Bland, of Croydon, strikes on the tenor.

174.—WEEK ST. MARY (5 bells).

1. PEACE & GOOD NEIGHBOURHOOD 1731 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 28 inches.
2. PROSPERITY TO THIS PARISH A (a bell) R (fig 9) 1731 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
3. PROSPERITY TO THE CHVRCH OF ENGLAND 1731 (border ornament).
Beneath the inscription & encircling the bell is an ornamental border.
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
4. ABB : RVDHAL OF GLOCESTER CAST VS ALL 1731 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 33 inches.
5. I TO THE CHURCH THE LIVING CALL AND TO THE GRAVE DO SUMMON ALL
(border ornament) 1731 (border ornament).
Diameter at the mouth, 36 inches.
This bell is cracked with a piece broken out of the rim. The weight
is about 8 cwt.

175.—WHITSTONE (5 bells).

1. WY I'ANS ESQ^r AND S. STEER CH . W . T . B FECIT 1776.
Diameter at the mouth, 28½ inches.
2. WREY I'ANS ESQ^r AND M^r STEPHEN STEER CH. WARDENS T. BILBIE FECIT 1776.
Diameter at the mouth, 29 inches.
3. THOMAS BILBIE CULLUMPTON DEVON FECIT 1776.
Diameter at the mouth, 30½ inches.
4. WILLIAM SCORE A.M. RECTOR OF WHITSTONE T. BILBIE FECIT 1776.
Diameter at the mouth, 33½ inches.
William Score was instituted to the rectory of Whitstone on May 25,
1736.
5. WREY I'ANS ESQUIRE AND M^r STEPHEN STEER YEOMAN OF THE BARTONS OF
WHITSTONE AND WADFAST CHURCH WARDENS T. BILBIE FECIT 1776.
Diameter at the mouth, 38 inches.

(To be continued.)

THE CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS OF THE PARISH
ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST, WINCHESTER. III.

BY THE REV. C. COLLIER, M.A., F.S.A.

The Account of John fisher and henry hooker Churchwardens from the 11 of Feb^r 1564 untill the 29 of Dec^r 1566 almost 2 years.

£
The Sum by them Rec^d Is 19 17 2½

Including 9 4 7½ for Kingale money.

Charge } Amounting to £15 19 1 Including a fream for the Communein Table
and } and Books for the Church and Expences attending the keeping of the
Payment } Kingale wich was £7 16 1½.

The Account of Tho^s Hall and James Skull Church Wardens From the 29 of Dec^r 1566 till the 22^d Day of Jan^r 1569 Being upwards of 3 years.

The Sum Rec^d Being £20 8 9 Including
The Legacy of Sir Tho^s Smith Priest Being... 0 1 0
The Legacy of W^m Page of Worthy ... 0 3 4
The Legacy of Agnes Aliot ... 0 6 8
for an Old Bible ... 0 6 8

Charge } Amounting to £17 17 11 Includeing 18s 4d for a Bible and to the bellior
and } for 19 days work £1 2s 9d and for a 1000 of Tile 10s 4d and for
Payment } 200 Slat 1s 4d and for 3 Quarters and 3 Bushels of Lime 6s 9d and for a
Lode of Sand 1s 4d and for 500 Lath Nails 8d.

The Account of W^m Nicols and R^d Digiñs Church W^ds from 1569 till 1570 Sum Rec^d £6 11 11d.

Charge } Amounting to £2 19 9 Including 12d for an Omelue Book and 6d for a
and } Communion Book and 10d at the visitation and 6d for charge of the
Payment } Side Men and 4s for a Dinner for the Churchwardens and Sidemen.
For making a Bill of Answers to the Articuals 2s 0d and Delevering the
seam to the Reigester 4d and for the 10 Commandments 12d for 9 Ells of
Holland Cloth 13s 6d for making the Surplis 2s 6d.

The Account of John Powel and R^d Marshall Church Wardens from 1570 till 1573 being 3 years Sum Rec^d £21 4 6 Including the Sale of a Cross Being £4 18 4 and for old Lead to the amount of £1 19 7.

Charge } Amounting to £19 19 9 Including 2s 0d for Drink when the Rung for
and } the Queen and allow'd to R^d Brown 5s 4d of his Rent when he whent
Payment } from the Church house.

The Account of John Traves and W^m Ashborne Church Wardens from 10 of Jan^r 1573 till 22 of Jan^r 1575 Sum Totle Received £22 10 7 Including £5 10 8 Gathered for the Bells.

Charge } Amounting to £22 10 0 Including the Expense of nue Casting a Bell Be-
and } ing £4 3 8 and Expences attending Nue Casting the Great Bell Being
Payment } £6 17 7 and Expences attending Casting the first Bell Being £4 10 2.

At This Meeting It Is Agreed that R^d Brooker shall Repair his house he Dwelleth In by Mich^s. next Els then he his Contented to Avoid It and to Suffer any other man that will have It to take It and It Is Commanded to E^d Perkins to Repair the 2 Ten^{ts} he holdeth of the Church Before Christmas next Els he his Contented to forfeit his said Lease and to suffer any other man to take It and It Is Commanded to Gilbert hill to Repair his house before the next account Els he his Contented to Give up his Lease and To Suffer another to Enter The house ware Cotton dwelleth Is demised to John Powel for 15 years from Mich^s Last Past the same John Powel to Pay 8s 0d P^r year and to Bare all Repairs.

The account of Heywood and Henry Hooker Church Wardens from 1577 till 1579 being 2 years Sum Rec^d being £14 13 8d Including the Money Rec^d wich is £2 2 2

220 CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, ST. JOHN BAPTIST, WINCHESTER.

out of St John Parish and St Peter Cheesehill Towards the Bells and £1 2 2 Rec^d In Money and Corn out of the Country and for the sale of old Mettle £2 15 4.

Charge } Amounting to £13 13 11 Including £9 17 7 Expences attending Cast-
and } ing the forth Bell and for $\frac{1}{4}$ a lb. of Candles $1\frac{1}{4}$ d.
Payment }

The Account of R^d Austin and R^t Powell Church W^{ds} from 1579 to 1580 Sum Rec^d £8 1 0 Including 7s 8d for Lime and Sand sold.

Charge } Amounting to £3 19 5d Including 2 Books set out by the Queen
and } 8d and for 2 Picaxes 4s 6d and 4d when the Churchwardens were before
Payment } the Commissaries.

The Account of John Powel and John Wren Churchw^{ds} from 1580 to 1582 Sum Rec^d £13 17 4.

Charge } Amounting to £5 5 1 Including £1 0 0 for the Church Rails.
and }
Payment }

At this Church Reconing It Is Granted that To R^d Brooker that he shall Have his house during his life for £1 0 0 a year to be Paid Quarterly The Church Wardens to Repair all healyngs and Timber work and R^d Brooker to Repair all the Breadyngs dawbyngs & Ground Pinings And It Is Agreed that James Crook shall have the Garden Plot by the mill for 21 years Paying 10d Pr year and £1 0 0 for a fine Agreed that Ioan Brooker shall have her house she dwelleth In during life at 8s 0d Pr year to be Paid Quarterly the Repairings the same as R^d Brooker and further the said Ione shall take In no under Tennent without the Consent of the Church Wardens Agreed that R^t Grange shall have the house In Wales street for 21 years for 8s 0d Pr year to be paid Quarterly and the S^d R^t Graing to bare all Repairs and the Churchwardens to allow him 3s 4d In the Rent towards buying 4 Teasel Posts now at his Entry It Is agreed that E^d Churchell shall have one Peice of Timber allowed him to make a ground sill on the North end of his house and the said E^d Churchell to bare the Charge of Layin In of the same.

The Account of R^t Marshall and In^o Garden Church Wardens from 1582 to 1583 Sum Rec^d £14 8s 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ including 4d Rec^d for the Lop of an Aish Tree and 3s 4d for the Elm and 2 Aish Trees and 6d for 100 of Lathes.

Charges } Amounting to £10 1 3 including 4s 0d being paid to Set the Clock
and } Going on the Great Bell and 12d for making this Account. It Is Agreed
Payment } by the whole Parrishners that E^d Churcher shall have yearly 4s 0d Paid to him out of the Church Box to be paid Quarterly for keeping the Clock and Dressing the Bells and Doing other Necessaries about The Church.

The Account of R^t Marshall and Gardinir Church Wardens From Jan^{ry} 1583 till Jan^{ry} 1584. Sum Rec^d £10 1 9.

Charge } Amounting to £8 13 0 Includeing a Table Cloth 2s 0d and 10 Ells of
and } holland for a surplis 20s and 16d for making and 8s 0d for 2 Load of
Payment } Straw.

The Account of R^t Marshall and John Gardiner Church W^{ds} from 1584 Till 1585 Sum Rec^d £6 13 6.

Charge } Amounting to £5 6 3d Including £1 10 0 Paid for 3000 of Tiles and
and } 2s 0d for washing the Church Gere.
Payment }

The Account of John Gardynrer and John haywood Church W^{ds} From 1585 till 1586 Sum Rec^d £8 2 2.

Charge } Amounting to £4 17 6 Including 15s 1d for wine and Bread for the
and } Communion at Easter, Witsontide, Alhalowtide and Christmas and for
Payment } 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ Ells of fine holland Cloth for the Use of the Church 15s 6d and for a Nue Beere and mending the old one 4s 0d.

The Account of John haywood and henry hooker Church W^{ds} from Jan^{ry} 1586 to Jan^{ry} 1587 Sum Rec^d £8 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, ST. JOHN BAPTIST, WINCHESTER. 221

Charge and Payment } Amounting to £7 13 11½ Including 4d for 4 new keys and 5s 0d for 2 Ladders and for a Communion Book 6s 8d.

The Account of Henry Hooker and John Johnson Church W^{ds} From 1587 till 1588 Sum Rec^d £5 17 9.

Charge and Payment } Amounting to £5 12 2 Including 6s 0d for Binding the Bible and 7s 6d Delivered to Shaft for the Use of the Poor.

The Account of John Johnson and R^d Austin Church W^{ds} From 1588 To 1589 Sum Rec^d £5 1 2 Including 6^d Rec^d for the Pall for Tho^s Cowards Burial

Charge and Payment } Amounting to £3 6 4 Including 10s 0d for mending the windows and 8d for the Bill of Recusantes and 4s 0d for mending and keeping the Parish Harness and for a dagger 2s 0d.

The Account of R^d Austin and Tho^s Shaft Church W^{ds} from 1589 till 1590 Sum Rec^d £7 11 11 Including 16d for a knell for Tho^s Dead of S^t Crose.

Charge and Payment } Amounting to £8 16 2 Including 6d for 9 feet of Inch Bord and for 3 Gallons and a Pint of wine at Easter 12s 6d and 11d for Bread.

Remains in Store 1000 tiles 1800 Slat Peck of tile Pins Lode of Sand ½ a Quar^{tr} of Lime.

The Account of Tho^s Shaft and R^d Rolf Church W^{ds} From 1590 till 1591. Sum Rec^d £5 6 3.

Charge and Payment } Amounting to £2 5 0 Agreed at this account that Tho^s Ryckman and John Burgess shall have and Hold their Tenement together Paying for the Rent Either of them by the year 16d and Shall not Either of them Take in any Under Tenent without the Consent of the Parishners of St. John In the Soke.

The Account of R^d Rolf and W^m Cave Churchwardens From 1591 Till 1592. Sum Rec^d £7 18 6.

Charge and Payment } Amounting to £2 11 1d Including 6d Given To Serle when he Lay on his Death Bed.

The Account of W^m Cave and John Island Church W^{ds} From 1592 till 1593. Sum Rec^d £6 11 0.

Charge and Payment } Amounting to £v5 16 9 Including 4d for a Pound of Candles and 3s 0d Kinging for the Queen.

The Account of John Isslande Church Warden From 1593 Till 1595 Sum Rec^d in 2 years £10 15 1.

Charges and Payment } Amounting to £7 19 3d.

The account of John Jesslan and Geo. Shaft Churchwardens From the 11th of Jan^{ry} 1595 till 11 of Jan^{ry} 1596.

Sum Rec^d £17 1 5 Including £7 11 1 for one kingale money.

Charges and Payment } Amounting to £8 13 3 Including £3 13 3 Paid for all charges of the kingale.

Anno 1596 An Order Agreed by the whole Consent of the Parish of S^t John That If the Great Bell Goes for a knell one Shilling Being a Parishner and If he be a Stranger 3 Shillins and 4 Pence Also Agreed that If Man or Woman be Buried in the Church They must Pay 6s 8d and for the Paul 4d and for a child's Ground In the Church Three Shillins and four Pence.

222 CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, ST. JOHN BAPTIST, WINCHESTER.

The Rent belonging to the Church of S^t Johns In the Soke.

	s.	d.	
A Garden Plot by the Mill ...	0	10	Goods of the Church.
Granges tenements... ..	8	0	2 Table Cloths
Rob ^t Marshall	10	10	2 Towels
Jn ^o Fisher	8	0	5 Quishings
Jn ^o Travas... ..	0	10	1 Carpet
Jn ^o Hayn	6	8	2 Palls
Math. Wotton	8	0	2 Silk Alter Cloths
E ^d Churcher	6	4	
Jn ^o Johnson	6	0	Mill Garden Plot ... 1
Tho ^o Hale	2	8	Remain } Wales Street ... 4
Gilbert Hill	5	0	To the } Late Otrige ... 1
Tho ^o Shaft... ..	2	6	Parish } Now } Woods ... 1
R ^d Brooker	1	0	at This } on ^r } Pestles ... 1
Jer: Haywood... ..	1	2	Time } Bury } Morley ^a ... 1
John Borrow	2	6	} Lucas ... 1
			E ^d Middleton ... 1
			Lorrans ... 1
			Workhouse ... 1
			Wake ... 1
			Urquhart ... 1
			H Lucas ... 1—16
			At Winal Urquharts Late The Perds 1
			Hary Lucas Stone House 1
			18

Subscribers for Keeping the Clock and Chimes by the Year.

	s.	d.	
Rob ^t Samuell ...	1	4	Copy of a Lease of the House & Garden belonging to the
Jn ^o Apowell ...	2	0	Parish of S. John.
Jn ^o Fisher ...	2	0	This Indenture Made the 7 th of April 1702 In the 1 st year
Rob ^t Gardener ...	1	4	of Queen Ann Between Peter Allyn & Thomas Denham
R ^b Marshall ...	1	4	Church W ^{ds} of the one Part and Eliz ^a Curtis wido of the
Hen ^y Hooker ...	1	0	S ^d Parish of the other Part Witnesseth that The Said
Tho ^o Pulley ...	1	4	Church W ^{ds} with the Assent and Consent of the Parishoners
Jn ^o Dier ...	0	8	of the S ^d Parish Have Demised Granted & To Farm Letten
Jn ^o Moor ...	1	4	A Tenement & Garden In the Said Parish to Have and to
E ^d Passkins ...	1	4	Hold Unto the S ^d E. C. Her Excet. and Assignes From
The Vicar ...	1	4	Lady Day Last and Dureing and Unto the Full End and
W ^m Symonds ...	0	8	Terme of 21 years. Paying yearly Unto the S ^d Church
Tho ^o Davage ...	0	8	W ^{ds} and their Successors Fifteen Shillins at the Four Use-
Jn ^o Tame ...	0	4	all Feasts In the year that is at June 24 th Sept 29 th Dec ^r
Peter Thomas ...	0	4	21 st & March 25 th By Even and Equal Potions and the S ^d
Andrew Bath ...	0	8	E. C. Doth Promise at her Proper Cost and Charge from
R ^d Brown ...	0	4	Time to Time and at all Times Dureing the Said Terme Here-
R ^d Austin ...	1	4	by Granted Well and Sufficiently Repair Uphold Fence and
Tho ^o Hall ...	0	8	Maintain The S ^d Premesis and Every Part Thereof and
R ^d Brooker ...	0	8	Shall So Be Sufficiently Repaired Feuced & Upheld at the
R ^b Diggins... ..	0	8	End of the S ^d Terme In all Needfull and Necessery Repa-
Jn ^o Merit ...	0	6	ration & Fences To the S ^d Church W ^{ds} or there Successors
W ^m Dyer ...	1	4	Shall and will Leave and Yeild up and It Shall not Be
R ^b Dey ...	0	5	Lawfull Dureing the S ^d Terme for the S ^d E. C. or Her Suc-
Tho ^o Bottler ...	0	6	ces ^a At any Time to Let or Sell or Assign the S ^d Premes-
			ses or any Part thereof To any Person or Persons what
			Ever without the License & Leave of the S ^d C. W ^{ds} or
			There Successors from Time to Time Under their Hands
			first Had and obtained. If any of the S ^d Rents Be Behind
			and unpaid By the space of 15 days after any of the Quarter Days or the S ^d Premes
			Unrepaird the Rent Being Demanded and not paid The Premeses ordered to
			be Repard and not Repard or the Premeses or any Part Thereof Shall Be Demissed
			Sold or Assignd to any Person or Person then this Indenture and Every thing therein
			Containd Shall Cease and Be Utterly Void to all Intents and purposes and It Shall
			Be Then Lawfull for the Church W ^{ds} or there Successors to Reenter Into and Upon
			the Sd Premeses to Have again Reposses and Enjoy As In there Former Estates.
25 Subscribers	1	3	1

Anno Domⁿ 1597 The Beginning of the Present Church Warden's Book
A Book containing as well a Rental of all the Rents Belonging Unto the Parish and Church of St^t John's In the Soke near Winton As Also the Accounts of Receipts & Payments By the Church Wardens for the Same Church From the 11th day of January Anno Domⁿ 1596 As followeth

Geo. Shafte } Church
Tho^s Blackborrow } Wardens.

Agreed that the Great Bell to Goe for Every Parishnor 12d and for Every Strainger 3s 4d For a Knell Every Person Past the Age of a Child 6s 8d and Every Child 3s 4d and for the Use of the Pall 4d for Burial In the Church.

Rents of the Parish Lands.		
	s	d
W ^m Beacham	10	10
John Wrene	8	0
Thos Blackborrow	0	10
W ^o Thomas	1	2
R ^d Andrees	2	6
W ^o Burrow	2	6
W ^o Lock	8	0
W ^o Lyayne or Lyne	6	8
R ^b Clark	8	0
E ^d Churcher	6	4
W ^o Bethell	6	0
Hary Belston	2	8
Cristo ^r Drewe	5	0
T. Shaft	2	6
Undershall	0	6
R ^d Brooker	20	0
John Travers	0	10
Hayroosh J ^a Milland	8	0
<hr/>		
	£5	0 4

Quit Rents Belonging the Parish Aug^t 1808.

	s	d
Late Penton Ice House & Strip of Ground	2	6
J Speed & J Deer Two Tenements... ..	10	0 0
Hen ^r & John Lucas H ^o & Garden In Walsh Street	6	0
Late N Lucas Now Peatys By the Blue Ball... ..	10	—
Late J Walkins Now Meare	8	—
W ^o Gouldin In Walsh Street	15	—
Garden Plot at Durngate Mill	10	—
Tho ^s Pinnock A Garden in Walsh Street	1	0 0
Mr Burry } for Late Oateridge late Woods		
at Rob ^t } Late Pestle work Shop and		
Cross- } Late Morcy ^s H ^o and Garden		
mans } Now Converted into a Field... ..	4	10 0
E ^d Middleton H ^o & Garden... ..	10	—
W ^o Anill & Geo Stevens H ^o & Garden... ..	5	—
J ^a Larance H ^o & Garden	7	6
Late Barnedo H ^o & Garden	8	0
Late W ^m Urquhart H ^o & Garden Now Evins	15	—
Henry Lucas Store H ^o and Garden	5	0
<hr/>		
	25	7 0

Gifts To the Parish of St^t John & St^t Peters.

1602 Left by Mr. Attwell The Parson of St ^t Ives In the County of Cornwall £2 10s 0d to Be Maintained as a Stock for the Poor for Ever			
1615 Agreed by the Parishnors to let John Newman to have 25s in His care of Mr Attwell ^s Legacy & to Give 35s more to make It up £3 to Continue for Ever and John Numan Hath It to Husband It for the Poor To Give It in Fagets yearly about Christmas	£	s	d
	3	0	0
1680 Usher Owen Phillips £5 0s 0d which was put into the Hands of Trusham Skeats. Tanner at Intrest for the Poor Dec ^r 21 st 1680 E ^d Hooker Tim Denham Trustess	5	0	0
<hr/>			
	8	0	0

Money & Estates Left to the Poor of the Parish.

	£	s	d
The Half of the Rent of the Estate at Shalden Left by Mr Smith	13	0	0
M ^r Peruvel Money	3	0	0
M ^r Pinks Groats	0	13	4
M ^r Pemberton Money	1	10	0
M ^r Sheldons Money 15 0 0			
which Money was Layd out to Build a Wall against St ^t Johns Church yard about the year 1800 Interest paid out of the Quit Rent	0	15	0
M ^r Johnston's Money £20 0s 0d Lost But the Interest is paid out the Quit Rents	1	0	0
<hr/>			
	19	18	4
The 13 Pound was Left to Prentice Poor Boys	13	0	0
<hr/>			
	6	18	4

wich Moneys the Poor Have Been Deprived of a Great Many Years.

The £6 18s 4d was Gave To the Poor at Christmas Tide at the Poor People own Houses By John Pointer & John Curtis Church W^{ds} 1781 or Jan 82.

224 CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS, ST. JOHN BAPTIST, WINCHESTER.

Some Memoranda taken from the Present Churchwarden's Book.

1605 Paid 3s 0d To the Ringers at the Triumphe when the Parlement H^o Should Have Been Blown Up.

1606	Rec ^d of the Children of The Colledge for Ropes	...	...	...	...	s	d
						3	0
1608	Casting the Third and Fourth Bells	...	...	...	...	11	17 1
	Rec ^d of Goodman Beare For the old Clock	...	...	...	...	1	10 0
1611	Rec ^d of the Children of the Colledge for Ringing	...	...	...	...	3	2

1599	Pd for wine on Palm Sunday	...	...	...	...	s	d
	and one Quart after	...	...	...	...	2	10
	and for 5 Quarts of Wine on Easter Day	...	...	...	...	1	2
	For Bread	...	...	...	...	5	10
	For Bread & wine Whitsonday	...	...	...	...	0	6
	Pd to W ^m Meare for Inspecting The Last 2 y ^{rs} Accounts	...	...	...	...	2	5

1600 Pd to Nich^s Colson the Bishop Quit Rent for Church Land In Weales Street 1 7

Pd to Lancilot Thorpe Quit Rent for the Uper Street of St John ... 1 0

1613 Serveirs for the Highways E^d Earle Tho^s Smith overseers of the Poor

Tho^s Paist Nick^s Shrimpton.

1659 Two Shillins and Six Pence Spent at the Proclaiming The young Lord Protector. Wido Sheperd Pd Quit Rent for the House In Winall Parish In 1675.

Money paid in 1667 To the Poor In There Need and Sicknes and for Diging Graves. Burials and Attendance 60 14 2 as Followeth 5 0 0

Recd for Of The Dean and Chap ^{tr} at 3 Different	...	...	...	...	...	£	s	d
the Poor Times	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	0
From the Prist of Derle for the Poor	...	...	...	...	...	0	5	0
Of Mr Looper For Dito	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Of Mr Hide and Mr Brown 5s 0d each	...	...	...	...	...	7	15	0
for D ^o	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Of J ^a Broady and J ^a Brown 5s Each	...	...	...	...	...	3	10	3
for D ^o	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Of The Warden of the Colledge for D ^o	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	0
Of Mays For D ^o	...	...	...	...	...	0	15	0
Of the Bishop of Winton for D ^o	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	0
Of the Mayor of Chichester for D ^o	...	...	...	...	...	4	0	0
Of Mr Withers of Exton for D ^o	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	0
Of Mr Larwell for D ^o	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
Of Ed Hooker for D ^o	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	0
Recd the Second Time of D ^o	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	0
Recd the Third Time of D ^o	...	...	...	...	...	5	0	0
Of Mr Pink For D ^o	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Of Mr Bath Smith for D ^o	...	...	...	...	...	7	10	0
Of Mr Cuffells for D ^o	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	0
	...	...	...	...	...	48	11	0

Paid Geo Emes for Diging 21 Graves Ten Shillings & 6d.
Paid for Attendan Six Shillins.
Pd W^m Beslein for the Burial of Steven Kie and House Sixteen Shillins & 6d.

Besides a Great Deal of Wheat and Flower and other Provisions From Southampton, Romsey, Easton, and Chilcomb, and other Plases.

WIGWELL GRANGE, IN THE COUNTY OF DERBY, AND
ITS CONNECTION WITH DARLEY ABBEY.

BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A.,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

(Continued from page 168).

1524

Counterpart of Lease from the Abbot
of Derley to Thomas Babington of
land at Wigwall.

16 Hen 8.

This Indenture made the 10th day of August the 16th year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord King Henry the 8th Between Thomas Abbot of the Monastery of Derley and the Convent of the same place of the one party and Thomas Babyngton son and heir apparent to Anthony Babyngton of Dedyk Esquire on the other party Witnesseth that the said Abbot and Convent by their common assent and consent and agreement have demised set and to farm let unto the said Thomas and his assigns *their Tenement and chief place at Wigwall* Wall with all Lands Closures Meadows Leasures and Pastures to the said chief place belonging To have and to hold the said Tenement and Chief place with all the premises to the said Thomas and his Assigns to and for the term of forty four years fully complete and ended the first year of the said forty four years to begin at the Feast of Saint Jerome next ensueing such Terms, Leases Interests and assignment of Leases as the said Anthony hath in the premises determined and ended Yielding and paying yearly to the said Abbot and Convent and their Successors five marks of lawfull money at the Feasts of Easter and Saint Michael by even portions and paying the out Rents due out of the same and the said Thomas Covenanteth and to bear all Reparations of all Houses builded and to be builded upon the said ground during his term aforesaid and in the end of the said Term sufficiently repaseled to live therein and if it happen the said Rent of five marks or any parcel thereof to be behind and unpaid after any of the Feasts aforesaid at the which it ought to be paid and after it to be personally asked That then it shall be lawfull to the said Abbot and Convent into the said Lands Tenements and other the premises to enter and distrain and the distress there taken to drive lead carry away and avenste them to retain unto they be of the said Rent with the arrearages of the same if any such be fully content and paid And if it happen the said Rent or any parcel thereof to be behind and unpaid in form abovesaid by the space of one half year or if reparation of the buildings there if any such shall needly require upon reasonable warning be not made that then it shall be lawfull to the said Abbot and Convent to enter into the premises and them in their first estate to possess and enjoy these Presents notwithstanding And the said Abbot and convent covenanteth and granteth by these Presents for them and their Successors to warrant unto the said Thomas and his assigns the term of forty four years above rehearsed for the rents above reserved In witness whereof to the one part of This Indenture remaining with the said Abbot and convent the said Thomas hath put to his Seal and to the other part remaining with the said Thomas Babington the said Abbot and convent have put to their common Seal Given in the Chapter House at Derley the day and year above written.

Inrolled by me John Wyseman Auditor

18 by 7 $\frac{7}{8}$ inches in 15 lines besides enrollment. Endorsed,

Darley, Abbot and Convent
to
Babington
Covenants to repair
all the houses &c
ex^d 1753

5 marks
Lease then Chief Place called
Wigwall with the Meadows
und^r y^e Convent Seal
for 44 years
16 Aug H 8th

P

1532
24. H. VIII.

Surrender of Roger More, of Lands
in Wirksworth, and admission of
Richard Wigley.

Wirksworth } At the Court of the most venerable person George Hennage,
of the Cathedral church of the blessed Mary the Virgin at
Lincoln there held on Monday the 6th day of November in
the 24th year of the reign of King Henry VIII. came Roger More of the
town of Derby in the County of Derby, draper, by Ralph Gell of Hopton
[Radu Gell de Hopton] and Robert Wod of Alton [Robtu Wod de Alton]
his Attorneys conjointly and separately by virtue of letters of Attorney
directed to the said Ralph and Robert and in full Court shown and de-
clared, and sealed with the seal of the aforesaid Roger, which is dated
the 10th day of January in the 21st year of the reign of King Henry
VIIIth and surrendered into the hands of the said Dean all that his
fourth part of all those his lands tenements meadows feedings pastures
and other hereditaments whatsoever which he had or might have within
the Lordship of Wyrkesworth and Parwyth [Pwyth] or elsewhere within
the Parish of Wirksworth aforesaid which formerly belonged to Henry
Hylton and afterwards to Margaret de Brampton [Mgarate de Bramp-
ton] a kinswoman and one of the heirs of the said Henry to the use and
behoof of Richard Wygley [Rici Wygley de Middleton nup Wyrkesworth]
of Middleton near Wyrkesworth aforesaid. And thereupon came the
aforesaid Richard in his own person to the said Court and took of the
Lord all that fourth part of all the lands, tenements, meadows, feedings,
pastures, and other the hereditaments with the appurtenances. To
have and to hold to him the aforesaid Richard his heirs and assigns
according to the Custom of the Manor aforesaid for ever Rendering
thereof yearly to the Lord and his Successors the rents and services
thereof first due and of right accustomed And at this Court thereof
was made the first proclamation and no one came to reclaim. And at a
Court there held the 27th day of February in the 23rd year of the reign
of the King aforesaid a second proclamation was made of the premises
aforesaid, and no one came to reclaim. And at a Court there held the
15th day of April in the 23rd year of the reign of the Lord the King
aforesaid a third proclamation was made thereof and no one came to
claim. And because no one at any of the Courts aforesaid came to re-
claim the aforesaid lands tenements and other premises with the appur-
tenances nor any parcel thereof Therefore there was delivered to the
aforesaid Richard all that fourth part of all and singular the lands tene-
ments and other the premises with the appurtenances by seizure of the
rod And gave to the Lord for a fine for entry two shillings and did his
fealty and was admitted tenant.

Witness Henry Sacheverell } W Gell
Knight, then Steward } Reg

12 by 6½ inches in 20 lines

" Mr Deans Covt "

" 23 H 8

Man^r of Wirksworth "

1544.

Twelfth part of the patents of the
36th year of the reign of King
Henry 8th.

Of a grant for Thomas }
Babington and another }

The King to all to whom &c. Greeting. Know ye
that we for the sum of six hundred and three pounds
and eighteen pence of our lawful money of England
paid to the hands of our Treasurer of our Court for augmenting the
revenue of our Crown to our use by our beloved Thomas Babington and
John Hyde Esquires of which said sum of six hundred and three pounds
and eighteen pence we confess ourselves to be fully content and satisfied
and the same Thomas and John Hyde their Executors and assigns
thereof by these presents to be discharged and acquitted Of our
especial grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion We have
given and granted and by these presents Do give and grant to the same

Thomas Babington and John Hyde all that our Grange farm or tenement called Howton grange with the appurts in Howton in our county of Lincoln lately belonging and appertaining to the late Monastery of Humberston in our said County of Lincoln now dissolved and being parcel of the possessions thereof And all that our House and all that our Croft to the same House adjoining situate and being opposite the said Grange called Howton Grange in Howton aforesaid lately belonging and appertaining to the said late Monastery of Humberston and being parcel of the possessions thereof now or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Burghe or his assigns Also all our lands tenements meadows feedings pastures commons and other our hereditaments whatsoever within the town and fields of Holton aforesaid in our said County of Lincoln in anywise belonging or appertaining to the said Grange farm or tenement called Howton Grange and being with the same Grange farm or tenement demised let occupied or used And also all that our Messuage or tenement and turret to the same Messuage annexed and all that our garden on the west side of the same Messuage late in the tenure of Bartholomew Westby, late one of the Barons of our Exchequer and Agnes his wife And all that moiety of our certain small house on the east side of the aforesaid Messuage now or late in the tenure of the said John Hyde and Nicholas Walwyn situate and being in the Parish of *Saint Sepulchre* without *Newgate London* parcel of the site of the burial ground of the late House or Priory of Charthusians near our City of London and parcel of the possessions of the said late House or Priory of Charthusians, And all houses buildings chambers cellars solars entrances and other casements whatsoever with all their appurts in the said Parish of Saint Sepulchre London in anywise belonging or appertaining to the said Messuage being in the tenure of the said John Hyde and Nicholas Walwyn or with the same Messuage heretofore demised leased occupied or used And all that our Messuage or tenement with the appurts in *Meyre* within the Parish of *Rowthorne* otherwise *Rosethorne* in our County of Chester lately belonging and appertaining to the late Abbey of Norton in our said County of Chester and being parcel of the possessions thereof and all lands tenements meadows feedings pastures and turbary to the said Messuage belonging or appertaining lying in *Meyre* aforesaid within the said Parish of Rowthorne otherwise Rosethorne in our said County of Chester now or late in the tenure of Gawynn Leighe and Margaret his wife lately belonging and appertaining to the said late Abbey of Norton and being parcel of the possessions thereof Also all that our rent of Eight pounds sterling issuing from the Manor of *Albery* in our County of Hertford which said rent of eight pounds lately belonged and appertained to the late House or College of Asheridge in the County of Bucks and was parcel of the possessions thereof And the advowson donation free disposition and right of patronage of the Parish Church of *Albery* aforesaid in our said County of Hertford lately belonging or appertaining to the late Monastery of Missenden in the County of Bucks And all that our Rectory and our Church of *Marneham* in our County of Nottingham lately belonging and appertaining to the late Preceptory or Commandry of Egle in our County of Lincoln parcel of the possessions of the late Priory or Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem in England and being parcel of the possessions thereof And the Advowson donation free disposition and right of patronage of the Vicarage of the Parish Church of *Marneham* in our said County of Nottingham lately belonging and appertaining to the said late Priory or Hospital of Saint John of Jerusalem in England and all and all manner our lands meadows feedings pastures glebes oblations obventions pensions, portions, *tithes as well great as small fruits emoluments and hereditaments* whatsoever as well spiritual as temporal to the same *Rectory of Marneham* in anywise belonging or appertaining now or late in the tenure of Andrew Nowell Esquire or his assigns Also all that our capital messuage and tenement with the appurtenances now or late in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Babington Esquire or his assigns situate and being in *Wigwall* within the parish of *Workesworth* in our County of Derby lately belonging and appertaining to the late Monastery of *Derley* in our County of Derby now dissolved and being parcel of the possessions thereof and all our lands meadows feedings pastures commons and hereditaments whatsoever with the appurtenances in *Wigwall* aforesaid to the said Capital Messuage and tenement in any way belonging or appertaining or being

with the same Capital Messuage & tenement demised let occupied or used Also all that our yearly rent of fifteen shillings yearly issuing from the said Capital Messuage and lands tenements and other premises in *Wigwall* aforesaid and lately belonging and appertaining to our Duchy of Lancaster And also all that our Capital Messuage & tenement with the appurtenances now or late in the tenure or occupation of Anthony Babington or his assigns situate and being in *Lutchurch* within the Parish of Saint Peter in Derby in our said County of Derby lately belonging and appertaining to the said late Monastery of *Derley* and parcel of the possessions thereof also all our lands meadows feedings pastures commons and hereditaments whatsoever with the appurtenances in *Lutchurch* aforesaid to the said Capital Messuage in any way belonging or appertaining or with the same Messuage being demised let or occupied And also all and all manner of tithes of sheaves grain & hay and other tithes whatsoever yearly and from time to time arising renewing and growing within the Lordship of Taneslye and Whitcroft parcel of the Rectory of *Cruche* in our said County of Derby late in the tenure or occupation of Anthony Babington and now in the tenure or occupation of Thomas Babington or their assigns lately belonging and appertaining to the said late Monastery of *Derley* and being parcel of the possession thereof Also all and all manner of woods and trees whatsoever growing and being of in and upon the premises or any parcel thereof and all land and soil of the same woods and underwoods and of every parcel thereof Also the reversion & reversions of all and singular the premises with their appurts and all and singular rents revenues and other annual profits whatsoever made and reserved upon whatsoever demises and grants of these premises or of any parcel thereof as fully and wholly and in as ample manner and form (as the last Abbot of the said late Monastery of *Humberstone* and the last Prior of the said late House of *Carthusiens* and the last Abbot of the said late Abbey of *Norton* and the last Rector of the said late House or College of *Ashridge* and the last Abbot of the said late Abbey of *Missenden* and the last Prior of the said late House or Hospital of *Saint John of Jerusalem* in England and the last Abbot of the said late Monastery of *Derley* or any one or more of their predecessors or of either of them at any time before the several dissolutions thereof or of either of them or before the said late Monasteries College and Priors came to our hands) have had held or enjoyed or either of them had held or enjoyed or they or either of them ought to have had held and enjoyed the aforesaid Grange Messuages lands tenements Advowsons Rectories and other the premises with the appurtenances or of any parcel thereof and as fully and freely and in as ample a manner and form as all and singular the same have now come or ought to have come, and now are or ought to be in our hands by reason or pretext of any grant charter gift or of any charters or gifts, of grant or grants of confirmation or confirmations surrender or surrenders by the late said several Abbots Priors Rectors, of the said late Abbot Prior, House and College or of either of them under their Common Seal made to us or by reason or pretence of any Act of Parliament or otherwise whatsoever And further Know ye that we for the sum of fifty eight pounds thirteen shillings and four pence of good and lawful English money paid to the hands of the Treasurer of our Chamber to our use by the said Thomas Babington and John Hyde to us paid of which said sum of fifty-eight pounds thirteen shillings and four pence we do confess ourselves to be satisfied and content and by these presents thereof do acquit and exonerate the said Thomas Babington and John Hyde their heirs and executors of our especial grace and of our certain knowledge and mere motion have given and granted and by these presents Do give and grant to the aforesaid Thomas Babington and John Hyde all that our messuage and tenement called the *Haseling house in Foclawe* in our County of Derby and a certain hill or pasture called the great *Cliff in Hartington* in our said County of Derby and all that our field called *Wilkingfield* and one acre of our land called *Speyre Acre Lees* in Hartington aforesaid with all the appurts which said Messuage called the *Haseling-house* and the said hill or pasture called the great *Cliff* in Hartington aforesaid and the said field called *Wilkingfield* and the said acre of land called *Speyre acre Lees* in Hartington aforesaid with all their appurts lately were parcel of the lands and possessions of Francis Lovell late Viscount Lovell attainted of high treason and which came to the hand of our most dear Father King

Henry the seventh by attainder and forfeiture of the aforesaid Francis Lovell, and now are or lately were in the tenure of Adam Eyre Gentleman And all that our Messuage and twenty acres of land with the appurts in *Okeford* in *Marshwood Hale* otherwise called *Marshwood Vale* in our County of Derby which Philipp Batte formerly held for term of his life vizt. in the 14th year of the reign of Richard the second late King of England our progenitor from Thomas Ramysham Clerk convicted of felony on Saturday next after the feast of the nativity of the Blessed Mary in the said 14th year Reversion thereof after the death of the said Philipp belonging to the said Thomas and his heirs and now or late in the tenure of the said John Hyde And those our ten acres of land commonly called or known as the *Kingsfield* in *Sandridge* in our said County of Hertford remaining in our hands and now being in our hands by reason of the transgression which the late Abbot of Saint Albans thereof committed to obtain the same from William Totenhoe without the King's licence Also all that our tenement with all the appurts in *Waltam* in our County of Lincoln of which John Waltam Clerk now deceased some time before his death was seized in his demesne as of fee and so thereof being seized gave and granted the aforesaid tenement with all the appurts to a certain William Vincent of Waltam and others to the use and profit of Peter Overton Chaplain of the Chauntry of Waltam contrary to the form of the Statute in such case made and provided & now or late in the tenure or occupation of Christopher Smythe or his assigns Also the *Reversion* and *Reversions* of the said messuage or tenement called *Hasyling-house* and the said Mount or pasture called the great *Cliff* in *Hartington* aforesaid and of our said field called *Wilkingfield* and our said land called *Speyer* acre lees in *Hartington* aforesaid with their appurts and our said Messuage and twenty acres of land with the appurts in *Okeford* aforesaid and of our said ten acres of land in *Sandridge* commonly called the King's field and our said tenement with all the appurts in *Waltam* aforesaid in our said County of Lincoln and all and singular rents revenues and other annual profits whatsoever made and reserved upon whatsoever demises and grants of the premises or any parcel thereof as fully and wholly and in as ample manner and form as all and singular the same came or ought to have come into our hands and now are or ought to be in our hands by pretext of any forfeiture thing cause or matter Which said Grange called *Howton* Grange the lands tenements and other the premises in *Howton* aforesaid are extended at the clear yearly value of six shillings and eight pence and which said messuage and land to the same messuage annexed garden and other the premises with the appurts in the Parish of *Saint Sepulchre* without Newgate London parcel of the said site of the burial ground of the said late House or Priory of Carthusians near the City of London are extended at the clear yearly value of fifty three shillings and four pence And which said Messuage in *Myere* aforesaid and the aforesaid lands tenements meadows pasture and turbary in *Myere* aforesaid to the said Messuage belonging or appertaining are extended at the clear yearly value of sixteen shillings And which said Rectory of the Parish Church of *Albery* aforesaid are extended at the clear yearly value of twenty pounds eight shillings and six pence And which said messuage called the *Haseling* house in *Fox lawe* aforesaid and the said Mount or pasture called the great *Cliff* in *Hartington* aforesaid and the said field called *Wilkingfield* and the said one acre of land called *Spyere* acre lees in *Hartington* aforesaid with all their appurts in our said County of Derby are extended at the clear yearly value of twenty three shillings and eight pence And which said messuage and twenty acres of land with the appurts in *Okeford* aforesaid in *Marshwood Vale* in our said County of Derby are extended at the clear yearly value of twenty one shillings and four pence sterling And which said ten acres of land in *Sandridge* aforesaid commonly called the *King's field* are extended at the clear yearly value of three shillings and four pence And which said tenement with all its appurtenances in *Waltam* aforesaid in our said County of Lincoln are extended at the clear yearly value of ten shillings and four pence And which said messuages lands tenements meadows pasture *tithes* and all other the premises belonging and appertaining to the said late *Monastery of Derley* as aforesaid are now extended at the clear yearly value of nine

pounds fourteen shillings and fourpence *To have hold and enjoy* the aforesaid Grange Advowsons Rectory Messuages houses buildings lands tenements meadows feedings pastures woods underwoods rents reversions services glebes *tithes* pensions portions and all and singular other the premises above expressed and specified with all their appurts to the aforesaid Thomas Babington and John Hyde their heirs and assigns for ever To hold (the aforesaid Grange of *Howton* and all and singular the aforesaid messuages lands tenements and other the premises with the appurts belonging or appertaining to the said late Monastery of Hum-berston and to the said late House or Priory of Carthusians near the City of London and to the said late Abbey of Norton and the said late House or College of Asshridge and to the said late Abbey of Missenden and to the said late House or Priory of Saint John of Jerusalem in England and to the said late Monastery of Derley or to either of them) of us our heirs & successors in capite by service of the fortieth part of a Knight's fee and rendering yearly to us our heirs and Successors for the aforesaid Grange of Howton and the aforesaid lands tenements and other the premises in Howton aforesaid eight pence yearly And for the aforesaid messuages lands tenements and other the premises with the appurtenances in the Parish of Saint Sepulchre without Newgate London to the said late House of Carthusians lately belonging or appertaining five shillings and four pence yearly. And rendering yearly to us our heirs and Successors for the aforesaid messuages lands tenements and other the premises with the appurts in Meyre aforesaid to the said late Abbey of Norton lately belonging or appertaining eighteen pence yearly. And rendering yearly to us our heirs and successors for the aforesaid rent of eight pounds sterling issuing from the said Manor of Albury in our County of Hertford to the said late House or College of Assheridge aforesaid lately belonging or appertaining sixteen shillings sterling yearly And rendering yearly to us our heirs and successors for the aforesaid Rectory of Mereham in our said County of Nottingham lately belonging or appertaining to the said late House or Priory of Saint John of Jerusalem in England with the *tithes* lands meadows feedings pastures and other the premises with the appurtenances to the said Rectory belonging or appertaining twenty two shillings and nine pence And for the aforesaid Messuages lands tenements and other the premises to the said late Monastery of Derley as aforesaid belonging and appertaining nineteen shillings and sixpence to be paid to our said Court of Augmentation for the revenue of our Crown yearly at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel in the name of a tenth or tenth part thereof for all rents services and demands whatsoever therefore in any way to be rendered paid or done to us our heirs or Successors And to hold of us our heirs and Successors the said Messuage called the Hasling-house in Foxlawe aforesaid and the said Mount or pasture called the great Cliff in Hartington aforesaid and the said field called Wyldingfield and the said one acre of land called Speyre acre lees in Hartington aforesaid and the said Messuage and twenty acres of land with the appurts in Okeford aforesaid and the said ten acres of land in Sandrige aforesaid commonly called the King's field in our said County of Hertford and our said tenement with the appurts in Waltham aforesaid in our said County of Lincoln by fealty only for all rents services and demands whatsoever therefore in any way to be rendered paid or done to us our heirs or Successors. And further of our abundant grace we will and by the authority we enjoy by these presents do grant to the aforesaid Thomas Babington and John Hyde their heirs and assigns that they their heirs and assigns shall have hold and enjoy and convert to their own proper use and may and shall be able to have hold and enjoy and convert to their own proper use the aforesaid Rectory of Marneham and the aforesaid tithes obventions, oblations pensions portions and all & singular other the premises to the said Rectory belonging or appertaining with all their appurts as fully and wholly and in as ample manner and form as the last Prior of the said late Priory of Saint John of Jerusalem in England or any one or more of their Predecessors in right of the same late Priory or Hospital had held or enjoyed or had converted to their own use or might or could be able to have held or enjoyed or converted to their own use the same Rectory and other the premises to the same Rectory belonging or appertaining or any parcel thereof Also

we will and of our certain knowledge and mere motion for us our heirs & Successors by these presents Do grant to the aforesaid Thomas Babyngton and John Hyde their heirs and assigns that We our heirs and Successors for ever yearly and from time to time will acquit exonerate and keep indemnified well as the said Thomas Babington and John Hyde their heirs and assigns and every of them as the aforesaid Grange Advowson Rectory Messuages lands tenements and all and Singular other the premises above specified with all their appurts against us our heirs and Successors and against all persons or person whomsoever from all and all manner of corrodies rents fees annuities and sums of money whatsoever in any way issuing or payable from the afores^d Grange Rectories lands tenements and other the premises or any parcel thereof or thereupon charged or chargeable except for the rents and services above by these presents reserved to us our heirs and successors And except from all and all manner of grants and demises made of the said Grange Rectory Messuages lands tenements and all and singular other the premises or any parcel thereof with the appurts and except all and all manner of charges and sums of money with whatsoever farms of the premises and of every parcel thereof charged or to be charged on either of them by reason of any demise or grant of any part of the premises made to any person And except from all and all manner of synodals and procurations issuing from the said Rectory of Marneham Moreover being willing and strictly enjoining do command as well to the Chancellor and Council of our said Court of Augmentation of the revenue of our Crown for the time being as to the General Surveyor of our lands and to the Treasurer and Barons of our Exchequer as to whatsoever Receivers Auditors and other Officers and Ministers of us our heirs and Successors whomsoever that they and every of them upon the sole showing of these our Letters Patent or of the inrollment thereof without any other writ or warrant in any way to be issued from us our heirs or Successors upon payment of the said rents to us above reserved by these presents shall make due allowance defalcation deduction and manifest discharge from all corrodies fees annuities and sums of money whatsoever issuing from the aforesaid Grange Messuages lands tenements and other the premises with the appurtenances or of any parcel thereof as afores^d or thereupon charged or to be charged (except as before excepted) shall cause to be made and done And these our Letters Patent or the inrollment thereof shall be yearly and from time to time a sufficient warrant and discharge in this behalf as well to our said Chancellor and Council of our said Court of Augmentation of the Revenue of our Crown as to our said Surveyor General of our lands and Treasurer and Barons of our Exchequer aforesaid for the time being and to our said Receivers Auditors and other our Officers and Ministers whomsoever & of us our heirs & successors Also we do give and for the consideration aforesaid and of our certain knowledge and mere motion by these presents do grant to the aforesaid Thomas Babington and John Hyde all issues rents revenues & profits of the aforesaid Grange Rectory Messuages lands tenements and all & singular other the premises with all their appurts from the feast of the Annuntiation of the Blessed Virgin Mary last past arising and growing unto the present time To hold to the same Thomas and John Hyde of our gift without account or any other thing therefore in any way to be rendered paid or done to us our heirs or Successors Also we will and of our certain knowledge and mere motion by these presents Do grant to the same Thomas Babyngton and John Hyde that they shall have these our Letters Patent in due manner made and sealed under our Great Seal without fine or fee great or small in any way therefore to be rendered paid or done to us into our Hanaper or elsewhere to our use So that express mention &c. In witness whereof &c. Witness the King at Westminster the 20th day of June.

By Writ of Privy Seal.

The following deed is in English; in the copy here given modern spelling is substituted for the old.

1561. Lease from Henry Babington to Roger Fletcher of Flax Land in Wirksworth.

This Indenture made the 9th day of July in the 5th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God of England France and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith &c Between Henry Babyngton of Deythicke in the County of Derby Esquire on the one

parte and Roger Fletcher of Alderwasleigh in the said County of Derby Husbandman on the other parte Witnesseth that the said Henry Babington in consideration and for the sum of seven pounds of good and lawfull money of England to him paid by the hands of the said Roger at the ensembling hereof in the name of a fine or income hath demised granted set and unto farm bath let and by these presents doth demise grant set and unto farm doth let unto the said Roger Fletcher one close called Flax 1 and Meadow lying and being nigh unto the water of Derwent in the parish of Wirksworth in the said county of Derby and late in the holding and occupation of Richard Wyld to have hold occupy possess and enjoy the said close to the said Roger Fletcher and his assigns from the Feast of the Annunciation of our Blessed Lady, the Virgin next ensuing after the day of the date hereof unto the end and during the term of four years then next following and fully to be complete and ended yielding and paying there for yearly during the said term to the said Henry Babington his heirs and assigns thirteen shillings and fourpence of good and lawfull money of England and Two Rent Capons at the Feasts of St. Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of our blessed Lady the Virgin by even portions. And if it shall fortune or happen the said yearly rents of thirteen shillings and four pence or two capons to be behind and unpaid in part or in the whole by the space of one month next after following any Feast of the Feasts aforesaid or if the said Roger do assign give or sett this Indenture or choose any person or persons without the special license of the said Henry his heirs or assigns *other than to his wife or one of his children* That then it may and shall be lawful to and for the said Henry Babington his heirs and assigns into the said close to reenter and the same to repossess and have again as in his or their former estate these present Indentures and every thing matter and clause therein contained to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding. And it is further covenanted granted condescended and agreed between the said parties and the said Henry covenanteth granteth condescendeth and agreeth for them his heirs and assigns to and with the said Roger and his assigns by these presents that if the said Henry Babington his heirs executors assign or assigns or some one of them do not well and truly deliver and pay or cause to be delivered and paid unto the said Roger Fletcher his wife or some one of his children at or before the Feast of St. John the Baptist which shall be in the year of our Lord God a thousand five hundred three score and seven [1567] the whole sum of five pounds thirteen shillings and four pence of good and lawfull money of England that then it may and shall be lawful to and for the said Roger and his said assign to have hold occupy and enjoy the said close for and during the term of seventeen years to begin immediately after the said term of four years shall be determined and ended upon such like covenants rents clauses matters and things as be before expressed and mentioned. And the said Roger Fletcher covenanteth and granteth for him and his said assign and with the said Henry Babington his heirs and assigns by these presents that the said Roger nor his said assign shall by virtue force or colour of this Indenture have hold occupy possess and enjoy or use with his or their cattle any manner of commons, pasture or feedings within the grounds metes bounds or commons of Wigwall which now is the said Henry's or elsewhere where the cattles of the said Henry do or shall lease pasture and feed otherwise than heretofore hath been permitted suffered and accustomed for the said Roger to do. In witness whereof the parties abovesaid to these present Indentures interchangeably have put their seals yeven the day and year first above written.

Seal lost.

+ Witness at the ensembling hereof
William Bromeleys

13 by 10 inches in 33 lines, besides the witnesses.

On the back is written—

"These words within written that is to wit other than to his wife and some one of his children was interlined at the making hereof by the consent of both parties. In witness whereof the same parties have set their hands.

Henry Babington

"Witness hereof William Bromeleys."+

Endorsed—"Henry Babington to
a lease
Roger Fletcher of Maxland a lease
but excluded from Wigwall
Comons &c Dated 5 Eliz
£ s d
Fine 7
Rent 0 : 13 : 4
2 fat capons
tow rent capons."

1563.

Lease from Henry Babington to Richard
Blackwall, of Wigwell Grange &c

This Indenture made the 18th day of May in the 6th year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God Queen of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c. Between Henry Babington of Dethicke Esquire of the one part and Rychard Blackwall of the Calke Esquire on the other parte Witnesses that the said Henry Babington for divers and many good considerations him thereunto specially moving hath leased, demised, granted, and sett to farm and by these presents Doth lease demise, and setteth to farm to the said Rychard Blackwall all those parcels of ground with the appurtenances belonging or in any wise appertaining to the Grange or Tenement called Wygwall in the County of Derby which the said Rychard hath had and occupied three years or more last past before the 26th day of January now last past before the day of the date of these present Indentures To have and to hold the said parcels of ground with the appurtenances to the said Richard Blackwall and his assigns from the day of the date hereof unto the full end and during all the whole term of thirty and one years from thenceforth next and immediately following and fully to be completed and ended Yielding and paying therefor yearly during the said term to the said Henry his heirs and assigns one Red Rose flower [~~Redd~~ **Rose More**] only on Midsummer day (if it be asked) and the said Henry covenanteth and granteth for him his heirs and assigns to and with the said Richard and his assigns by these presents that it may and shall be lawfull to and for the said Richard and his assigns to take and have at all times and from time to time sufficient Tynsell [~~Tynsell~~ **Tynsell**] and Hedgewood of and in the said parcels of ground with the appurtenances during the said term of thirty and one years for the Defences and Hedging of the same Provided always and it is covenanted granted and agreed upon between the said parties that it shall and may be lawfull to and for the said Henry his heirs and assigns to sell carry take and convey [~~Cobp~~ **Cobp**] every fifteen years the woods and underwoods of and in the said parcels of ground leased so that there be always left sufficient Tynsell and Hedgewood for Defences and Hedging of the premises as is aforesaid. And the said Henry and his heirs doth finally covenant and grant for him his heirs executors and assigns to and with the said Richard and his assigns by these presents that he the said Henry and his assigns shall and will at all times during the said term warrant and defend the said parcels of ground with the appurtenances to the said Richard and his assigns and heirs against all people during the said term. In witness whereof the said parties abovesaid to these present Indentures interchangeably have put their seals Given [~~Deben~~ **Deben**] the day and year first above written.

Henry Babington

At the bottom is written —

“Memorandum [98] that this lease was first delivered on the Whitsunday afternoon being the 22nd of May A° 1562 to Richard Nedham [Ric Nedhm], John Ashton, George Boyes [or Bowyer] and others at Wirksworth by Henry Babyngton to Ric Blackwall before and the lease is not any fulfilling or keeping of the conditions for the Redemption of Wigwall &c.”

13½ by 12 inches, in 25 lines exclusive of the “Memorandum,” which is 5 lines.

Endorsed—



“6 Eliz

“Henry Babintons Lease to Blackwall
31 years of Lands peol of Wigwall
Grange. Rent a Red Rose.”

The deed is written in English. This transcript is written in modern spelling.

The seal of Henry Babington is here engraved.

1568.

Counterpart of Lease between William Blackewall and Raffe Secheverell.

This Indenture made the 6th day of february in the eleventh Year of the Reign of our dread Sovereign Lady Elizabeth by the Grace of God of England ffrence and Ireland Queen Defender of the faith &c Between William Blackewall of the Inner Temple in London Gent Cousin and heir of Richard Blackewall late of Caulke in the County of Derby Esquire deceased of the one part and Raffe Secheverell of Stanton in the said County of Derby and Henry Nedham of ffyrkelenton in the County of Nott. Gentleman of the other part Witnesseth that the said William Blackewall for divers good causes and considerations him thereunto specially moving Hath demised granted betaken and to farm letten and by these presents Doth demise grant betake and to farm let unto the s^d Raffe Secheverell and Henry Nedham all those Lands tents and hereditaments called Wigwall and Wigwall holmes fflelland Meadow and Dethycke heyes with all & singular their appurtes situate lying and being near unto the Manor of Dethycke in the County of Derby aforesaid To have and to hold the s^d Lands Tenements and hereditaments called Wigwall and Wigwall holmes and all other the premises with all and singular their appurtes unto the s^d Raffe Secheverell and Henry Nedham their executors and assigns for and during the term of fifty Years next ensuing the date hereof fully to be complete and ended Yielding and paying therefore yearly during the said term of 50 Years unto the said William Blackewall his heirs or assigns two pepper Corns at two usual feasts in the Year that is to say at the feast of Saint Michael the Archangel and the Annunciation of the blessed Virgin Mary if the same be lawfully demanded. In witness whereof the parties above named to this present Indenture interchangeably have put their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

(To be continued.)

THE NOTTINGHAMSHIRE FAMILY OF THORNHAGH;
FROM THE ORIGINAL MS. OF 1683, AND CONTINUED TO
THE PRESENT TIME.

COMMUNICATED BY CECIL G. SAVILE FOLJAMBE, ESQ.

(Concluded.)

ELIZABETH THORNHAGH died in March, 1712, and was buried at Sturton on the 28th March in that year.^a

Her husband, John Thornhagh, Esq., survived her nearly eleven years, and dying in May, 1723, was buried at Sturton on the 17th May, in that year.^b

They had eight children, as has been already said, three sons and five daughters, viz. :—St. Andrew, the eldest, son and heir, of whom presently. John, the second son, died an infant, and was buried at Skeffington as aforesaid. John, the third son, died unmarried in September, 1714, and was buried at Sturton on the 2nd October in that year.^c Of the daughters; Elizabeth, the eldest, married Oswald Mosley, of Ancoats, in com. Lancast., and of Rolleston, in com. Staff., Esq., who was created a baronet 18 June, 1720,^d and dying 9th June, 1751, left two sons (who successively inherited the Baronetcy, but left no issue), and a daughter, who married Humphrey Trafford, Esq., but died without issue.

Frances, the 2nd daughter of John and Elizabeth Thornhagh, died unmarried in April, 1758, and was buried at Sturton on the 17th April in that year.^e

Mary, the 3rd daughter, died unmarried in April, 1753, and was buried at Sturton on the 13th April in that year.^f

Jane, the 4th daughter, died an infant as aforesaid, and Sarah, the youngest daughter died unmarried in March, 1746, and was buried at Sturton on the 26th March, 1746.

But to return to St. Andrew Thornhagh, of Fenton and Osberton, Esq., the eldest son and heir of the aforesaid John and Elizabeth Thornhagh, who was born, as I have said, on the 31st March, 1674. He was educated at Cambridge University, and was in 1717 returned to Parliament as Knight of the Shire for the County of Nottingham. He married Letitia, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Edward Ayscoghe, of Stallingborough and South Kelsey, in the County of Lincoln, Knight, by which marriage the estates and manor of South Kelsey (with the advowson of that place) were brought into the Thornhagh family, and also the right to many quarterings borne by Sir Edward Ayscoghe with his paternal coat; as Caythorpe, Hungate, Tailboys, Hansard of South Kelsey, Hawley, Clifford, Bolle, Harbord, and many others, he being descended from them by heirs female.^g St. Andrew Thornhagh, Esq., also became, on the failure of the descendants of Sir John Jackson, of Hickleton,^h the senior co-heir to the representation of that family, though there was but little left of their once ample estates, through the extravagance of the two last baronets. He had issue by Letitia his wife, three sons, viz. :—

John, of whom presently. Ayscough, died 1720, buried at Sturton, 4 May, 1720. Thomas Hewett, buried at Sturton, 30 October, 1739. And five daughters :

- 1.—*Anne*, died unmarried; buried at Sturton, 25 March, 1730.
- 2.—*Mary*, married (as his first wife) Arthur Charles Stanhope, of Mansfield Woodhouse, Esq. She died without issue, and was buried at Shelford, 18 March, 1748. Her husband married again, and was father of the 5th Earl of Chesterfield.
- 3.—*Frances*, married Patientius Warde, of Hooton Pagnell, co. York, Esq., and had issue.
- 4.—*Letitia*, died unmarried; buried at Sturton, 14 March, 1788.
- 5.—*Sarah*, died unmarried; buried at Sturton, 21 March, 1792.

St. Andrew Thornhagh, Esq., died in December, 1742, aged 68, and was buried at Sturtonⁱ on the 24th December, in that year; but there is no memorial of him in the church. His widow survived him but a little more than three years, and dying in April, 1746, was buried at Sturton^k on the 11th April. To whom succeeded John Thornhagh, of Osberton and Fenton, in com. Nottingham, and of South Kelsey, in com. Lincoln, Esq., his eldest son and heir. He assumed in 1748 the additional name of Hewett, in pursuance of the will of Sir Thomas Hewett, Knight, on succeeding to his estates at Shireoaks, co. Nottingham. He was High Sheriff of Notts.^m in 1746, and afterwards represented the County in Parliament for 27 years,ⁿ viz., from

^{a b c} Sturton Parish Registers. ^d Burke's extinct Baronetcy, p. 375.

^{e f g} Sturton Parish Registers.

^h See Ayscogh Pedigree, and MS. at Osberton. ⁱ

^{j k} Sturton Parish Registers. ^m Throsby's Thorot. Notts., vol. iii. p.

ⁿ Ibid and Inscriptio Tumuli.

1747 to 1774, and on his resignation in 1774, received the public thanks of the County for his long service. He married in 1744 Arabella, eldest daughter of Sir George Savile, of Rufford, Bart. (and sister, and in her issue, coheir to the last Sir George Savile, who died unmarried, 9th January, 1784). By her he had three daughters only, viz. :—*Letitia*, born August 1746, baptized^o at Worksop 1 Sept., 1746, buried at Sturton, 10 April, 1759; *Frances*, born 1747, baptized at Worksop 29 Oct., 1747, died unmarried; and *Mary Arabella*, born 16 August, 1749, baptized^p at Worksop, 8 Sept., 1749. Mrs. Thornhagh Hewett died Sept., 1767, and was buried at Sturton, a 24th September. Her husband survived her nearly 20 years, and dying on the 17th May, 1787, was buried^r at Sturton on the 30th of the same month. His son-in-law, Francis Ferrand Foljambe completed^s a mural monument, which Mr. Hewett had erected to his wife's memory in the north side of the chancel of Sturton Church, by adding two inscriptions to it, and, consequently there are now three, ^t viz., one at the top as follows :—^u

"This additional monument to the
memory of his beloved Father in-law
is erected as a token of esteem,
respect and gratitude by Francis
Ferrand Foljambe of Aldwark
in the county of York."

On a scroll to the left :—

"Near this
lie the remains
of
Arabella Hewett
the amiable and worthy daughter
of
the late Sir George Savile, Bart.
Her temper and wisdom
affection and virtue
were the delight and honour
of
her sincerely affectionate
and now afflicted Husband
John Hewett late Thornhagh
who writes this as a mark
of
Love Esteem
and
Grateful Remembrance."

On a scroll to the right :—

"Near this lie the Remains of
John Hewett Esq^r, late Thornhagh
who for 27 years represented the County of Nottingham in Parliament
and on his resignation in 1774 received the
publick thanks of his fellow citizens
for his long and faithful services.
In the Senate he was
diligent, disinterested and incorrupt.
His private character was no less marked
with the domestic virtues, a sound
Judgment, strict integrity,
Sincerity and Benevolence.
Beloved and lamented
by his Family and Friends
he died 17th May 1787.

Mr. Hewett was succeeded in his estates at Osberton, Fenton, and South Kelsey, by his daughter Mary Arabella, who was married^v on the 30 June, 1774, at St. George's, Hanover Square, London, to Francis Ferrand Foljambe, of Aldwark, Wadworth, Steeton, and Westow, in Yorkshire, Esq. She also inherited from her uncle, Sir George Savile, the Savile estates at Newtown Savile and Cecil Manor, in

^o p Parish Registers Worksop and Sturton. ^q r Sturton Parish Registers.

^s Inscriptio Tumuli. ^t Teste me ipso.

^u This mural monument is now removed to the north side of the tower.

^v Pedigree at Osberton.

the County of Tyrone, Ireland, and those at Brierley, in the County of York; the remainder of Sir George Savile's property passing to his younger sister Barbara, Countess of Scarbrough. Mr. Foljambe succeeded Sir George Savile in the representation of Yorkshire on his death in January, 1784; but he retired from the contest at the General Election of April in the same year. He was High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1787; and he afterwards, for some years, represented Higham Ferrers in Parliament, about the year 1812. Towards the end of the century he came to live at Osberton, relinquishing Aldwark to his eldest son, on his marriage; and shortly afterwards, viz., in 1800, he sold the Foljambe Derbyshire estates, including the Manor of Brimington, to John Dutton, of Hylton Grove, near Newcastle, Esq.; those at Steeton and Sherburn, in Yorkshire, to Christopher Alderson; South Kelsey to Philip Skipworth and George Tennyson, Esq.; and the Savile estates in Ireland to — Jervoise, Esq. He then added to his property at Osberton, by purchasing in 1801 two adjoining estates, viz., Scofton, from Robert William Evelyn Sutton, Esq., and Bilby (for the sum of £21,000) from the Trustees of Catherine, Widow of Morgan Vane, of Bilby, Esq. (in pursuance of a settlement made on her second marriage in 1791, to John Dore, of Reading, Esq., by which her children by him were to be equally benefitted with those by her first husband), and, a short time afterwards, in 1807, a portion of the Hodsock estate from Colonel Mellish, of Blyth. He had issue by the aforesaid Mary Arabella, his wife, five sons and two daughters, viz. :—

- 1.—*John Savile Foljambe*, b. in London, 8 May, 1776, bapt. St. George's, Hanover Sq., 30 May, marr. 20 Oct., 1798, Elizabeth, eld. d. of the Rev^d. James Willoughby, LL.D., Rector of Guiseley, (and aunt of the present Lord Middleton). They lived at Aldwark. He died v. p. at Bath, 14 Jan., 1805, bur. at Ecclesfield 2 Feb., 1805. She survived him, and lived at Bilby Hall for some years, and afterwards at Leamington and Southwell, and dying at the Manor House, Southwell, 25 Sept., 1858, was buried at Scofton, in the family vault, 30 Sept., 1858, being in her 85th yr., having had issue—
 - 1.—*George Savile*, b. 4 June, at Aldwark, bapt. there 15 June, 1800, succeeded his grandfather (of him presently).
 - 2.—*Francis Thornhagh*, b. 2 Aug., 1804, bapt. 11 Sept., at Aldwark; was of East Retford; d. unmar. at Pau, 25 May, 1847, buried there, & afterwards removed to East Retford.
 - 3.—*Mary Arabella*, b. 27 Nov., 1801, at Aldwark, bapt. there 29 Dec., mar. at Worksop, 30 Dec., 1824, the Hon. and Rev. Leland Noel, son of Sir Gerard Noel and the Baroness Barham. He was Vicar of Campden, co. Gloucester, and afterwards of Exton, co. Rutland. She d. 2 May, 1859, leaving 1 son 2 dau., he died 10 Nov., 1870, both buried at Exton.
 - 4.—*Emma*, b. 7 May, at Aldwark, bapt. there 4 June, 1803, m. at Exton, 11 Sept., 1832, Charles Henry John Anderson (now Sir Charles) eld. son of Sir Charles Anderson, of Lea, co. Linc., Bart. She d. 8 Aug., 1870, leaving 2 sons 3 daus., bur. at Lea, 12 Aug.
- 2.—*Francis Ferrand*, b. 20 May, bapt. at Aldwark 20 June, 1781, was a Barrister-at-Law, and Recorder of E. Retford. He died unmarried at Naples, 19 Oct., 1818; buried there.
- 3.—*George*, b. 18 Oct., 1788, bapt. at Aldwark same day; was a Captain in the 18th and 20th Dragoons, and afterwards Major in the 8th Foot. He served in the Peninsula, and on Sir W^m Lumley's Staff in Sicily, and under Lt. Will Bentinck, and being quartered at Exeter, d. there unmar. 29 March, 1821.
- 4.—*Henry Savile*, twin with Arabella Savile, b. at Aldwark 27 Jan., 1785, bapt. there next day; was of East Retford and of Elgin Hall, m. Helen, d. of — Cootes, & d. s. p. at Edinburgh, 1839, buried in the churchyard of St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh.
- 5.—*Thornhagh*, born at Aldwark 4 Oct., bapt. 5 Oct., 1788, and died 9 Oct., bur. at Ecclesfield 11 Oct., 1788.
- 1.—*Mary Beresford*, b. 7 Nov., at Aldwark, bapt. 10 Dec., 1778; m. 30 June, 1818, Francis Offley Edmunds, of Worsbro', Esq.; he d. 29 May, 1831. She d. at Edinburgh, s. p. 1 Sept., 1839, bur. in the churchyard of St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh.
- 2.—*Arabella Savile*, twin with Henry Savile, b. 27 Jan., at Aldwark, bapt. there 28 Jan., 1785; mar^d 15 May, 1823, Rev. John Robinson, of Widmerpool, co. Notts. and d. 1859, leaving a dau. (her son died in her lifetime) Arabella, married to Col. Hon. Edmund Monckton, 4th son of William George, 5th Viscount Galway.

Mary Arabella, Mrs. Foljambe, died 28 Dec., 1790, and was buried at Ecclesfield, in the Foljambe family vault, 6 Jan., 1791.

Her husband, Francis Ferrand Foljambe, married 2ndly, 12 June, 1792, her first cousin, Lady Mary Arabella Lumley, who was the dau^r of Rich^d, 4th Earl of Scarborough (by Barbara, the younger sister and co-heir of Sir George Savile, Bt.). She survived him and died at Aston Hall, where she was then living, 1 May, 1817, and

was buried at Ecclesfield, co. Ebor, 9 May, 1817. Her husband, Francis Ferrand Foljambe, had died two years-and-a-half previously, 13 Nov., 1814, and was buried in the family vault at Ecclesfield, 28 Nov. 1814. He was succeeded as is above s^d by his grandson *George Savile Foljambe*, who was educated at Ealing School, 1807 to 1814, and afterwards at Eton, 1814 to 1817. After leaving Eton in 1817, he was for two years with the Rev. Rich. Smith, at Edensor, after which, he went to St. John's Coll., Cambridge. Soon after attaining his majority he purchased the pack of foxhounds then hunted by Rich^d 6th L^d Scarbrough, which he kept for 44 years. He was H. Sheriff of Notts. in 1826, and contested the representation of North Notts. in the Liberal Interest (though unsuccessfully) at the General Election of July, 1837, being defeated by Thomas Houldsworth and Henry Gally Knight, Esq., the Conservative Candidates. He married 1st, 9 Dec., 1828, Harriet Emily Mary, eld. d. (by his 2nd wife, Harriet Elizabeth, daughter of Lord Edward Bentinck, 2nd son of William, 2nd Duke of Portland, K.G.) of Sir Will. M. S. Milner, of Nunapleton, Bart., by whom (who died 28 Dec., 1830, and was buried at Sturton, in the chapel, 4 Jan., 1831, but removed to the family vault at Osberton, 29 Sept., 1858) he had an only son—

1.—*Francis John Savile Foljambe*, b. 9 April, 1830, baptized 18 April, at Osberton, christened 14 Feb., 1833; educated at Eton & Ch. Ch., Oxford, J. P. & D. L. for Co. York & Notts.; Capt. 1st W. York Yeomanry, & of Sherwood Forest Rangers Yeomanry Cavalry; M.P. for the borough of E. Retford, and Hundred of Bassetlaw since 1857. Married 20 Feb., 1856, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, Lady Gertrude Emily Acheson, eldest d. of Archibald 3rd Earl of Gosford, K. P., and has issue—

1.—George Savile, b. at Osberton, 30 Oct., 1856, bapt. at Scofton, Nov. 1856.

2.—Godfrey Acheson Thornhagh, b. at 22, Mansfield Street, London, 21 Oct., 1869, bapt. at All Souls' Ch., Langham Place, 23 Nov., 1869.

3.—Hubert Francis Fitzwilliam Brabazon, b. at 31, Gt. Cumberland Place, 16 Nov., 1872, bapt. at St. Marylebone, 18 Dec., 1872.

Mr. Foljambe marr^d 2ndly, at Wentworth, 28 Aug., 1845, Selina Charlotte, Dowager Viscountess Milton (widow of Will. Charles Visc^t Milton, son and heir of Charles Will., 5th Earl Fitzwilliam, who d. 8 Nov., 1835, aged 23), & dau. & coh. of Charles Cecil Cope, 3rd and last Earl of Liverpool, by Julia Evelyn Medley, d. & h. of Sir George A. W. Shuckburgh, Bart., by Julia Anabella, d. & h. of James Evelyn, of Felbridge, co. Surrey, Esq., by Anabella, sister and heiress of George Medley, of Buxted, Coneyburrows, and Friston, co. Sussex. By her he had issue 3 sons and 4 daughters.

1.—*Cecil George Savile Foljambe*, b. at Osberton 7 Nov., 1846, bapt. at Scofton 9 Jan., 1847; educated at Eton. Lieut. R. N., J.P., and D. L. for Co. Notts.; now of Cockglode, Notts.; married at St. James's, Piccadilly, 22 July, 1869, Louise Blanche, eld. dau. of Fred^k. John Howard, Esq. (grandson of 5th E. of Carlisle), and Lady Fanny his wife, only sister of William, 7th Duke of Devonshire. She died at Compton Place, Sussex, 7 Oct., 1871, and was buried in the family vault at Scofton, 14 Oct., by the side of her infant son, leaving issue—

1.—Arthur W^m le Brito Savile Foljambe, born at Compton Place, 27 May, 1870, bapt. at Haselbech co. Northants, 15 July, 1870.

2.—Frederick Compton Savile Foljambe, b. at Compton Place, 20 Aug., d. 21 Aug., 1871; bur. at Scofton, 25 Aug., 1871, in the family vault.

2.—Henry Savile, b. at Osberton, 14 Oct., 1849, bapt. at Scofton, 9 Jan., 1850

3.—George, b. at Osberton, 29 Dec., d. 30 Dec., 1851, bur. at Scofton.

1.—Elizabeth Anne, born at Dusseldorf, in Prussia, 17 Oct., 1847, bapt. there, and Christened at Scofton, July, 1848.

2.—Frances Mary, b. at Osberton, 17 Oct., 1848, bapt. at Scofton, 14 Jan., 1849, married at Holy Trinity Episcopal Chapel, Haddington, 10 Oct., 1876, to the Rev. Savile Richard William l' Estrange Malone, eldest son of the late Edmund l' Estrange and Lady Henrietta l' Estrange (he is her cousin in the 4th degree, being through his mother, great great grandson of Barbara, Countess of Scarbrough, youngest d. & coh. of Sir George Savile).

3.—Caroline Frederica, b. at Osberton, 16 Oct., 1850, bapt. at Scofton, 31 Dec., 1850.

4.—Evelyn, b. at Fife House, London, 31 Dec., 1852, bapt. at Scofton, 15 May, 1853, d. at Fifey, 3 Sept., 1853, bur. in family vault at Scofton.

Mr. Foljambe died at Osberton on Saturday, 18 Dec., 1869, and was buried at Scofton by the side of his first wife, 23 Dec. He is succeeded by his eldest son, Francis John Savile Foljambe, Esq., M.P., mentioned above. His widow, Selina, Viscountess Milton, survives him, and is now, 1877, of Haselbech, co. Northants, and at present living at Amisfield House, East Lothian.

A FEW WORDS ON "LUCIFER MATCHES."

BY WILLIAM ANDREWS.

AT Stockton-on-Tees the first rail of our earliest passenger railroad was laid in the spring of 1822, and at the same town, in the year 1827, the first friction match broke into light. Both inventions have made rapid progress, and found their way into all parts of the world. Before the invention of lucifer matches, the process of obtaining fire in every house, with few exceptions, was as rude, laborious, and uncertain as the effort of the Indian to produce a flame by the friction of two sticks. The night-lamp and the rush-light were for the luxurious; in the bedrooms of the cottagers, the artisan, and the small tradesman, the friendly tinder-box was in request. In *The Annals of Stockton-on-Tees, with Biographical Notices*, by Henry Heavisides, published in 1865, we are introduced to Mr. John Walker, inventor of Lucifer Matches, and we are told that Mr. Walker occupied for many years the small shop, 59, High Street, where he carried on the business of an apothecary, for which he was well qualified, having served his apprenticeship as a surgeon under Dr. Alcock. He was not, however, like Shakespeare's lank apothecary, a person meagre in his looks, showing, by "famine in his cheeks," that

"Sharp hunger had worn him to the bones,"

but a merry facetious little fellow, one who loved to hear and crack a joke, and whose sunny smile to customers, who were only slightly indisposed, was enough to send them away cured without taking a dose of his physic. Being a tolerable chemist, and taking much delight in studying the properties of phosphorus, probably led to his invention of what we now call "Lucifer Matches;" but why so called I never could define. These matches he sold for several years in pasteboard boxes at one shilling each box; and thus realising a fortune, he retired from business. He died on the 1st of May, 1859, aged 78 years. On this subject the late Mr. Alderman Jackson, of Stockton, addressed the following interesting letter to the *Northern Echo*:—

"Sir,—I have not the slightest doubt that the invention of Lucifer Matches is due to our late fellow-townsmen, Mr. John Walker, chemist and druggist, who had for his place of business the shop No. 59, High Street, Stockton. I knew Mr. Walker personally and intimately, and have had many a friendly chat with him both on this subject and others. In the year 1860 I sent a communication to the *Illustrated London News*, in consequence of an article in that journal with the heading, 'The origin or invention of Lucifer Matches.' After alluding to the tinder-box and phosphorus match-boxes, it is stated, 'Suddenly and successfully, but where we have not been able to learn, the lucifer matches invaded the province of the old tar matches.' Before replying to the article in the *Illustrated London News*, I communicated with an old friend, the editor of a local newspaper, who confirmed my conviction that the world at large is indebted to Mr. John Walker for this very useful invention. I

may say that Mr. Walker was frequently and urgently pressed by his numerous friends to take out a patent, but he always declined, saying it was not worth the while doing so, considering the simple and trifling nature of the article. Mr. Walker died in Stockton in the year 1859. The facts as stated in the local paper to which I refer were published in 1852, and were as follow :—' Mr. Walker was preparing some lighting mixture for his own use, when a match, after being dipped in the preparation, took fire by accidental friction upon the hearth. This was the first friction match, and the hint was not lost. He commenced making friction matches, selling with each box a piece of doubled sand paper to set them in flames by pressure of the thumb and a sharp pull. It was in the month of August, 1827, that he began the sale, and his first customer was the late Mr. John Hixon, Solicitor, of Stockton. Harrison Burn was employed to make the matches, and the boxes were made by Mr. John Ellis, at three-half-pence each, the price of a box containing fifty being one shilling.' I think, after perusing the above, you will have no doubt that Mr. Walker is really the inventor of this useful and now indispensable article. I have always endeavoured, in various parts of the Continent, as well as in England, to establish these facts, that justice may be done to the departed.

"I am, Sir, very respectfully,

"RICHARD JACKSON.

"Stockon-on-Tees, May 6, 1871."

To Mr. Jackson's letter we may add, that Richmond, in his *Local Records of Stockton and Neighbourhood*, gives Mr. John Walker the credit of inventing the lucifer match.*

* The following is the notice of Mr. Walker in this book :—"1859. May 1.—Died at Stockton, Mr. John Walker, aged 78. He was for many years a druggist at that place, and was the inventor of friction matches, the sale of which he commenced in April, 1827, charging 1s. per box, each box containing 50 lucifers."

Quarterly Paper on Improvements in Art Manufactures.

REPRODUCTION OF THE PORTLAND VASE.

WE took the opportunity, some time ago, to allude in the RELIQUARY to a work of art upon which Mr. John Northwood, the eminent glass engraver, was engaged; that of reproducing in its own material (glass) an exact fac-simile of the famous Barberini or Portland Vase. His task—and a laborious and marvellous task it has been—is now ended, and the vase takes rank as the finest and most *recherché* work of this or any other age or country. To some particulars connected with it we now desire to direct special attention.

The original vase was discovered in the early part of the seventeenth century, during the pontificate of Pope Urban the eighth (Barberini), enclosed in a sculptured sarcophagus, in a sepulchral chamber in the Monte del Grano, three miles from Rome, on the way to ancient Tusculum. The inscription on the sarcophagus showed it to have been dedicated to the memory of the emperor Alexander Severus and Julia Mamaea, his mother. The vase, which is supposed to date back to nearly two centuries before the Christian era, was, on its discovery, taken to the library of the Barberini family, and the sarcophagus to the museum in Rome. Thus the vase acquired its name of the "Barberini Vase." In the latter part of the last century this matchless relic passed into the hands of Sir William Hamilton, by whom it was brought to England and sold to the Duchess of Portland, one of the most liberal-minded and gifted connoisseurs of the age, by whom it was guarded with religious care. The Duchess died in 1785, and in the following year her splendid museum, including the vase which had through her grace's possession become known as the "Portland Vase," was sold by auction, the vase realizing £1,029. The sale is thus spoken of by Mr. Jewitt in his "Life of Wedgwood":—"In April, 1786, the magnificent collection of antiquities and articles of vertu belonging to the late Duchess of Portland (Margaret Cavendish, daughter and heiress of Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford), who died in the July of the previous year, were sold by Messrs. Skinner and Co. In this sale was included that unique and truly magnificent work of ancient Art, the 'Barberini Vase,' so called from having belonged to the famous Barberini family at Rome, from whom it came, by purchase, to Sir William Hamilton, who sold it to her Grace, when it received the name by which it has since been universally known, of the 'Portland Vase.' This gem of ancient Art, Wedgwood determined to possess, that he might carefully examine, study, and, if possible, reproduce in all its exquisite beauty. He attended the sale, and contested the purchase with the then Duke of Portland (son of the late Duchess). I have before said, that one of his great characteristics was a determination of mind and a fixedness of purpose in whatever he undertook that was not to be moved, but only strengthened by opposition. Thus it was over the Barberini Vase. He had determined to examine and reproduce it, and he was not to be diverted from his purpose by a few or many pounds, or by having for his opponent a wealthy duke, the son of its late owner. So he bid on to upwards of a thousand pounds, until, it is related, the duke, stepping across the room to him, asked his object in wishing to possess the vase. On learning his object, the Duke offered, if Wedgwood would give over bidding and permit him to become its purchaser, to place it in his hands, and allow him to keep it sufficiently long to reproduce and do what he required. This arrangement being as frankly accepted as it was offered, the duke became the purchaser of the vase for £1,029, and Wedgwood took with him the priceless gem. The price paid for this vase has been variously stated from £1,000 to £1,800. Wedgwood himself says in his treatise, 'The Duke of Portland purchased the vase for about 1,000 guineas, and, thanks to this nobleman's zeal for the Fine Arts, I was soon enabled to accomplish my anxious desire by his Grace's readiness to afford me the means of making a copy.' In a priced copy of the catalogue, the sum of £1,029 is put against the vase, and this being 'about 1,000 guineas,' as Wedgwood says, may probably have been the correct sum. The duke kept his word liberally, and Wedgwood never lost an opportunity of speaking in high terms of his Grace's consideration. 'I cannot,' he writes in 1787, 'sufficiently express my obligation to His Grace the Duke of Portland for entrusting this inestimable jewel to my care, and continuing it so long—*more than twelve months*—in my hands, without which it would have been impossible to do any tolerable justice to this rare work of Art. I have now some reason to flatter myself with the hope of producing, in a short time, a copy which will not be unworthy the public notice.' Wedgwood produced fifty copies, which were subscribed for at fifty guineas each; but it is said that the sum thus realised (£2,500) fell far short of his actual outlay in making them." One of the first fifty is still in the possession of Mr. Francis Wedgwood, at Barlaston; another is in the possession of Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks, at Guisachan; another belongs to the Duke of Sutherland; and others are preserved in

other collections. The body was black jasper; the figures in white jasper, were worked up and cut to a wonderful degree of sharpness and finish, by the seal and gem engraver. Copies of the vase have been often made, and these have possessed more or less excellence in execution. While in the possession of the Barberini family, a cast is stated to have been taken from it by Peckler, the gem engraver; and from this matrix some casts in plaster of Paris were made by Tassie.* Other copies of the vase have at one time or other been made, the most successful being those of Wedgwood just alluded to. In the South Kensington Museum one of the original fifty of these is deposited, and in the same collection is a very fine copy of the vase in coloured wax, by R. C. Lucas.

It was, however, reserved for Mr. Philip Pargeter, and Mr. John Northwood, by their combined skill and indomitable perseverance, to make a perfect and unique copy of this priceless treasure in its own material, and hand-cut by its own original process. It was reserved for these two gentlemen to show the world that not only was the art *not* lost, but that in *their* hands it would flourish and be made capable of results little short of the marvellous.

The present vase, which, through the courtesy of its liberal-minded owner, Mr. Philip Pargeter, we have had an opportunity of carefully examining, is a perfect reproduction not only in material, and in process of manipulation, but in every minute detail of design, of its great original. The material is, of course, glass, and, thanks to the skill and perseverance of Mr. Pargeter, this has been produced of as nearly as possible the same rich full deep tone of blue colour, closely approaching to black when seen with the light *upon* it, but of vast richness in dark blue when the light passes *through* it. Upon this blue body Mr. Pargeter succeeded in laying a layer of fine white soft opal glass, specially made for the purpose, to a considerable thickness; and the welding of these two together was a process of exceeding difficulty. The two kinds of glass, one being opaque and the other transparent, are usually of very different degrees of specific gravity (the usual opal being of much lighter material than ordinary glass), but for this special purpose they had to be made of the same degrees of specific gravity and of expansion and contraction. This difficult task was, through the skill and constant trials of Mr. Pargeter, brought to a successful result, and the welding accomplished with the utmost thoroughness and delicacy; not a flaw, or air-bubble, or even partially-united spot being visible in the whole of the work. The body of the vase being entirely coated, even to half-way up the neck, with the opal, it was ready for Mr. Northwood to operate upon, and he set about his herculean task—one he had desired all his life to accomplish—with that spirit of determination that ensured success. For three years he has unceasingly devoted himself to his task, never working less than six hours a day, and oftener more, at his gem-like material, and patiently cutting away, by hand, and by hand only, the opal coating, so as to leave the blue surface clear as a ground-work, and the figures and other parts of the design in relief. The whole of the grouping, the figures, the trees, and indeed every minute portion of the decoration is delicately carved in the opal, and entirely carved and cut by hand as in the original. By the entire cutting away of the opal the amethystine glass of the vase itself is cleared and polished, while by the gradations of thickness in the carving all the most delicate shades of colour from the finest white to the sweetest of all half-tones—produced by leaving simply a thin and fairylike film of the coating on the body—in blue, are produced.

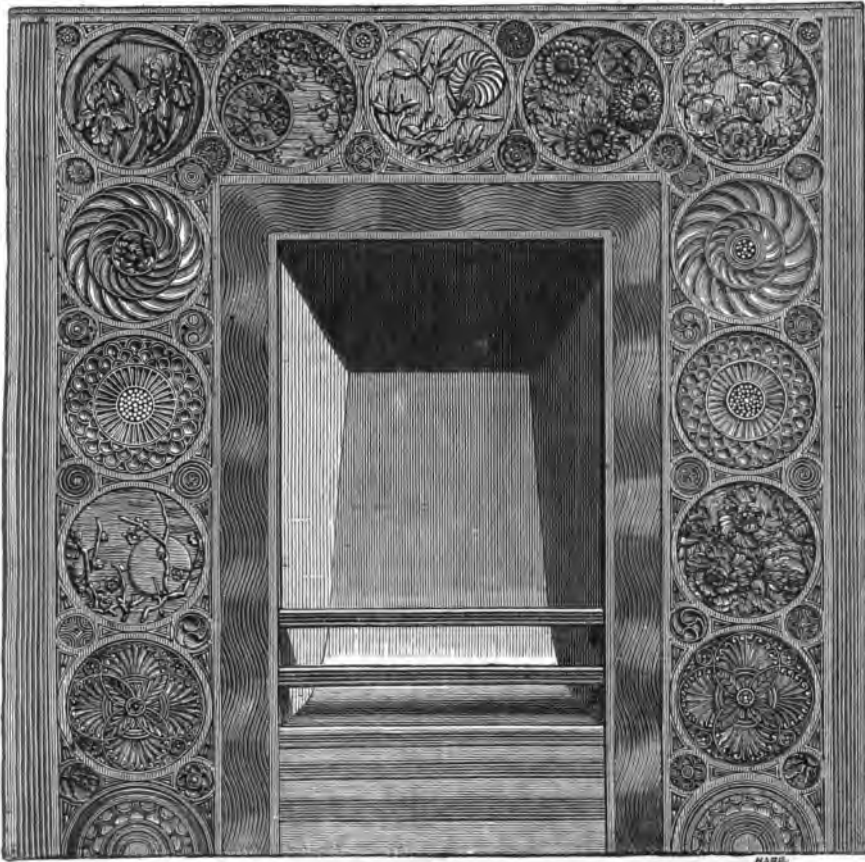
The effect, as may be imagined, is rich and gorgeous in the extreme; but its general effect is the least part of its merit—this lies in the nature of the work itself, in the extreme delicacy and beauty of manipulation, and in the almost microscopic nicety of its finish. It is literally cameo engraving in its highest, most difficult, and most beautiful phase; and the vase, now completed, is indeed, in Art, a "gem of the first water," and one that can never, in point of execution and in artistic skill, be surpassed.

Of the value of this inestimable Art-treasure it is manifestly impossible to form an estimate, but we happen to *know* that it has been produced at an enormous outlay—more hundreds of pounds than we care to trust ourselves to name—and that it is now, in the most extended sense of the word, a "*priceless treasure*," and perfectly unique. It is, indeed, the Barberini Vase not as it is, but as it was when it first gladdened the eyes of its original possessor two thousand years ago. It may be looked upon as the finest exemplar of ancient art, reproduced in our own day at the most lavish expenditure of time and money, by the only two men capable of undertaking such a task.

We cannot too highly compliment Mr. Pargeter, the fortunate owner of the renowned Red House Glass Works, Stourbridge, in being the possessor and maker of so inestimable and priceless a treasure, nor can we too strongly and heartily congratulate Mr. Northwood on the truly successful completion of his task—a task that has been a true labour of love to him, and on which his whole heart and soul, as well as his busy

* One of these rare casts is in possession of Dr. Kendrick.

fingers and active brain have been unweariedly occupied for so many years. We thank Mr. Pargeter for having given us the opportunity of carefully examining this work of Art (we ought to add that by special arrangement with the Trustees of the British Museum, Mr. Northwood has been enabled to actually carve his copy in front of the original) and we congratulate the nation on having produced an artist capable of resuscitating the noble art and giving to the world so admirable a proof of his matchless skill. It will always remain as much an unique example of *modern* art in glass—far in advance of anything else yet produced—as the original is of Ancient Art. We trust on another occasion to speak of some of the more usual, and deliciously-beautiful art-productions of Mr. Pargeter's manufactory.



MESSRS. BARNARD, BISHOP, AND BARNARDS' SLOW COMBUSTION STOVES.

MESSRS. BARNARD & CO.'S ART CASTINGS IN IRON.

MESSRS. BARNARD, BISHOP, AND BARNARDS, of Norwich, have made such rapid strides not only in the designs and art-workmanship of their Fire-places, but in their construction also, as to fully entitle them to a prominent place in our "Quarterly Papers." The Fire-places produced by this Firm, and which are a speciality of their works, are appropriately named "Slow Combustion Stoves," and they stand pre-

eminent over others, not only for their severely quaint character in appearance, and their extreme cleanliness in use, but, which in most households is of equal importance, their great economy in the consumption of fuel. These latter are advantages of immense importance to everybody, and to every household, and they are points which have been so constantly studied and kept in view by the Firm, that it appears to us they have arrived at an unexampled state of perfection. They will, there can be little doubt, be the Fire-places of the future, as they possess so many economical advantages over most others.

The principle of construction is totally different from that of the ordinary stove. In the ordinary open fire-place, the bottom of the stove is a grate composed of bars through which the air rushes up through the fire in the same manner as it is drawn in at the front bars. The consequence is, that the draught (except when impeded by the constant accumulation of cinders and ashes at the bottom) is double, and the consumption of coal is by this means rendered wastefully large. In the "Slow Combustion Stoves," the bottom of the stove is composed of a thick solid bed of fire-brick, instead of bars, and the back and sides are also constructed of solid fire-brick blocks; these, of course, throw out a vast deal of heat, and add materially to the comfort of the room. The air, of course, under these circumstances can only pass in through the front bars, and the depth from front to back being considerably lessened, the fire itself is vertical; thus every scrap of heat is utilized, and waste of fuel prevented. We have seen these stoves in use, and have carefully examined and considered their peculiarities of construction, and can, therefore, unhesitatingly affirm their extreme excellence, and attest to their economical qualities.

With regard to design and art-workmanship, the productions of Messrs. Barnard, Bishop, and Barnards rank deservedly high, even among the very best and most renowned of our metal workers. The designs for the stoves—at all events, all those which have at present come under our notice—are simple, but extremely neat and appropriate. Severe in their simplicity; pure in their feeling; excellent in their adaptation; correct in their drawing, whether taken from Japanese or Indian examples, or strictly original in their conception; the designs are all thoroughly good, and in every way distinct in their characteristics from those of other houses. Some of those we have seen have a diapered ground-work of crones-tau, on which geometric, flowing, and other circular medallions are introduced; others are ornamented with undulating or wavy patterns only, and others fluted—either with or without medallions; and others again, with Japanese and other devices admirably arranged over their surface. The designs are, in every case, absolutely and really original. They are entirely by Mr. Thomas Jeckyll, of London, and are in excellent taste. In all cases the casting is particularly sharp, clear, clean, and distinct, and is of faultless excellence, while the entire surface has that peculiar and much desired smoothness which evidences scrupulous care and faultless workmanship. The principle of these admirable stoves was, we may add, adopted and advocated by the late Mr. Barnard some forty years back, and to him, therefore, the credit of the invention of the principle properly belongs. It was not, however, until within the last few years when designs from Mr. Jeckyll for the fronts were obtained by the present firm, that they have been made generally known. Their importance and unique appearance, is now daily becoming better known and appreciated.

Messrs. Barnard, we are glad to see, have turned their special attention to the fitting of these stoves with art-tiles of high order of excellence. These are made specially for them, and painted, mostly from original designs exclusively their own, by the best English makers and porcelain painters. The tiles are mostly of admirable design, and are produced in great variety, so as to meet the views and suit the tastes of everybody. We have been much pleased with the charming effect the quaintly curious designs of the ironwork of the stoves have when surrounded by the cheerful, rich, and varied looking tiles, specially made to carry out the general feeling of their design. The patterns of the tiles, which are from the designs of Mr. Jeckyll, are exclusively the property of the firm. We ought to add, that besides having been honoured by medals at the Great Exhibitions of 1851 and 1862 (the latter being for gates from the designs of Mr. Jeckyll, and presented by the County of Norfolk to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales on the occasion of his marriage, and are erected at Sandringham), and at the Vienna Exhibition of 1873 (for gates, designed by the same gentleman, and bought and presented to the chief Museum at Vienna as a grand specimen of English Art Metal-work of the Nineteenth Century), Messrs. Barnard and Co. were awarded three medals at the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876, one of which was for their "Fine Art Castings," similar in character to these stoves. A portion of these exhibits, it is pleasant to know, have been purchased by the authorities at South Kensington, and are exhibited, as are those at Vienna, as matchless examples of modern art in metal. Their productions are remarkable for their thorough faultless excellence in workmanship and finish, and for their purity of design.

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MARKET SQUARE, BEVERLEY.



COURT YARD OF THE NEW INN, GLOUCESTER.

Notes on Books, Music, Works of Art, &c.



THE IRONGATE, DERBY.

ANCIENT STREETS AND HOMESTEADS OF ENGLAND.*

UNDER this very attractive and comprehensive title, Mr. Alfred Rimmer, whose interesting volume upon Ancient Stone Crosses we had the pleasure of commending to our readers' attention a few months back, has produced a beautiful and highly important work, to which we proceed to direct attention. Commencing with Chester and passing through other towns of its district, and then on through Shrewsbury, Hereford, Ross, Monmouth, Worcester, and Gloucester, into Cornwall, and so forward by Exeter, Wells, Glastonbury, Sherborne, Weymouth, St. Cross, and Winchester, Salisbury, Canterbury, and Rochester, Rye, Hertford, and St. Albans, Colchester, Banbury, and Oxford, and then through the towns in Norfolk, Suffolk, the Fen Districts, Bedfordshire, and Lincolnshire, the counties of Nottingham, Warwick, and Derby, and so on into Yorkshire and the Northern districts, Mr. Rimmer pleasantly, profitably, and cleverly talks of the characteristics of the Street Architecture and the main features of the more famous of the old mansions of each. It is a pleasant, chatty, useful book, devoid of technicalities, and made popular by a cheerfulness of style that carries the reader with it, and imparts, when least looked for, a fund of information that cannot but be of the highest service.

While praising the book, which we do very cordially, as one to be taken up and read with pleasure and profit, and to be admired for its elegance both of illustrations and typography, we are constrained to admit that it has its faults, and that errors crop up here and there which, by even the slightest revision of the proof-sheets, might easily have been avoided. The information is in some instances, evidently derived either from visits made a long time ago, or from not very recent books. As an instance of laxity of style and error of assertion we venture, hap-hazard, to quote the

following :—"The ecclesiastical monuments of Derby are few, having rather more than shared the troubles of their brethren in 1536 and 1539; and, indeed, there are not many archaeological remains of any kind in the county, always of course excepting Hadden. . . . The Irongate was a very fine old street till lately, but it is somewhat changed since the drawing from which this engraving is taken was made. The church of All Saints remains however in its entirety." "Somewhat changed!" Why every stick and stone of the entire right-hand side of Irongate looking up towards All Saints' Church as shown in Mr. Rimmer's beautiful engraving, were entirely swept away some years back, the street almost doubled in width, and new buildings—superb shops according to modern notions—erected the entire length. Again, instead of there being "not many archaeological remains of any kind in the county," Derbyshire is confessedly rich in its antiquities of almost every kind. "Hadden" (so spelt by Mr. Rimmer whenever it is named, by which he means Haddon Hall) the sole exception made by the author, we may tell him is but one of many glorious old buildings, including Hardwick Hall, Wingfield Manor, and several others that grace the county, while its "archæological remains" of other kinds are peculiarly abundant. This latter place is slightly alluded to afterwards in a very brief paragraph which runs as follows—we quote it for the sake of pointing out, in a friendly way, an error or two which we trust to see corrected in the next edition :—"Wingfield Manor is three or four miles to the South of Matlock [it is about six as the crow flies, and considerably more by road, nearly to the east of Matlock] and is a lovely ruin. Here Mary Queen of Scots was confined, and the Babbington [should be Babington] conspiracy hatched, for which the head of the house of Tichborne lost his life. [A miserable and faulty abridgment of history, surely, is this!] Bradshaw, the president of the council who tried and condemned Charles I., was a native of Derbyshire; and of the more peaceful residents it may suffice to say that Arkwright and Florence Nightingale were born in this county." The fact is, *neither* of these were born in Derbyshire! Arkwright was a native of *Preston*, in Lancashire, and Florence Nightingale was born at *Florence*, from which circumstance that name was given to her. Surely these kind of errors are, from their very simplicity, and the ease with which they might have been corrected, evidences of loose writing; and these instances might be greatly multiplied. The sins of omission and of commission, when summed up together would form a tolerably large total; and we shall be delighted if, by calling attention to a few, as a sample, we become, even in a small degree, the means of their correction in the future editions we predict are in store for this beautiful volume.

Of the illustrations we are fortunately enabled to reproduce some specimens on Plates XXVII and XXVIII. They are exquisitely engraved, and add a charm to the book which greatly enhances its value. We repeat that the book is highly interesting, and is sure to give pleasure to its possessor. We trust it may have a large and continuous sale.

* *Ancient Streets and Homesteads of England*. By ALFRED RIMMER. London: Macmillan & Co. 1 vol. 8vo., 1877. pp. 340, Illustrated.

NOTES ON THE CHURCHES OF DERBYSHIRE.*

WE hail with genuine pleasure the issue of the second volume of Mr. J. Charles Cox's "Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire," and desire, very heartily, to thank him for the great labour he has bestowed on his subject, the skill with which he has compiled the various histories, and the industry he has displayed in the getting together of authorities from every available source. Having spoken at considerable length of Mr. Cox's labours when we reviewed his first volume, it is needless to do more now than to cordially recommend the book not only to every Derbyshire man, but to every topographer, ecclesiologist, and antiquary throughout the kingdom, as one from whose pages much valuable and important information is to be gained.

The second volume is devoted to the old (alas! that we cannot say *all* the) Churches of the Hundreds of High Peak and Wirksworth. Among these are, Bakewell, the burial-place of Dorothy Vernon and others of that family, and of the Manners family; Ashford-in-the-Water, with its funeral garlands; Baslow, Beeley, and Buxton; Chelmorton, literally a "high church," being, it is said, built on the highest point above the level of the sea of any church in the kingdom; Longstone, Monyash, Sheldon, and Taddington; Castleton, near by the historical "Peak Cavern," and the castle made famous by Scott's "Peverel of the Peak;" Darley Dale, in whose churchyard stands the largest yew-tree in girth of any in existence; Eyam, made classic ground by its connection with the plague, and in whose graveyard Mrs. Mompesson lies buried, while on the hills round are the graves of the "death-stricken" villagers; Hathersage, famed for its connection with the faithful companion of Robin Hood, "Little John;" Peak Forest, formerly the "Gretna Green of Derbyshire;" Tideswell, with its grand old collegiate church, recently restored, in which



MARKET HOUSE, PETERBOROUGH.



OLD MARKET HOUSE AND CROSS, PENZANCE.

Bishop Purglove and other notabilities lie buried; Youlgreave, Elton, and Winsters; Ashbourne, one of the finest churches in the county, rich in monuments and in interesting details; Parwich and Hognaston, with their ancient tympanums; Bon-sall, Bradbourn, and Brassington; Tissington, with its attractive Fitzherbert monuments, whose village is known far and wide for the charming custom of "well flowering" there annually observed; Fenny Bentley, with its Beresford monuments and its connection with Charles Cotton; Hartington, from which the Marquis of Hartington takes his title; Kirk Ireton, connected with the Parliamentary General, Henry Ireton; Thorpe-by-Dovedale, Matlock, Wirksworth, and others. The more modern churches are, as usual, unwisely left out, and this we the more regret, because without them Mr. Cox's excellent work cannot by any means be considered to carry out the title he has chosen for it.

Mr. Cox has been fortunate in opening up new sources of information, and these he has made liberal use of, much to the advantage of his readers. His book is, and when completed will continue to be, one of the most important acquisitions to local literature ever made.

We shall again return to this work on another occasion; in the meantime we strongly recommend our friends to secure copies of it before the edition is run out, and to continue securing the future ones as issued.

The illustrations are good, the typography excellent, and "getting up" of the volume satisfactory. It will be a standard work on its subject.

* *Notes on the Churches of Derbyshire.* BY J. CHARLES COX. Vol. II. The Hundreds of the High Peak and Wirksworth. Chesterfield: Palmer and Edmunds. London and Derby: Bemrose and Sons. 1877.

HALF HOURS AMONG SOME ENGLISH ANTIQUITIES.*

It would ill become us in the "RELIQUARY" to notice at any length, or to express an opinion upon, a work by its Editor, even though that work be one so congenial to its objects as that of "English Antiquities." We may, however, say that separate chapters are devoted to Barrows; Stone Circles; Cromlechs, &c.; Implements of Flint and Stone; Celts and other early Instruments of Bronze; Roman Roads, Towns, and Villas; Tessellated Pavements, Temples, Altars, &c.; Ancient Pottery; Arms and Armour; Sepulchral Slabs and Brasses; Coins; Church Bells; Glass, Stained Glass, Encaustic Tiles, Tapestry, &c.; and Personal Ornaments, &c. Each of these subjects is carefully treated, and the whole is illustrated by some three hundred and fifty engravings, and issued in an elegant and admirable manner. The volume has been well received by the press, and as we cannot, of course, express any opinion of our own on its merits or demerits, we quote a couple of "opinions" from a large number that have appeared. The following are from *The Queen*, and *Public Opinion*:-

"The idea of this book is a very good one, and we can speak very favourably of its form, arrangement, and style. The author has had a utilitarian purpose, and he has kept it steadily in view, avoiding the crude speculations which tempt the archæologist, and making the selection and proper statement of facts his main occupation. He commences with barrows, or tumuli, which still exist in so many parts of this country, and which are artificial mounds covering the remains of the ancient dead. From these he proceeds to stone circles, cromlechs, &c., which are also to be found in various places. We wish he had spoken more of earthworks, which, as representing ancient British, Roman, and other camps, &c., fairly deserve a place among our national antiquities; they are, in fact, exceedingly numerous and interesting. The department of implements of flint, stone, and metal is well represented; and under the head of Roman roads, towns, villas, &c., we find many curious and interesting details, with a slight reference to the encampments. The chapters on ancient pottery, arms and armour, sepulchral slabs and brasses, &c., are good and instructive; but that on coins is slight, though it must be useful. The remaining chapters about church bells, glass, encaustic tiles, tapestry, personal ornaments, &c., are full of information; that on personal ornaments being particularly worthy of notice. All the subjects are profusely and well illustrated, and a good index is, we are glad to see, added. The volume, as a whole, is deserving of much praise, and it will render great assistance to those who wish for a popular account of our antiquities."—*Queen*, March 10, 1877.

"A light book by a learned archæologist, on his own subject, would be inconceivable were it not actually before us. In applying the term light to the volume, we mean light to hold and to read, and certainly do not suggest that it is written in that flippancy style which is sometimes erroneously supposed to popularise knowledge. A more interesting or instructive first book of English antiquities could not have been published. Mr. Jewitt give his readers just the kind of information they can appreci-

ate, understand, and need, without wearying them with the abstruse theories or tedious controversies which are apt to render the uninitiated student of ordinary archaeological works sceptical, contemptuous, or sleepy. Every one who cares to think about the past history of our island, and who has wondered at Stonehenge, or climbed about Uriconium, admired bright bits of Roman pavement, or puzzled over the uses of celts, will rejoice in those clear explanations, by words and engravings, of much that he has hitherto imperfectly comprehended or too hurriedly seen. No holiday ramble but leads us to some spot where a little antiquarian lore is of service. It is an advantage to have the results of deep research over a wide area, excavation in both the fields of literature and the surface of our land, presented to us in a concise form. We have descriptions of ancient pottery, armour, implements, bells, money, and ornaments; and are touched and charmed by a well-chosen selection of the inscriptions upon the simple memorial-altars of those heathen invaders who came civilised, to us barbarians, and taught us order and arts. Tenderly-phrased tributes, such as—

‘D. M. Simpliciæ . Florentine
 Anime . innocentissime
 Que . vixit . menses . decem,’

to the ‘Own dear little girl’ of a Roman legionary; or, as another, erected by a centurion to his ‘most holy wife,’—

‘Quæ vixit annis XXXIII
 Sine ulla macula.’

The book is, in our opinion, a highly-finished production, and even the beauty of its appearance deserves commendation, such correct taste is shown in the printing and binding.”—*Public Opinion*, Feb. 3, 1877.

* *Half Hours among some English Antiquities*. BY LLEWELLYNN JEWITT, F.S.A., &c. London: Hardwicke and Bogue, Piccadilly. 1 vol. 8vo., 1877, pp. 240. Illustrated.

THE TROUBLES OF OUR CATHOLIC FOREFATHERS, RELATED BY THEMSELVES. By John Morris, Priest of the Society of Jesus. (London, Burn and Oates, 1877). This (the third series only has reached us) is one of the most important contributions ever made to the history of the troublous times that disgraced our national history some three centuries ago, and the effect of which will yet long be felt. The present volume contains “An Ancient Editor’s Note Book,” full of the most important genealogical and other information; “A Yorkshire Recusant’s Relation,” the importance of which, historically, nationally, and locally, cannot be over-estimated; “Father Richard Holtby, on persecution in the North;” “Mr. John Mush’s life of Margaret Clitherow,” one of the most edifying and curious of records; and “Father Pollard’s Recollections of the Yorkshire Mission.” We strongly recommend the “Troubles” to our readers; it ought to be in every library. We shall hope to return to the book when we have seen the other series.

ART IN ORNAMENT AND DRESS, Translated from the French of Charles Blanc, (London, Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly), is a valuable, admirable, and exceedingly useful volume, devoted to a consideration of the general laws of ornament, and to the applicability of those laws to personal adornment. The writer’s ideas are thoroughly good, his way of expressing those ideas terse and emphatic, and the principles he lays down such as may, and will be, followed by all people of sound sense. The book ought to be carefully read, and we affirm that it cannot be perused without a good result. If all were to dress according to the admirable principles laid down by M. Blanc, we should have fewer monstrosities to complain of in ladies’ dresses and ornamentation.

THE LETTER BOOKS OF SIR AMIAS POULET, KEEPER OF MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS. Edited by John Morris, Priest of the Society of Jesus. (London, Burns & Oates, Portman Street, 1 vol. 8vo., 1874.) We know of no book which we have received with greater gratification than this, and none that more eminently deserves commendation at our hands, and at those of every careful historian. The letters of Sir Amias Poulet, now in this volume for the first time made public, are full of important matter and replete with particulars regarding the life and times of that shamefully used and cruelly abused martyr, Mary Queen of Scots. Mr. Morris deserves the very highest praise, not only for bringing forward these letters—which are of the highest value as refuting some of the calumnies under which the memory of the unfortunate Queen labours, but of “showing up” and correcting many of the grievous errors of Froude and other not impartial historians. Gladly would we, in this notice, go through Mr. Morris’s volume line by line and page by page, and cull some particulars for our readers’ instruction, but this would be unwise. We prefer giving it our unqualified approval and content ourselves by assuring our readers that the volume is an essential—a literal necessity—to all who would understand the true character and meaning of the times in which the unfortunate Queen lived.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE HISTORIC SOCIETY OF LANCASHIRE AND CHESHIRE.

VOLS. 2 and 3 of the third series of these Transactions have recently been issued, and are, as usual, full of interesting papers by various able writers. First, Mr. Dixon gives a very interesting series of extracts from the Parish Registers of Ormskirk; next, Mr. Boulton discourses on "the Deterioration of the Mersey;" and Mr. Comber on "the dispersion of British Plants." The "Mythology of Ærostation," is an excellent article, curiously illustrated, by Mr. Towson; and it is followed by another of Mr. Smith's interminable papers on the Mersey District, in which among a deal of chaff are mixed up a few grains of valuable wheat. Mr. Boulton follows with "Glimpses of Pre-Roman Civilization in England;" Mr. Waddington, with an interesting account of Whalley Abbey; Mr. Vawdrey, a remarkably good and valuable series of "Notes on Middlewich Church;" Mr. Comber, on "Geographical Statistics of the Extra-British European Flora;" and Mr. Abram with an account of the Parochial Chapel of St. Leonard, Langho, in Billington. A biography of Ann Lee, a Manchester Prophetess, and foundress of the American sect of Shakers, is contributed by Mr. Axon, and is full of interest; and this is succeeded by an account of a design for the proposed Cathedral of St. Peter at Liverpool—a design we trust, for the honour of that town, will not be carried out, but, if one be built at all, that it may be in the purest Gothic style. Next is another of Mr. Smith's "Mersey District" articles, in which some remarkably important and curious "finds" are chronicled; and this is followed by a clever "Explanation of a curious Wood Engraving," by the Rev. Canon Hume, F.S.A. Then we have some pleasant "Warrington Local Sketches," from the fertile pen of Dr. Kendrick; and an admirable paper upon "Rural Life and Manners in the neighbourhood of Bidstone and Upton, a hundred years ago," by the Rev. Canon Hume, which is one of the best written and most comprehensive of essays. The volumes, it will be seen from this brief notice, are quite equal to any of their predecessors in point of interest, and too much praise cannot be given to a Society that year after year presents such good evidence of the work it is doing.

GROUND FLOWERS AND FERN LEAVES is the pleasing and inviting title of a remarkably pretty volume of poetry by "A.S.K.," (published by Ratcliffe and Co., of York Street, Manchester). It is very appropriately dedicated to Mr. William Robinson, the well-known writer, and editor of the "Garden," and contains many gems of thought that are worthy of being ushered in under the full name of the writer, instead of only under his or her initials. It is a charming book, prettily and tastefully issued, and ought to have a very extended sale. Although not the very highest class of poetry, there is not a single page or even line that is disfigured by an impure or harsh or disagreeable thought; and this is a recommendation not lightly to be passed over in these days of "fast writing" and loose principles. "Ground Flowers," though perhaps wanting in artistic finish, does credit to the heart and mind of its author, and glad shall we be to see other works from his pen. To his future works, we trust to see the Author's name in full.

NOVELTIES IN ANNIVERSARY CARDS, GAMES, MAGIC, COSAQUES, ETC.

CRANDALL'S MASQUERADE BLOCKS. (H. Jewitt & Co., Patentees, 27, Red Lion Square, London) are among the nicest and most taking of toys. The "blocks," fitted in an elegant box, are so contrived by having parts of figures on each of their six sides, that they may be placed together in an endless variety of ways, and each time form combinations of figures that are not only pleasing and amusing, but eminently grotesque and curious. They form very pleasing presents for the young of both sexes, and are prepared with great care.

PATENT ROTATING TRANSPARENT SLATE. A wonderful and strikingly novel improvement upon the old-fashioned transparent drawing slates has recently been patented in England and on the continent, by Messrs. H. Jewitt & Co., of London, and bids fair to supersede all others. The advantage of the invention consists of a fixed ground-glass slate, in a strong and useful frame, and beneath it a series of drawing copies are fixed on two rollers (one at each end) and made to rotate at pleasure. By this clever contrivance the copy can be rolled off from beneath the tracing so as to allow of the latter being compared with the former during progress, and can then, if necessary, be brought back for completion. It is an admirable arrangement, and we cordially recommend it to families and to schools, and as presents to the young.

EASTER CARDS AND PICTORIAL OFFERINGS. Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co., of the Royal Ulster Works, Belfast, have, with their usual skill and commendable forethought, prepared and issued a series of exquisite cards, texts, and other appropriate designs for the Easter festival now so close upon us. Their designs, which have been most kindly submitted to us, are all that can possibly be desired, and their workmanship of the most exquisitely beautiful and faultless character. Those on which the cross forms the most prominent feature of the design, are beyond praise. One series of these has floral crosses, with golden rays and sacred monogram, with appropriate texts. One of these crosses is entirely composed of chrysanthemums, another of violets, a third of roses, and a fourth of pansies; they are printed in colours true to nature, and brilliant in tone, and are of extreme beauty. On another series the crosses and monograms, of various forms, are intertwined with lily of the valley, forget-me-not, passion flower, ivy, jessamine, etc.; and others, in which all the richness of ancient illumination is successfully reproduced, have conventional roses and other floral decorations well introduced. Another series, on toned cards, have gloriously-drawn groups of flowers—passion flower, lily, arum, convolvulus, cyclamen, and what not—in all their natural beauty of colour and of purely artistic feeling in arrangement, accompanying the appropriate texts, "I am He that liveth and was dead," "I am the Resurrection and the Life," "Now Christ is risen from the dead," and so forth, in gold and colours. Others of dyptych and tryptych form, richly illuminated in silver, gold, and colours, are of unsurpassed beauty and elegance. Since the days when our old monkish forefathers devoted their entire minds, and every hour of their lives, to the development of the art of illumination, none have produced such perfect works of art, or done so much to bring such marvellously beautiful examples of high art within the reach of all, as Messrs. Marcus Ward & Co., and verily they will have their reward! They have done more to educate the country in matters of pure Art than ever the Schools of Design or South Kensington itself, have done or will do. Our readers ought to secure a good selection of these Easter cards, and to send them broadcast to their friends; wherever one of these art-works goes, good must result in more ways than one.

THE ARSENAL BOY, OR TIM'S VICTORY, by Margaret Grey (London: William Poole, Paternoster Row), is one of the nicest juvenile stories we have seen. Pleasantly written, with well laid plan and a good moral, it is one of the healthiest and altogether most advisable of tales to put into the hands of the young. We are much pleased with it.

MR. THEOBALD (of 9, High Street, Lower Norwood), one of the best known and most successful caterers for the amusement of our juveniles, has this season, as usual, brought out several novelties that are worth more than a passing notice. These consist of some remarkably clever mechanical and other inventions, wonders in magic, and art productions of great beauty and excellence. Among the latter the Swiss transferable pictures are the most "taking." These are of endless variety and of great richness and beauty, and are adapted, by the most simple process in the world, for ornamenting letters and envelopes, as well as for albums and scrap books, and for every kind of ornamentation in the thousand-and-one knick-knacks which make a "home of taste" so fascinating. All our readers need do is to send up to Mr. Theobald for a supply of 6d. or 1s. packets of these transferable pictures, and they may, without trouble, decorate their invitation notes or anything else to their hearts' content. For those who care to fill up a gap in an evening's amusement with conjuring and feats of ledgerdemain, the "Wizard's Wonderful Cabinet" holds out attractions of no ordinary character—"bottle imps," "nut tricks," "wonderful guinea tricks," "restored ribbons," "mysterious and animated wedding-rings," "magic glass," "handkerchief trick"—these are only a small part of the "tricks" to be played with the contents of this well-arranged shilling's-worth; verily it is "magic made easy," and *cheap* too! Another excellent shilling's-worth is the "Japanese great egg trick," which is supplied complete in all its apparatus in a convenient box. Then again there is the "Cabinet of Marvels"—Pharaoh's serpents, fire stars, sheet lightning, magnesium wire, and a host of other chemical wonders—all in a box together; and then, wonder of wonders, there is the magic cigar-case, one of the cleverest of clever inventions, by which the cigars appear and disappear at will, to the amusement and bewilderment of all to whom they are offered. Then, as a present to a boy, there is the patent Steam-boat, well and strongly made, and capable of being propelled by its own steam for a quarter of an hour a time; and next the "Pedemascope," which is a clever instrument for producing optical delusions. Mr. Theobald deserves great credit for the many clever inventions which he is constantly producing.

MR. B. SULMAN, of 40, City Road, has produced for the present season a remarkable variety of new and striking designs in greeting cards, suitable for every season of the year—whether for Christmas, the New Year, Birthday, or other national or social anniversary. In variety “their name is legion,” and in beauty they are characterised by purity of feeling, elegance of design, richness of colouring, and clearness of execution. Some, of remarkably fine character, are of large size—the size of a sheet of note paper in fact—and are beyond all others we have seen in execution, and in beauty and originality of design; those with groups of roses and camellias, and others with king-fisher and water-lilies, and mice with corn and flowers, the whole in lovely colours on a solid black ground, are matchless in beauty. Another novelty is a series of cards, each subject being surrounded by gilt or coloured “Oxford” frame; these have a pleasing effect, and cannot too highly be commended. Perhaps among all the range of cards, those on which scriptural and religious subjects are depicted, are among the most appropriate and pleasing. The Birth of our Saviour, the Star of Bethlehem, the Adoration of the Magi, Guardian Angels, Floral Crosses, etc., these are some of the most exquisite yet produced. Mr. Sulman deserves the highest credit for imparting a healthy and eminently religious tone to his cards, and thus does incalculable good among the masses by whom they are received; this is a step in the right direction, and we wish him “God Speed” in this mission of usefulness. Of the now very popular and fashionable description of cards—those with floral, natural history, and other designs in gorgeous colours on a dead black ground, Mr. Sulman has produced the largest variety of any we have seen, and not only so, but the most pleasing and beautiful. The mechanical cards—those which by the simple pulling of a cord and tassel, or a slide of card, produce magic effects of fairy-like beauty—it is impossible to say too much in praise; they are, decidedly, the cleverest, most complicated, and most exquisite of any in the market. Besides these, Mr. Sulman has, as usual, produced an infinite variety of juvenile cards, which are all that can be desired, as are also the frosted series, which are so natural in their coldness as to give one the shivers to look at them! We have reserved to the last the mention of some half-dozen other cards which have been submitted to us, and which are, to our mind, among the most thoroughly artistic of any we have seen. These are, one on which a dog lies at a closed door, another with swallows flitting about nests and eaves, and a series of four others whereon birds, foliage, and flowers are exquisitely coloured on a ground-work of rich chocolate. To enumerate, even very briefly, a tithe of the lovely productions of Mr. Sulman—the creations of his genius, which seems to achieve greater things year by year—would take up many pages. We must therefore, reluctantly close our notice with one general remark, that all his productions are good and in pure taste, and excellent in execution. He has the proud distinction of supplying his cards to the Princess of Wales and others of the Royal Family, and they are worthy of the patronage.

MESSRS. MULLORD (Penn Street, Hoxton), have introduced a new game under the name of “Snip,” played in the same manner as our old friends “Snap” and “Grab.” The characters, all very effectively printed in colours and gold, are the Prince of Wales and Prince Bismarck, Henry Irving and Miss Thompson, Darwin and Captain Webb, Alfred Tennyson, the Claimant and Dr. Kenealy, Disraeli and Gladstone, Plimsoll, Bright, and Lowe. It is an excellent game, and will be quite an acquisition to any family party. The same firm have again, this season, produced their famous “Game of the Willow Pattern Plate,” which we have before commended very highly. It is one of the funniest and jolliest of card-games for a merry party. The same firm has also forwarded to us a remarkably elegant present in form of a fan of seven folds, formed of exquisitely embossed and perforated cards, bearing sweetly pretty coloured pictures and appropriate verses. It is one of the most elegant of all the elegancies of the season.

MR. THEOBALD (High Street, Lower Norwood), has introduced an entirely new idea in game-cards. These consist of a set of cards on which portions of tunes are cleverly arranged and printed. These can be put together in an indefinite variety of ways, and no matter how placed, fresh tunes are the result. The game is called “Aritta’s Magic Musical Cards,” and is one of the pleasantest for a party that we have seen. An endless variety of dance music, for which every player is his or her own composer, can be played on the piano from arranging these cards.

THE GRM NEEDLE CASE, the production of Mr. Harper, of Redditch, is one of the most elegant and pleasing of novelties. Exquisitely decorated with floral designs on papier-maché ground; lined with regal purple watered silk; fitted with a liberal supply of needles and an ivory bodkin; it forms one of the prettiest and most acceptable of presents for a lady.

Messrs. THOMAS SMITH & Co. (Wilson Street, Finsbury Square), have for this season succeeded in producing the most sumptuous and astonishing costume coscaques of any yet attempted. They are simply magnificent in their general appearance in the boxes, and of faultless excellence when their contents are displayed. They rank among the largest, best, and most deservedly popular of cosaque makers, and are always among the first to introduce new and elegant novelties. Taking advantage of the public interest attached to the Indian visit of the Prince of Wales, this energetic firm have, at an immense outlay, produced a series of "India" and of "Suez" coscaques of surpassing beauty; to these we have much pleasure in directing special attention. They will, unquestionably, be *the* coscaques of the season, and ought to form a prominent feature at every evening party throughout the land. The "India" coscaques, twelve in number, rich in gold and colours, and of large size, are arranged in a box nearly a foot and a half long, whose lid bears one of the best drawn and most effectively printed chromo-lithograph designs, exhibiting a spirited tiger-hunting scene, as well as a dozen gorgeously habited oriental heads, indicative of the contents of the coscaques; each of which unfolds a head dress (no two alike) of exquisite make and true in form to the oriental originals. The "Suez" series, also twelve in number, are arranged in a box of similar size, the clever chromo representing the pyramids, the sphinx, and an assemblage of Egyptian characteristics, and also twelve admirable heads in appropriate costumes. The coscaques themselves are decorated in gold and rich colours, with pure Egyptian designs, and each one (as in the "India" series) bears a lovely chromo representing the costume it encloses. For excellence of manufacture, for originality of design, for artistic treatment, and for absolute novelty, these coscaques may be pronounced faultless, and they ought not only to invite but to *command* an immense sale. We strongly recommend all who wish to give a zest to an evening's amusement, and all who desire to make an appropriate and acceptable present to their friends, to provide themselves with these charmingly beautiful and costly "Suez" and "India" coscaques. Of others of Messrs. Smith's varied productions we hope to take another, and early, opportunity of giving an extended notice. We perceive that the trade mark of the firm is a combination of the Cross, the Anchor, and the Heart—the emblems of Faith, Hope, and Charity. They may have *faith* in the discrimination of the public in choosing their productions above others; they may *hope*, and be confident of receiving a full measure of support; and they may rest assured that the creating of such artistic trifles is a *charity* indeed to those who otherwise would have had to fall back upon the more homely cracker for the amusement of their friends.

THE KINDER GARTEN PATENT SLATE DESK. One of the most compact, useful, and convenient of desks for children that has ever been introduced into this country, is the "Kinder Garten Patent Slate Desk," recently patented both in England and in France, by Messrs. H. Jewitt & Co., of 141, Leighton Road, London. To it we desire to direct attention. The desk is of convenient size for a child, and its sloping top, surrounded by a frame, is so arranged that the lower two-thirds of its depth is formed of slate, and the upper, or remaining third, is filled with sixteen slides of drawing and writing copies, which exactly fill in the space, and are held in by a clasp. The "copies" are well selected, carefully drawn, and faultless in every particular, and they have this decided advantage—they are printed in white lines on a black ground, so that the child sees in front of him the very lines, in white, which he has to copy in white with his slate pencil. It is impossible to speak too highly of the clearness, the precision, and the beauty with which these "copies" are executed, and none can possibly be better for teaching drawing and writing from than they are. The underside of the desk forms, by a judicious and ingenious contrivance, an excellent receptacle for keeping the slate pencil, slate cleaner, and rule; with which articles each desk is fitted. The whole is strong and well made, and is the best thing of its kind ever invented. For home and nursery use, or for infant and advanced schools, as well as for every educational institution in the land,—especially board schools—these desks will be a great boon, and we trust to see them largely introduced. They are strong, well made, admirably adapted to every requirement, and in every way faultless.

MR. R. CANTON, of Aldersgate Street, has, as usual, sent us a charming selection of New Year's Cards, which fully maintain his high reputation for excellence of design and beauty of colour-printing, as well as for novelty and richness. Mr. Canton's productions are all, as we have before said, printed on his own premises, and under his own eye, and they are matchless in originality and finish. They deserve an extensive sale in every nook and corner of the land. We shall return to his productions on another occasion.

THE SPELLING BEE DICTIONARY, published by Mr. G. Harrison, is the most compact and best arranged we have seen.

NEW MUSIC.

MESSRS. ASHDOWN & PARRY (Hanover Square), send us, as usual, a selection of their musical novelties of the season, and, likewise "as usual," these are of the highest possible class, as everything that emanates from their house is. By Sydney Smith, whose creations are always thoroughly masterly and good, we have, "*Mosè in Egitto*," a splendid fantasia on Rossini's Opera; a brilliant fantasia on Verdi's "*Trovatore*;" "*Le Bivouac*," a grand martial piece; and "*Airs Écossais*," spirited and charming beyond conception. By Mr. Lott, we have a clever fantasia, "*In the Highlands*," founded on favourite Scotch airs; and "*Snowdon*," in which Welsh airs are introduced. These are splendid compositions. By Boyton Smith we have, "*La Danse des Sauterelles*," which will be a great favourite; and by Louis Dale, "*La Maja*," "*Coraline*," and the "*Magic Harp*;" three faultlessly beautiful productions which we cordially commend. "*Ashdown and Parry's Second Album of Dance Music*," is all that can be desired. It is a splendid selection, and no one ought to be without it. It is the best shilling's-worth we have seen.

From MESSRS. METZLER & Co. (67, Great Marlborough Street), we have the "*Princess Toto Quadrilles*," by the inimitable and highly-gifted Charles Godfrey (Bandmaster of the Royal Horse Guards), airs from Clay's Comic Opera of the Princess Toto; they are among the most brilliant and fascinating of quadrilles, and will be general favourites. "*The World of Dreams*," from the "*Princess Toto*" (The charming words of which are by W. S. Gilbert, and the music by Frederic Clay), is a decided success. The words run to the music, and the music harmonizes with the words, and form a *morceau* of the choicest kind. It is a song for the drawing-room or the concert, and one that will please every listener. Another of Metzler's productions is "*Tambourin*," by Cotsford Dick; it is a sweet composition.

MESSRS. DUFF AND STEWART (147, Oxford Street), send us, as usual with this renowned house, some of the choicest musical novelties of the season. Foremost among these is one of what we presume to be a series of musical illustrations of Royal Academy Pictures—a kind of rendering of the feeling of the artist into melody. The piece before us, "*Below the Doge's Palace*," bears an exquisitely lithographed copy of Frith's famous picture, and who can say that Charles Oberthur has not faithfully and vividly translated the sentiment of the picture into the language of music? Next we have two striking "sets"—the "*Don Quixote Quadrilles*," and the "*Don Quixote Galop*," arranged from Frederic Clay's Opera of that name, by Charles Coote; they are simply admirable, and Alfred Concanen's spirited coloured designs add immeasurably to their attractiveness. "*Gentle Words*," by W. C. Levey, and "*One Love Alone*," by Berthold Tours (words by S. K. Cowan), are two of the most charming songs yet written, and will find echoes in every heart, as will Longfellow's "*Children*," set to music by Levey. These are all acquisitions to the repertoire of the highest order, and we recommend our friends to obtain them at once. They will be universal favourites.

Notes, Queries, and Cleanings.

ELTON AND YOULGREAVE.

THE following is copied from the add. MSS., Brit. Mus., 24, 460.

"ELTON.

"Inq: at Yolgreve 18 Sep. 1 & 2 P. & M. Before Humphrey Bradborne Esq. & Anthony Gell gent. by virtue of the Queen's Com to them directed & by the oath of George Bowden gent. Rob. Langesdon gent. John Wyggley yeo. Tho. Rawlinson gent. Ricard, Stubbynge yeo Tho. Whyte yeo. John Townarowe yeo Godf. Stackshaw gent. John Wygley of Wyrksworth gent. John More yeo Will. Pointon of Huslow yeo. Jac. Shaw yeo. Thurstan Hodgkynson yeo Henry James yeo. Tho. Goddyne yeo. —who say that the rent of 68/- in the Com named was not given in perpetuity by Godf. Foljambe kt¹ or his ancestors to the support & maintenance of any chaplain to celebrate divine service in the chapel of Elton for ever; and they further say that the Priest had the rent aforesaid within 5 years before the first day of the Session of Parl. in the 1 Edw. 6. but by any sec^r made by Godfrey Foljambe kt or his ancestors, but at the will of James Foljambe kt." [Orig. in Ex^r].

PEDIGREE OF ASHTON AND SHUTTLEWORTH, OF HATHERSAGE.

CHARLES ASHTON, of Castleton, in 1636 =

Robert Ashton, of Stony Middleton. Born = Elizabeth, dau. of Teasles,
1556, ob. 1686, set. 80, younger son. of Toley, co. of Derby.

Joan, dau. of Francis = Robert Ashton, of Stony Middleton, = Frances, dau. of John Fearne, = Alice, dau. of Godfrey Kirk
Sharp. 1st wife. Esq., Sheriff, co. Derby, 1666. Born of Harington. 2nd wife. Mar- of Castleton. Born 1627
1610. Ob. June 27, 1687, set. 77. ried at Harington, May 13, Aged 40 in 1667.

Sarah Ashton, married April 16th, 1689. (Received as her = Edward Downes, of Shrigley
(portion Nether Padley, purchased from William Fitz- Hall, co. Chester. Born 1662.
herbert, Esq.)

Burd. at Hathersage, 27th June,
1687.

ried at Harington, May 13,
1686.

Sept. 1640.

Alexander Ashton,
Born 1627

Robert Ashton, of = Dorothy, dau. of
Bradway & Nor- Robert Wood of
ton, Esq. Born Monk Bretton,
1631. Ob. Feb. Parish of Roys-
8, 1716, set. 85, ton, co. of York,
buried at Dar- Gent. Married
field, where is a Feb. 4
monument to his 1638. Ob. March
memory—had 13 21, 1721, set. 86,
children.

Alexander Ash- = Alice, dau. & co-
ton, of Whiteley ton, of Whiteley
Wood, gent., bur- Dale of Whiteley
ied at Sheffield, Wood. Married
May 18th, 1682. at Bradfield, May
18th, 1660.

Benjamin = Christiana,
Ashton, of dau. of
Hathersage, Esq., Stony
Born 1649. Middle-
Ob. Feb. 12, 1716, on or about
set. 67. York. Feb. 5th,
Born 1649. 1689, set.
Ob. 25th 96, at Row-
June, 1708. land. Born
set. 54. 1662.

Joseph =
Ashton.

Anne, Cornelius
dau. of Ashton.
John Hop- Born 22nd
kinson, of May, 1654.
Bonnell, co. Derby.

Richard Dr. Rachael. Dor- Re- Alice. Thomas,
Ashton, of Charles. tony. becca. Ob. inf.

Robert Ashton, of White-
ley Wood, Esq., Lord of
the Manor of Bamford, co.
Derby, 1688. Bapt. at
Sheffield, 18th April, 1688.
Ob. before 1717. In de-
fault of issue, Bamford to
go to Robert the uncle.

Eliza-
beth, married
to John
Bright,
of Grey-
stones.

Robert Ashton.
Ob. an infant,
1667. Over Pad-
ley & £500 to
build a House
there with rever-
sion to Benjamin,
his uncle.

Robert, Charles, Benjamin, Philip, Philip, Joseph, Alicia Maria, = Charles Bagshaw, Christian, = William
 eldest son. 2nd son. Killed at the Battle of —. Hatherage. Will dated Sept. 7, 1726. Thomas, Benjamin, Charles, Robert, Property, whose name was Thomas. Father's name was Thomas. Christian, = William
 born 1681, married Jan. 16, 1704, whose sister married William Fitzherbert, of Tisbury, and ultimately became heir of Rachels's. Buried at Cawthorne, Yorks.

John. Benjamin and William. Twinn. Ob. Unmarried. Christians, = William Shuttleworth, Esq. Born Dec. 2, 1710. Ob. Sept. 4, 1780, et. 70. Capt. 7th Fusiliers, Son of Richard, of Gawthorpe & Forcet, M.P. Sixth in succession of that name. Was at Gibraltar in 1744. Alicia Maria, Born 1722. Married in 1766. Ob. at Burtholme, Jan. 19, 1812, et. 90. 1798, et. 89. S. P. Ann. = Walter Stanhope.

William. John. Ashton. Born = Ann, daur. of Edmund. Born Oct. 29, 1755. Killed April 25th, 1791, et. 35, at Tillyberry, in the East India, 77th Regiment. James. Born = Elizabeth Goodwin, of Monash. Born June 6th, 1760. March 4th, 1768. Drowned. John. Born, Nov. 13, 1760. Aug. 28th, 1754. Ob. 1794, et. 44. S. P. Capt. 7th Fusiliers. R. Artillery. et. 76. Major 1800. et. 77.

John Ash-ton. John Speen = 1st wife in 1842. Maria Wright, daur. of Rev. H. Wright, of Mottram St. Andrew, co. Chester. 2nd wife, Emily daur. of Bolton Peel, Esq. Married Feb. 25, 1845. William Samuel Ashton. Born Dec. 22nd, 1811. Born May 31, 1813. = Rev. Robt. John Clarke. Born Sept. 3rd, 1815. Oct. 10, 1816. Julia. Born June 23, 1817. Oct. 27th, 1817. 29th, 1810.

Maria Henrietta. Born = Richard Frederick Forman. Dec. 14, 1842. Only child by Mar. March 21, 1866. Buried at Cheltenham. John Peel. Born Nov. 21, 1845. Buried at Leamington. Emily Alicia. Born March 23rd, 1848. Isabella Ashton. Born August 28th, 1860. William Shuttleworth. Born Nov. 28th, 1860. Julia Maria. Born June 27th, 1864.

SAMUEL HACKER, Esq.

INFORMATION is required relative to the parentage and family connexions of Samuel Hacker, Esq., of Duffield, in Derbyshire, who sometime during the first half of the last century married Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham Crompton, of Derby, and widow of Henry Cope, Esq., of Duffield. He was probably nearly related to the Nottinghamshire family, and any particulars relative to him, or, indeed, any other members of the Hacker family, would be gladly received by

A. E. LAWSON LOWE.

PARISH REGISTERS.

HAVING noticed in a very interesting paper upon the Parish Registers of the Chapelry of Stretford, recently communicated to "THE RELIQUARY," a statement to the effect that a child of one of the incumbents of Stretford was baptized twice upon the same day—records of the baptism being found both at Stretford and Flixton—may I be permitted to remark that such duplicate entries are by no means uncommon, and that they hardly bear the construction which has been put upon them in this particular instance? The Parish Registers of Newark-upon-Trent contain numerous entries of the burials of persons who were elsewhere interred, as for example, "Thomas Staunton, Gent. died 21 of March, 1629, and was buried at Staunton;" again, "Dr. Woolhouse buried at Muskham 31 May 1723;" and "Mr. Edmund Hynd buried at Laxton 21 May, 1739;" and there are other entries in the same registers, of burials at North and South Muskham, Hawton, Rolleston, Laxton, Winckburn, and elsewhere in the neighbourhood. The registers of Trowell, in Nottinghamshire, contain an entry of the marriage of John Hacker, Gent., and Mary Rippon, of Nottingham, which was celebrated at Radford, August the 31st, 1693; whilst the marriage of John Borlase Warren, Esq., and Mrs. Bridget Russell, which was actually celebrated at Risley, in Derbyshire, November the 14th, 1752, is to be found in the registers of the neighbouring parish of Stapleford. A former rector of Strelley has entered in his registers the burial of his "Cousin Jaques," who was interred in one of the parish churches of the town of Nottingham, May the 15th, 1688. At Lenton, near Nottingham, the registers contain this entry: "Mr. Robert West buried May y^e 14, 1655," whilst in the registers of the adjoining parish of Beeston is found the following: "Master Robert West, of Lenton, buried 14 of May, 1655." Here it is obviously impossible to tell where the interment actually took place, but it could hardly be argued from this that the remains of Mr. Robert West must have been twice buried on one day. Such duplicate entries were probably complimentary on the part of some neighbouring clergyman, and such an explanation is highly probable in the instance in question. Additional security, in case of the loss or accidental destruction of the registers of the parish at which the baptism, marriage, or burial took place, might likewise be some motive for this peculiar and often puzzling practice.

A. E. L. L.

DEED RELATING TO LANDS AT HOLMSFORD, DERBYSHIRE.

THE following extract from p. 627 of the Catalogue of Antiquities, &c., exhibited at Ironmongers' Hall, London, in May, 1861, will be of especial interest to Derbyshire Archaeologists. It is included under the head of "Miscellaneous Objects," a fitting reason why it was not alluded to in the notice of the work which appeared in Vol. X of the "RELIQUARY," page 247, et seq.—

"A Counterpart of an Indenture made March 18th, 29 Queen Elizabeth (1586) between Sir Walter Raleigh, Knight, of the One Part, and John Clays of Cryche, in the co. of Derby, Gentleman, of the Other Part. The document relates to lands and tenements in Holmesford, co. Derby, late in the occupation of Roger Hatcher, and forming part of the possessions of Anthony Babington, but forfeited by his attainder, and granted to Sir Walter Raleigh, his heirs and assigns, and by him sold to the said John Clays in consideration of £15.

'W. Raleigh
Sigillat deliberat et
recognit cora me
Matthe. Carew

'Sealed and Deliv'd in the puce of Andrew Coltsmith; S. H. Langhorn:
Roberte Mawle: Rob^t Roper: Fraunces Asseynall: Thom's Isley.'

Exhibited by Edward Basil Jupp, F.S.A."

general allusion to this transfer appears in Glover's *Derbyshire*, vol. II. p. 820.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

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